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# *Official Year Book*

NEW SOUTH WALES

**No. 64**

**1976**

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**OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK**  
**OF**  
**NEW SOUTH WALES**

**No. 64 1976**

**D. W. MAITLAND**

**DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN**

**AND**

**GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN OF NEW SOUTH WALES**

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## P R E F A C E

THIS is the 64th edition of the *Official Year Book of New South Wales*, which was known, from the first edition in 1886 until 1904, as the *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales*.

The Year Book presents a comprehensive statistical survey of the social, demographic, and economic structure and growth of New South Wales. It describes the legislative provisions and administrative arrangements which are of significance for a proper interpretation and analysis of the statistics of the State, and illustrates the part played by governmental authorities and private organisations in the life of the community. Although the various statistical series and the descriptive material are presented from a historical standpoint, the main emphasis in the Year Book is on developments in the more recent years.

The various chapters of the Year Book contain the latest statistics available at the time of preparation.

Every care has been taken to ensure that the statistical and other material in the Year Book is free from error. I would, however, appreciate readers pointing out any defects or suggesting improvements.

More recent statistics are available in the *Monthly Summary of Business Statistics* (which contains the latest figures in the principal statistical series). More detailed statistics relating to matters treated generally in the Year Book are available in the various *Subject Bulletins* issued by the Bureau, which range from preliminary monthly statements to detailed bulletins presenting the results of periodic censuses, etc. The *Pocket Year Book*, which is published annually, contains a wide range of statistical and other material in a compact form, and is useful as a handy reference book.

My thanks are tendered to the responsible officers of the various Australian and State government authorities and to others who have kindly supplied information for this Year Book, often at considerable trouble. Special thanks are due to the Australian, State, and local governmental authorities, private organisations, farmers and graziers, and others who have supplied the basic data from which the statistics of the State have been compiled. I wish to pay particular tribute to the Editor of Publications and those other officers of the Bureau upon whom the great bulk of the work in preparing this Year Book devolved. I also extend my thanks to the Government Printer and his staff for their efforts in the printing of the Year Book.

D. W. MAITLAND,  
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician  
and

Government Statistician of New South Wales  
Australian Bureau of Statistics,  
Sydney, May 1978.

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### SYMBOLS

Standard notations are used throughout this publication, with meanings as follows:—

*n.a.* Not available.

*n.y.a.* Not yet available.

*r* Revised.

*p* Preliminary.

... Nil or less than half the final digit shown, or not applicable.

— Where drawn across a column between two consecutive figures, indicates break in continuity of series.

### ROUNDING OF FIGURES

Where figures in this publication have been rounded, any discrepancies between the totals shown and the sums of the component items are due to rounding.

## Chapter 1

# GEOGRAPHY

The name "New South Wales" was given to the eastern part of Australia (then known as New Holland) on its discovery by Captain Cook in 1770, and for fifty-five years all Australian territory east of the 135th meridian of east longitude was known by that name. In 1825, shortly after the separation of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), the western boundary was moved to the 129th east meridian. The steps by which the territory of the State assumed its present boundaries and dimensions are shown below:—

**Table 1.1. Territorial Adjustments of New South Wales since 1788**

Date	Nature of Territorial Adjustment	Area Involved in Adjustment	Area of New South Wales after Adjustment *	Population of Territory known as New South Wales at end of Year
		sq km	sq km	
1788	New South Wales defined as whole of Australasia east of 135th meridian of east longitude †	...	4,103,987	1,035 (26 Jan.)
1825	Tasmania constituted a separate colony	68,332	4,035,655	} 38,300‡
1825	Western boundary of New South Wales moved to 129th east meridian	1,341,962	5,377,617	
1836	South Australia founded as a separate colony	802,508	4,575,109	78,929
1841	New Zealand proclaimed a separate colony	269,002	4,306,107	145,303
1851	Victoria proclaimed a separate colony	227,619	4,078,488	197,265
1859	Queensland proclaimed a separate colony	1,435,631	2,642,857	327,459
1861-3	Northern Territory and territory between 129th and 132nd east meridians separated	1,838,996	803,860	377,084
1911	Australian Capital Territory ceded to Australian Government	2,359	801,501	1,699,376
1915	Jervis Bay area transferred to Australian Capital Territory	73	801,428	1,893,449

\* Includes area of New Zealand until 1841, but excludes area of Pacific Islands (except Lord Howe Island). Figures for 1788 to 1841 are approximate.

† Literally interpreted, the boundaries defined included New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and some neighbouring islands.

‡ Approximate.

The present boundaries of New South Wales are as follows—on the east, the South Pacific Ocean from Point Danger to Cape Howe; on the west, the 141st meridian of east longitude; on the north, the 29th parallel of south latitude proceeding east to the Barwon River, thereafter along the Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers to the junction with Tenterfield Creek, and

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in January 1976.

thence along the crest of a spur of the Great Dividing Range, the crest of that range north to the Macpherson Range, and along the crest of the Macpherson Range east to the sea; on the south, the southern bank of the Murray River to its source at the head of the River Indi, and thence by direct marked line to Cape Howe.

The greatest dimension of the State is along a diagonal line from Point Danger to the south-west corner of the State—a distance of 1,370 kilometres. The shortest dimension, along the western boundary, is about 550 kilometres. The length of coast, measured direct from Point Danger to Cape Howe, is 1,099 kilometres, the actual length of seaboard being 1,900 kilometres. The greatest breadth, measured along the 29th parallel of latitude, is 1,217 kilometres.

The total area of New South Wales (including Lord Howe Island, but **excluding the Australian Capital Territory**) is 801,428 square kilometres or about one-tenth of the area of Australia. About 12,015 square kilometres of the total surface of the State are covered by water, including 456 square kilometres by the principal harbours.

The areas of the various Australian States and Territories are shown in the following table. The table also shows the areas of the States within the temperate and tropical zones (i.e. below or above the Tropic of Capricorn).

**Table 1.2. Areas of Australian States and Territories**

State or Territory	Area	Proportion of Total Area of Australia	Ratio of Area to Area of N.S.W.	Area within—	
				Temperate Zone	Tropical Zone
	sq km	Per cent		sq km	sq km
New South Wales	801,428	10.43	1.00	801,428	...
Victoria	227,619	2.96	0.28	227,619	...
Queensland	1,727,323	22.47	2.16	793,464	934,059
South Australia	984,377	12.81	1.23	984,377	...
Western Australia	2,327,623	32.88	3.15	1,584,867	942,756
Tasmania	68,332	0.89	0.09	68,332	...
Australian Capital Territory	2,432	0.03	...	2,432	...
Northern Territory	1,347,320	17.53	1.69	252,006	1,095,314
<b>Total, Australia</b>	<b>7,686,855</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9.60</b>	<b>4,714,525</b>	<b>2,972,330</b>

### LORD HOWE ISLAND

Lord Howe Island, which was discovered in 1788, is situated 702 kilometres north-east of Sydney and about 580 kilometres east of Port Macquarie. Mount Gower (866 metres) and Mount Lidgbird (763 metres) dominate the island, which is of volcanic origin and has an area of 17 square kilometres. The climate of the island is temperate and the rainfall abundant, but because of the rocky formation of most of its surface, only 120 hectares are suitable for cultivation. Most of the arable area is devoted to the production of *Kentia* palm seed. The island is linked with Sydney by a four-day-per-week air service, and is a favoured tourist resort.

The island is a dependency of New South Wales and is included, for purposes of parliamentary representation, in a metropolitan electorate. A Board at Sydney, assisted by an elected Island Advisory Committee, manages the affairs of the island and supervises the palm seed industry. The land is vested in the Crown, and is leased at nominal rentals.

## PHYSICAL FEATURES

The physiographical characteristics of New South Wales, in particular its coastline, geological structure, mountains, rivers, and lakes, were outlined on page 3 of the Official Year Book, 1929-30.

Natural features divide New South Wales into four main zones extending from north to south—the Coastal districts, the Tablelands (which contain the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains), the Western Slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and the Western Plains.

The Coastal districts are undulating, well watered, and fertile. Their average width is 80 kilometres in the north and 30 kilometres in the south—the widest portion being 240 kilometres in the valley of the Hunter River. The coastline is regular with numerous sandy beaches, inlets, and river estuaries, and, at intervals, there are lakes, partly marine and partly estuarine, which provide extensive fishing grounds and tourist and holiday resorts.

The Tablelands are formed by an almost unbroken succession of plateaux, varying in width from 50 to 160 kilometres and forming the main watershed. The average height of the northern tableland is 750 metres, but a large portion in the New England Range has an altitude greater than 1,200 metres. The average height of the southern tableland is slightly less than the northern, though the Kosciusko Plateau which it contains is the most elevated part of the State, rising at Mount Kosciusko (Australia's highest peak) to an elevation of 2,228 metres. The Jenolan and other caves occur in the limestone belt in the central portion of the Tablelands.

To the westward, the Tablelands slope gradually to the Western Plains. The Western Slopes are, in the main, a fertile, undulating region, with rich plains along the rivers and occasional rugged areas. They are watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers, and have an adequate and regular rainfall.

The Western Plains cover nearly two-thirds of the area of the State. Their surface consists of fertile red and black soils, but, particularly in the western sections, the rainfall is low and intermittent and the rate of evaporation is high. The Plains are traversed by the western rivers in their lower courses, but the rivers do not water a very extensive area because they are few and their natural flow is irregular. The Darling River and its tributaries are liable to shrinkage in dry weather, but when heavy rains occur in their upper basins, they overflow the surrounding country extensively, producing a luxuriant growth of grasses. Storage reservoirs on the Murray and southern Darling and regulation of the flow of the Darling River help to maintain water supplies in periods of scarce rainfall.

## PRINCIPAL RIVERS

The tablelands, which contain the Great Dividing Range and form the main watershed, divide the rivers of New South Wales into two distinct groups—the coastal rivers, mostly short, independent, and fast-flowing streams, which carry more than two-thirds of the State's total surface water resources, although they drain only about one-sixth of the area of its land surface, and the inland rivers, which belong to the Murray-Darling system and are for the most part long, meandering, and slow in discharge. All of the inland rivers flow generally westward into drier country and their flows are progressively diminished by natural transmission losses by evaporation

and seepage from the river channels, and usage for irrigation, stock watering, and town water supplies. The most important of the inland rivers is the Murray, which forms part of the border of the State and is fed by the snows of the southern tablelands. The longest river is the Darling, which flows across western New South Wales from the north-east to join the Murray in the south-west at Wentworth. A large part of the catchment areas of both the Murray and Darling lies beyond the State borders in Victoria and Queensland.

The characteristics of the principal rivers in the State are illustrated in the next table which shows the length of the rivers, the catchment area and the average annual quantities of water which they carry. The rivers of New South Wales show great variability in their flows, containing very large volumes of water during floods and scarcely flowing at all during protracted droughts. Because of the variability, dams, weirs, and other forms of storage have been constructed to conserve water supplies and to provide a degree of flood mitigation.

The usage of the waters of the coastal rivers is relatively small in comparison with their total flows in contrast to the high degree of usage of the waters of the inland rivers which in some instances results in only a very small proportion of the flow reaching the main drainage system.

**Table 1.3. Principal Rivers of N.S.W.**

River Basin	Length of Main Stream	Area of Basin	Average Annual Water Flow in Basin
	km	sq km	Mill. cu m
Coastal Rivers—			
Richmond .. .. .	262	6,940	1,974 <sub>r</sub>
Clarence .. .. .	394	22,660 <sub>r</sub>	4,934 <sub>r</sub>
Macleay .. .. .	390 <sub>r</sub>	11,240	1,850 <sub>r</sub>
Hastings .. .. .	174	3,760	1,048 <sub>r</sub>
Manning .. .. .	224	8,420	2,220 <sub>r</sub>
Hunter .. .. .	462	20,460	1,640 <sub>r</sub>
Hawkesbury .. .. .	472	21,730	2,467 <sub>r</sub>
Shoalhaven .. .. .	332	7,300	1,800 <sub>r</sub>
Snowy .. .. .	257* <sub>r</sub>	9,060	1,850 <sub>r</sub>
Inland Rivers—			
Gwydir .. .. .	668	25,920 <sub>r</sub>	826 <sub>r</sub>
Namoi .. .. .	858 <sub>r</sub>	43,000	826 <sub>r</sub>
Castlereagh .. .. .	549	17,720 <sub>r</sub>	246 <sub>r</sub>
Macquarie-Bogan .. .. .	950	73,270 <sub>r</sub>	1,468
Lachlan .. .. .	1,484	84,690 <sub>r</sub>	1,326
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	1,579	97,120 <sub>r</sub>	3,750
Murray .. .. .	1,936*	220,000 <sub>r</sub>	8,698 <sub>r</sub>
Darling .. .. .	2,617*	575,000	3,212 <sub>r</sub>

\* Length within New South Wales. Total length: Snowy, 483 kilometres; Murray, 2,590 kilometres; Darling, 2,736 kilometres.

Except for the Murray and the Darling, the flow figures quoted in the table are estimates of the total quantities of water which enter the drainage systems, not the net quantities which leave the systems. The figure quoted for the Murray River is the measured net average annual flow at the gauging station at Euston, and includes contributions from both the Victorian

and the New South Wales catchments. Euston is located downstream from the Murrumbidgee River junction but upstream from the Darling River junction. For the Darling River, the flow figure quoted is the measured net average annual flow at the gauging station at Menindee, and includes contributions from both the Queensland and New South Wales catchments. There is no significant inflow to the Darling River below Menindee.

### TOURIST FEATURES

Throughout the tableland and coastal districts of New South Wales, there are many pleasure resorts, centres of scenic beauty, and some remarkable examples of natural phenomena.

Many tourist features are to be found close to Sydney. Sydney Harbour has great natural beauty, and the Sydney Harbour Bridge and Opera House make a striking impression on the harbour. The Royal National Park and Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, near the city, are extensive recreation reserves in which the natural fauna and flora have been preserved, the scenery being typical of the Australian bush. The Hawkesbury River and Broken Bay (into which it discharges) are most beautiful waterways less than 60 kilometres to the north of Sydney. Within 60 kilometres to the south of Sydney, the coastal panoramas from Sublime Point and Mount Keira are striking.

Natural surfing beaches abound along the entire length of coastline, with the beach and foreshores often highly developed, especially in the vicinity of Sydney. The sandy beaches contrast with the timbered and scrub-covered mountain sides fringing much of the State's coastline, and numerous lookout points provide extensive panoramas of coast, coastal plain, and mountains. Salt-water lakes open to the sea (such as Tuggerah Lake and Lake Macquarie between Sydney and Newcastle) are found along much of the coast, and on their shores are many holiday and fishing resorts.

The Blue Mountains (50 to 100 kilometres west of Sydney) contain many popular tourist resorts: among the deep valleys, largely in their natural state, there are waterfalls, cascades, and fern groves. There is a remarkable series of limestone caves at Jenolan in the central tablelands, about 190 kilometres by road from Sydney. There are caves containing similar geological phenomena at Wombeyan and Yarrangobilly, which are also situated in the tablelands. Around Kosciusko, Australia's highest mountain peak, there is a large national park, and facilities are provided for tourists and snow sports. At Moree, in the north-west of the State, hot mineral springs are used for bathing for medicinal purposes.

Canberra, the capital city of Australia, is situated in the southern tablelands about 260 kilometres south-west of Sydney. The city has been developed on spacious lines in a setting of parklands and gardens, with Lake Burley Griffin as a central feature, development being in close accord with a plan accepted after world wide competition. The site of the city was transferred to the Australian Government in 1911.

The New South Wales Department of Tourism circulates literature and provides detailed information concerning resorts and travel throughout the State.



## STATISTICAL AREAS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

## CONCEPTS AND CRITERIA

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official economic, social, and demographic statistics of the State in this Year Book, and in other publications of the Bureau, New South Wales is divided into a small number of geographical areas. The primary division of the State is into *Statistical Divisions*.

Statistical Divisions were first delineated towards the end of the last century, and took account of topographical and climatic features and the distribution of rural and other forms of economic activity. However, new Statistical Divisions were adopted by the Bureau from 1 January 1970, and these are intended to represent "regions" of the State which are characterised by discernible social and/or economic links between the inhabitants and economic units within them, under the unifying influence of one or more major cities or towns. The boundaries of the Divisions have accordingly been delineated on the basic criterion that the degree of economic and/or social contact and interaction within each Division should be maximised. Statistical and other data used in delineating the boundaries included available information about transportation patterns, the patterns of retail shopping and marketing of fresh foods, the intensity of trunk telephone calls to and from major cities and towns, circulation areas of some provincial newspapers, coverage of provincial radio stations, etc. The boundaries were delineated in close consultation with the N.S.W. Department of Decentralisation and Development—and through that Department, with the Interdepartmental Committee, which was appointed in August 1967 to undertake a comprehensive review of regional boundaries, and regional organisation generally, throughout the State. Of necessity, however, the positioning of the boundaries of the Divisions has, to some extent, been subjective.

It should be emphasised that the boundaries of the Statistical Divisions (as adopted from 1970) cannot be regarded as sharp lines of demarcation—they may, of necessity, be positioned within peripheral zones in which the influences of two or more "focal" cities or towns overlap in varying degrees. It is also evident that they cannot be regarded as static over long periods of time—and that they will need to be reviewed at intervals in the light of such factors as changes in the patterns of regional growth, improvements in the scope and precision of data relating to regional characteristics, and future developments in concepts and methodology for the delineation of geographical boundaries. Nevertheless, it is considered that the Statistical Division boundaries now being used can be retained without material changes for a period of between ten to fifteen years.

Under the existing system, the State is divided into 12 Statistical Divisions—including the Sydney Statistical Division (as delineated in 1966) and the Outer Sydney Statistical Division (embracing the peripheral areas of Sydney). The Divisions (except the Sydney, Outer Sydney, and Far West Statistical Divisions) are subdivided into two or three parts, to provide a second tier of statistical areas comprising—

- (a) the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts (as delineated in 1966); and
- (b) Statistical Subdivisions.

A list of the Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions and the Statistical Districts within the State is given in the inset to the map on page 9. Their boundaries are outlined on this small map, and shown more clearly on a larger map at the end of this Year Book volume. The local government areas within each of these statistical areas and a brief description of the main features of each Statistical Division are shown on pages 8 to 19.

In the case of *Sydney and its periphery*, the factors taken into account in drawing the divisional boundaries are necessarily different from those for the rest of the State. The *Sydney Statistical Division* is predominantly urban in character—and its boundary was specially delineated in 1966 (pursuant to resolutions of the 27th Conference of Australian Statisticians) to embrace the area expected to contain the urban development of Sydney (and associated smaller urban centres) during at least the next twenty years. The area within the Division is now (or is expected to be) socially and economically oriented, to a marked degree, towards Sydney. The *Outer Sydney Statistical Division* embraces areas which are on the periphery of the Sydney Division, but which have less distinct economic and social orientation towards Sydney; such peripheral areas have many independent characteristics and do not logically form part of any other Statistical Division. The two Divisions (Sydney and Outer Sydney) together cover the same area as the "Sydney Region", delineated by the State Planning Authority in its publication "Sydney Region, 1970-2000 A.D., Outline Plan" (20 August 1968).

*The Newcastle Statistical District* (within the Hunter Statistical Division) and the *Wollongong Statistical District* (within the Illawarra Statistical Division) are general-purpose statistical areas delineated in 1966. They are predominantly urban in character, and have been delineated using the same concepts and criteria as for the Sydney Statistical Division.

*Statistical Subdivisions* are component areas within Statistical Divisions, delineated broadly on the basis of topographical and/or climatic features and reflecting, inter alia, some degree of homogeneity of type of agricultural activity.

The Statistical Divisions, Statistical Districts, and Statistical Subdivisions comprise groupings of complete local government areas with the following exceptions:—

- Blue Mountains (City) : Part in Sydney Statistical Division  
Part in Outer Sydney Statistical Division
- Greater Cessnock (City): Part in Newcastle Statistical District  
Part in Balance of Hunter Statistical Division
- Macintyre (Shire) : Part in Northern Tablelands Statistical Sub-division  
Part in Northern Slopes Statistical Subdivision.

The boundaries of the Statistical Divisions, Statistical Districts, and Statistical Subdivisions are adjusted to conform with changes in relevant local government area boundaries, provided the latter are of a minor nature. However, where changes in local government area boundaries are of a major nature, the statistical boundaries are retained.

## REVISED STATISTICAL AREAS

In the light of developments since the statistical areas described above were adopted, revised statistical areas will be introduced for the presentation of statistics relating to 1975-76 or 1976 and later years. The new areas will incorporate the following changes:—

- (a) the amalgamation of the Sydney and Outer Sydney Statistical Divisions, to form a new Sydney Statistical Division;
- (b) the delineation of seven Subdivisions within the new Sydney Statistical Division;
- (c) the dissection of the former North Coast Statistical Division into the Richmond-Tweed Division (formerly the Richmond-Tweed Subdivision) and the Mid-North Coast Division (the balance of the former North Coast Division); and
- (d) the delineation of six additional Statistical Districts (Bathurst-Orange, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga, Broken Hill, the N.S.W. part of the Albury-Wodonga Statistical District, and the N.S.W. part of the Gold Coast Statistical District). (In addition, the N.S.W. part of the Canberra Statistical District will be separately identified.)

## CHARACTERISTICS OF EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION

Statistics in respect of Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions are shown where appropriate throughout the following chapters of this Year Book. However, the following summary table shows details of the total area, population, and area of rural holdings for each Statistical Division, and the proportion of each to the total for New South Wales.

**Table 1.4. Area, Population, and Area of Rural Holdings of Statistical Divisions in New South Wales**

No. of Division	Statistical Division	Total Area		Population		Area of Rural Holdings	
		At 30 June 1974	Proportion of State Total	At 30 June 1974	Proportion of State Total	At 31 March 1974	Proportion of State Total
		sq km	Per cent		Per cent	sq km	Per cent
1	Sydney .. ..	4,077	0.5	2,898,330	61.2	875	0.1
2	Outer Sydney ..	8,321	1.0	146,010	3.1	1,770	0.3
3	Hunter .. ..	30,828	3.8	414,030	8.7	19,830	2.9
4	Illawarra .. ..	8,485	1.1	261,930	5.5	2,628	0.4
5	North Coast ..	35,862	4.5	229,360	4.8	25,087	3.6
6	Northern .. ..	98,574	12.3	165,910	3.5	83,204	12.1
7	North-Western ..	199,120	24.8	98,010	2.1	187,036	27.2
8	Central West ..	63,261	7.9	151,930	3.2	54,209	7.9
9	South-Eastern ..	52,136	6.5	120,620	2.5	36,365	5.3
10	Murrumbidgee ..	63,522	7.9	131,550	2.8	56,383	8.2
11	Murray .. ..	90,003	11.2	88,040	1.9	83,698	12.2
12	Far West .. ..	147,143	18.4	32,530	0.7	137,728	20.0
	Total, New South Wales ..	801,428*	100.0	4,743,400	100.0	688,314	100.0

\* Includes Lord Howe Island and 80 square kilometres of harbours and rivers, etc., which are not included within municipalities or shire borders.

† Includes Lord Howe Island (260 persons) and "Migratory" (4,930 persons).

INDEX TO STATISTICAL DIVISIONS  
AND SUBDIVISIONS

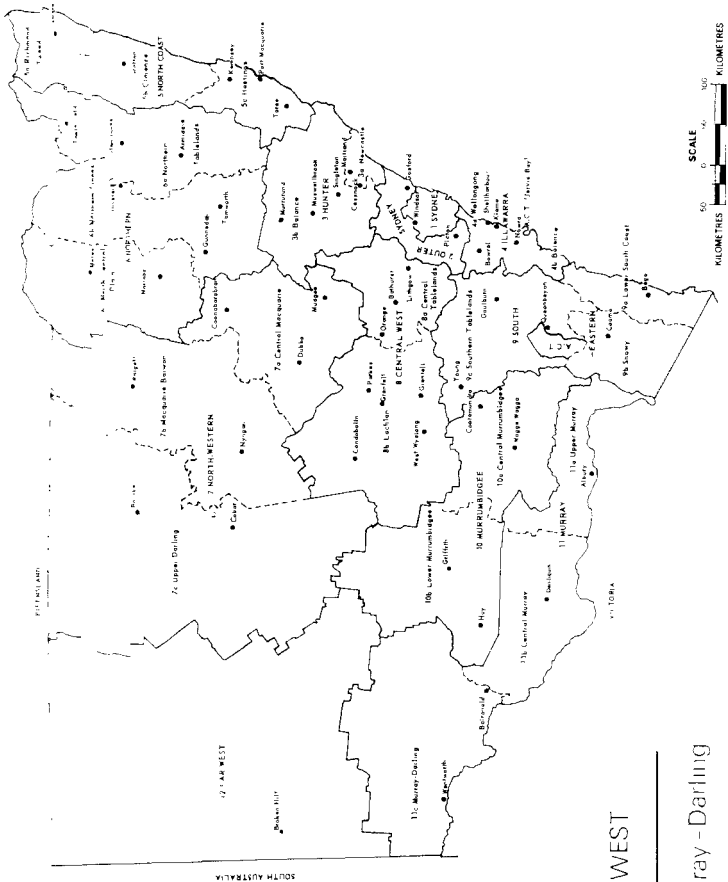
1. SYDNEY	7a. Macquarie-Riverina
2. OUTER SYDNEY	7i. Upper Darling
3. HUNTER	8. CENTRAL WEST
3a. Newcastle*	8a. Central Tablelands
3b. Balclutha	8b. Lachlan
4. ILLAWARRA	9. SOUTH-EASTERN
4a. Wollongong *	9a. Lower South Coast
4b. Balclutha	9b. Snowy
5. NORTH COAST	9c. Southern Tablelands
5a. Richmond-Tweed	10. MURRUMBIDGEE
5b. Clarence	10a. Central Murrumbidgee
5c. Hastings	10b. Lower Murrumbidgee
6. NORTHERN	11. MURRAY
6a. Northern Tablelands	11a. Upper Murray
6b. Northern Slopes	11b. Central Murray
6c. North Central Plain	11c. Murray-Darling
7. NORTH-WESTERN	12. FAR WEST
7a. Central Macquarie	

\*Statistical District

REFERENCE

Statistical Divisions . . . . . 12 FAR WEST  
Boundaries . . . . .

Statistical Subdivisions . . . . . 11c Murray-Darling  
Boundaries . . . . .



A summary of the main characteristics, including topographical, climatic, rural, industrial, and economic features of each Statistical Division is shown below:—

#### SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION

The Division consists broadly of the Cumberland Plain extending to the Hawkesbury River in the north, the Nepean River in the west—where an extension to incorporate the Lower Blue Mountains townships occurs—and the Woronora plateau in the south. The region has a warm humid climate, except for the higher parts of the Blue Mountains where temperatures are cooler, with heaviest rainfall normally occurring in summer and autumn. Rainfall is markedly irregular and declines from east to west. Sydney is the focal point of the State's rail, road, and air services. It also provides main port facilities for overseas, interstate, and intrastate shipping. It is the seat of public administration for the State, and the leading commercial, industrial, financial, educational, and cultural centre. Rural activity is negligible in the Division except in a few perimeter areas such as Camden and Windsor, where the main activities are concerned with poultry, vegetables, orchard fruit, and dairying.

#### OUTER SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION

The Division lies to the north and west of the more urbanised Sydney Division. Dairying, poultry, vegetables, and fruit growing are the principal rural activities. Electricity generation in the Wyong area and light manufacturing in the Gosford area are significant.

#### HUNTER STATISTICAL DIVISION

The Hunter River and its tributaries (Paterson, Williams, Goulburn, and Wollombi) in this Division form one of the largest river valleys on the New South Wales coast. To the north and south the area is enclosed by rugged highlands, whilst to the west less rugged highlands give easy access to the New England areas. The region is generally of the warm humid type with heaviest rainfall normally occurring in summer and autumn. Rainfall decreases markedly in amount and reliability from the coast inland. Railways traverse the region linking the most important towns and a highway closely follows the main northern rail route. The rural activities in the Division are diversified—dairying predominates in the southern part, sheep and wheat growing in the more central parts, sheep in the northerly areas, and wheat in the northern extremity. Beef cattle raising is significant in most areas, grapes are grown in the lower Hunter Valley, and poultry farming predominates in the extreme southern parts. Heavy manufacturing industry, with major iron and steel works is concentrated particularly around Newcastle, and coal is mined extensively in all areas except the northern coastal region, where timber getting is important.

#### ILLAWARRA STATISTICAL DIVISION

The coastal portion of the Division consists of a discontinuous coastal plain where a series of river valleys (Minnamurra and Shoalhaven) alternate with spurs of more elevated land extending eastwards from the tablelands. To the west of this coastal plain is a long escarpment which gives way to

exceedingly rugged terrain in Shoalhaven Shire, and the land in the north western part of the Division consists of undulating tablelands. The climate is generally of the warm humid type with heaviest rainfall occurring in summer and autumn. The inland parts are cooler than the coastal areas. Rail communication in the Division comprises the Illawarra line extending through the coastal belt and terminating at Nowra; the main southern line passing through Bowral; and a connecting link (Unanderra-Moss Vale), which is used mainly for goods traffic. Highway communication follows a similar pattern with a coastal road, a tablelands road, and several roads linking the Bowral area with the Illawarra Plains districts. The harbour facilities at Port Kembla provide an important service to industries in the region, particularly the iron and steel industry which is the dominant manufacturing activity in the Wollongong-Port Kembla area. Coal mining is also of considerable importance.

Rural industry, particularly dairying and beef cattle, predominate in the shires of the Division and some sheep raising and fruit growing is in evidence. Potatoes are grown in the north-western areas of the Division. The main manufacturing activities in the shires are paper mills and portland cement production.

#### NORTH COAST STATISTICAL DIVISION

This Division covers the coastal strip extending from Forster to the Queensland border, and comprises a series of valleys running generally east-west (valleys of the Tweed and Richmond, Clarence and Macleay, Hastings and Manning Rivers) separated by hills of varying height. The valleys have generally been intensively developed for agriculture, while the hill lands separating the valleys have seen little development. The region, which is distinctly sub-tropical on the far North Coast, has a climate which is warm and humid to sub-humid. The rainfall varies in intensity, and occasional severe flooding is a feature of the river valleys. The area has a rail and road system of communications cutting the river system at right angles, and has main roads from the coast to the hinterland—Ballina to Tenterfield, Grafton to Glen Innes, and Port Macquarie to Tamworth, etc. Dairying is the dominant rural activity in the Division although beef cattle raising, banana growing, and sugar cane growing are significant. Timber getting is also widespread. The more important areas of manufacturing activity are food processing and sawmilling. Mineral sands mining and the production of high grade zircon and rutile concentrates have been carried out extensively on the beaches and nearby sand dunes of the coastal waters in the last two decades.

#### NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION

There are three identifiable regions in the Division—the northern tablelands (mainly undulating hill lands generally over 1,000 metres above sea level), the northern slopes to the west of the tablelands, and the flat north central plains, watered by the Macintyre, Gwydir, and Namoi Rivers. The tablelands is an area with mild summers and cold winters and a moderate rainfall, with the heaviest rainfall occurring in summer. West of the tablelands the summers are warm to hot, with a similar rainfall pattern. Tamworth is the principal city of the Division, and the centre of a communications system by rail, road, and air. The main northern rail line from Newcastle passes through Quirindi, Tamworth, Armidale, Glen Innes, and Tenterfield. There is an extensive highway system linking all of the major

towns and cities in the Division. Rural activity predominates in the Division—sheep and beef cattle in the northern tablelands and wheat growing and sheep and beef cattle in the slopes and plains areas. Approximately one-quarter of the beef cattle and one-sixth of the sheep in the State are located in the Division and almost one-quarter of the wheat (for grain) produced in the State is grown in the Division. Cotton growing is an important activity in the Namoi Shire, tobacco in the Ashford Shire, and poultry in the Peel and Cockburn Shires. Manufacturing industry is of minor importance throughout the Division (except in Tamworth), with some activity in food processing, sawmilling, and cotton ginning.

#### NORTH-WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION

There is a diversity of topography in the Division with elevated lands extending from the central tablelands in the east, gently undulating slopes in the river basins of the Macquarie, Castlereagh, and Bogan Rivers in the central areas, and flat plains in the far west. Climatically this region is also diverse but is mostly semi-arid, particularly in the westerly and northerly parts. It has a hot summer and a fairly wide range between summer and winter temperatures. The eastern parts receive about 650 millimetres of rainfall per annum but only about half this amount is received in the western portion. The area is well served by railways with several lines, i.e. from Cobar, Bourke, Brewarrina, and Coonamble, focussing on Dubbo—the main economic centre of the whole region. Other lines connect Dubbo to Parkes, Molong, and Orange. At Dubbo the Mitchell Highway, which runs parallel to the railway line to Bourke, intersects the Newell Highway which traverses New South Wales from the Queensland border to the Victorian border. Sheep raising is the predominant activity throughout the entire region and the sheep and lamb population is approximately one-fifth of the State total. Wheat growing in association with sheep raising is of major importance in the Coonamble Shire and all the eastern regions except for the more elevated areas around Coolah and Cudgong. Beef cattle grazing is also becoming widespread throughout the Division. Manufacturing is not of significance in the Division, although Dubbo and to a lesser extent Mudgee, Narromine, and Coonabarabran have some manufacturing activity mainly in food processing, and sawmilling.

#### CENTRAL WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION

The Division lies to the west of the Blue Mountains and extends to beyond Condobolin. The eastern parts are made up of a number of discontinuous highland areas which contain the source of the Macquarie River, while the western parts watered by the Lachlan River are undulating at first, giving way to flat plains. Orange is the most populous city and focal point of the region. In the cool highland region, rainfall is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, while in the plains areas the summers are warm to hot, and rainfall is moderate on the slopes, tapering off to light in the west. The Sydney-Broken Hill railway line traverses the region connecting the cities of Lithgow, Bathurst, and Orange. The Mid-western, Newell, and Mitchell Highways cross the Division, linking these cities and the urban areas of Cowra, West Wyalong, Forbes, and Parkes. The region is mainly rural; mixed sheep and wheat farming predominates in the western parts and sheep and beef cattle in the eastern parts. Sheep population is approximately one-sixth and cattle population one-tenth of the State

total. Fruit growing (cherries and pome fruits) is most significant in the Canobolas Shire and vegetable farming for freezing and canning in the Bathurst and Cowra areas. Secondary industry activity, particularly in the more important towns in the eastern parts, is in meat slaughtering, vegetable canning, cement production, and the manufacture of household appliances and fabricated metal products.

#### SOUTH-EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION

The South-Eastern Division comprises the lower south coast, the Snowy Mountains, and the southern tablelands. The coastal strip consists of a discontinuous coastal plain where a series of river valleys (Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, and Bega Rivers) alternate with spurs of more elevated land extending eastwards from the tablelands. The mountainous Snowy region lies in the south-west corner contiguous to the Victorian border and reaches elevations of over 2,200 metres, the highest in Australia. Snowfields in this area are a major tourist attraction. The tablelands containing Canberra and the Australian Capital Territory are gently undulating with elevations of about 750 metres above sea level. The narrow south coast area has a humid cool-temperate climate and an average yearly rainfall of about 900 millimetres. Much cooler temperatures are experienced on the more elevated tablelands, and very cold temperatures occur on the Alps. Average annual rainfall on the tablelands ranges between 500 and 700 millimetres, but in the mountains exceeds 1,400 millimetres. The region is one of the most important water conservation areas in Australia as it includes the Snowy Mountains Scheme, the N.S.W. water storage dam at Burrinjuck, the greater part of the catchment area of the Lachlan River (Wyangala Dam), the urban water supply for Canberra, and part of the catchment area for the Sydney water supply. The Division is served by the main southern railway line and branch lines from Goulburn, and by an extensive highway system linking the major population centres in the Division. The lowland coastal strip is primarily a dairying area with beef raising, some pig and sheep raising, commercial fishing, and tourism of lesser importance. In the elevated tablelands merino sheep are the principal source of livelihood and this is supplemented in all shires by beef raising and in some shires by forestry and timber getting. Excluding Canberra which exerts a strong social and economic influence, the focal point of the region is Goulburn, with Queanbeyan and Cooma exerting narrower local influence. Manufacturing industry is greatest in Goulburn, followed by Queanbeyan and the Shire of Eurobodalla. The principal manufacturing activities in the Division are food processing, sawmilling, textile production, and the manufacture of cement and concrete products.

#### MURRUMBIDGEE STATISTICAL DIVISION

The Murrumbidgee River traverses the Division from east to west, with the area west of Narrandera containing the long-established Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, newer developing irrigation areas, and the towns of Griffith and Leeton. Wagga Wagga, the major centre of regional significance, is located in the eastern portion of the Division. The region is characterised by cold temperatures in winter in the hilly eastern region, and warm to hot summers and cool winters in the western region. Average annual rainfall (in millimetres) varies from 1,360 at Batlow and 880 at Tumut to 550 at Wagga, 620 at Cootamundra, and 330 to 450 in the irrigation areas



and more westerly parts. Railway communication is widespread in the Division. The main southern line passes through the eastern section linking Cootamundra, Junee, and Wagga Wagga to Albury, and from it many branch lines serve other areas. The branch lines are of particular importance to the wheat industry. Three highways run north to south across the Division meeting three other highways crossing the Division in an east-westerly direction. The main rural activities in the Division are sheep and wheat farming. Sheep grazing predominates in the Hay and Gundagai Shires, and mixed sheep and wheat farming is general throughout most of the other shires. Beef cattle grazing is of some significance in about half the shires, particularly in Tumut and Gundagai, and dairying is found in Tumut Shire. The irrigated lands of Leeton and Wade Shires are used extensively for fruit growing and rice production. Secondary industry is significant in three main areas in the Division. These areas and the associated industries are: the City of Wagga Wagga—food processing, sawmilling, and metal products fabricating; the Leeton and Wade Shires—fruit canning and wine making; and the Tumut Shire—electricity generation and wood products.

#### MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION

The entire length of the Murray River on the New South Wales border marks the southern boundary of this Division. The terrain in the western and central parts of the Division is flat, becoming undulating and finally very rugged on the eastern border. The temperature is generally warm to hot in summer and mild in winter. The average annual rainfall (in millimetres) declines from 980 at Tumbarumba in the eastern sector to 700 at Albury and Holbrook, 410 at Deniliquin, 330 at Balranald, and 270 at Wentworth. The main southern railway line and the Hume Highway from Sydney to Melbourne pass through Albury, the main centre of population in the Division. The remaining eleven urban areas in the Division are adequately served by several highways passing through the Division and/or extensions of the broad-gauge Victorian railway system. Mixed sheep and wheat farming is the predominant rural activity in half the shires of the Division. Other rural activities in the Division include sheep, beef and dairy cattle, and, in the irrigated areas along the Murray, fruit, vegetables, and rice growing. Secondary industry, apart from the manufacture of motor vehicle parts and other industrial machinery, man-made textile fibres and yarns and food processing at Albury, is on a very minor scale.

#### FAR WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION

The Division comprises the City of Broken Hill, the Shire of Central Darling, and all of the unincorporated area of New South Wales. It is bounded by the Queensland and South Australian borders in the north and the west, and by the boundaries of the Shires of Wentworth and Balranald in the south, and the Shires of Bourke, Cobar, and Carrathool in the east. The Darling River passes through the region from the north-east to the south. To the west of the river the extremely flat plains give way to gentle slopes reaching the low, geologically ancient Barrier Range on which stands Broken Hill, the only sizeable city in the far west. A number of shallow lakes near the lower Darling and elsewhere are of economic importance in a generally dry landscape. The climate is of the semi-arid desert type. Temperatures range from hot in summer to cool to mild in winter. The

average annual rainfall is in the range of 200 to 250 millimetres, with maximum rainfall occurring in the summer. The western railway line, which is part of the Sydney-Perth standard gauge line, passes through Broken Hill. The South Australian Government owns and operates that part of the standard gauge line connecting Broken Hill to Cockburn in South Australia. The two highways traversing the Division focus on Broken Hill, with the Silver City Highway from Wentworth to Broken Hill and the Barrier Highway from Wilcannia to Broken Hill both being sealed. The most important activity in the Division is the mining of silver-lead-zinc ore and the production of lead and zinc concentrates at Broken Hill. Merino sheep raising is the predominant rural activity. The major secondary industry activities at Broken Hill are food processing and printing and publishing.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS INCLUDED IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION AND SUBDIVISION OF N.S.W.

A list of the local government areas, at 30 June, 1975, included in each Statistical Division and Subdivision (arranged alphabetically within Subdivisions) is set out below—"M" denotes **Municipality**; "S" denotes **Shire**.

##### NO. 1. SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION

Ashfield M.	Leichhardt M.
Auburn M.	Liverpool M. (City)
Bankstown M.	Manly M.
Baulkham Hills S.	Marrickville M.
Blacktown M.	Mosman M.
Blue Mountains M. (City) (Part)	North Sydney M.
Botany M.	Parramatta M. (City)
Burwood M.	Penrith M. (City)
Camden M.	Randwick M.
Campbelltown M. (City)	Rockdale M.
Canterbury M.	Ryde M.
Concord M.	South Sydney M.
Drummoyle M.	Strathfield M.
Fairfield M.	Sutherland S.
Holroyd M.	Sydney M. (City)
Hornsby S.	Warringah S.
Hunter's Hill M.	Waverley M.
Hurstville M.	Willoughby M.
Kogarah M.	Windsor M.
Ku-ring-gai M.	Woollahra M.
Lane Cove M.	

##### NO. 2. OUTER SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION

Blue Mountains M. (City) (Part)	Wollondilly S.
Colo S.	Wyong S.
Gosford S.	

## NO. 3. HUNTER STATISTICAL DIVISION

*(a) Newcastle Statistical District*

Cessnock, Greater M. (City) (Part)	Newcastle M. (City)
Lake Macquarie S.	Port Stephens S.
Maitland M. (City)	

*(b) Balance of Hunter Statistical Division*

Cessnock, Greater M. (City) (Part)	Murrurundi S.
Denman S.	Muswellbrook M.
Dungog S.	Patrick Plains S.
Gloucester S.	Scone S.
Great Lakes S.	Singleton M.
Merriwa S.	

## NO. 4. ILLAWARRA STATISTICAL DIVISION

*(a) Wollongong Statistical District*

Kiama M.	Wollongong M. (City)
Shellharbour M.	

*(b) Balance of Illawarra Statistical Division*

Bowral M.	Shoalhaven S.
Mittagong S.	Wingecaribee S.

## NO. 5. NORTH COAST STATISTICAL DIVISION

*(a) Richmond-Tweed Statistical Subdivision*

Ballina M.	Mullumbimby M.
Byron S.	Terania S.
Casino M.	Tintenbar S.
Gundurimba S.	Tomki S.
Kyogle S.	Tweed S.
Lismore M. (City)	Woodburn S.

*(b) Clarence Statistical Subdivision*

Bellingen S.	Maclean S.
Coff's Harbour S.	Nambucca S.
Copmanhurst S.	Nymboida S.
Grafton M. (City)	Ulmarra S.

*(c) Hastings Statistical Subdivision*

Hastings S.	Port Macquarie M.
Kempsey M.	Taree M.
Macleay S.	Wingham M.
Manning S.	

## No. 6. NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION

*(a) Northern Tablelands Statistical Subdivision*

Armidale M. (City)	Macintyre S. (Part)
Dumaresq S.	Severn S.
Glen Innes M.	Tenterfield S.
Guyra S.	Uralla S.
Inverell M.	Walcha S.

*(b) Northern Slopes Statistical Subdivision*

Ashford S.	Manilla S.
Barraba S.	Nundle S.
Bingara S.	Peel S.
Cockburn S.	Quirindi M.
Gunnedah M.	Tamarang S.
Liverpool Plains S.	Tamworth M. (City)
Macintyre S. (Part)	Yallaro S.

*(c) North Central Plain Statistical Subdivision*

Boolooroo S.	Namoi S.
Boomi S.	Narrabri M.
Moree M.	

## No. 7. NORTH-WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION

*(a) Central Macquarie Statistical Subdivision*

Coolah S.	Mudgee M.
Coonabarabran S.	Narromine M.
Cudgegong S.	Talbragar S.
Dubbo M. (City)	Timbrellong S.
Gilgandra S.	Wellington S.

*(b) Macquarie-Barwon Statistical Subdivision*

Bogan S.	Walgett S.
Coonamble S.	Warren S.

*(c) Upper Darling Statistical Subdivision*

Bourke S.	Cobar S.
Brewarrina S.	

## No. 8. CENTRAL WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION

*(a) Central Tablelands Statistical Subdivision*

Abercrombie S.	Lyndhurst S.
Bathurst M. (City)	Oberon S.
Blaxland S.	Orange M. (City)
Canobolas S.	Rylstone S.
Lithgow M. (City)	Turon S.

*(b) Lachlan Statistical Subdivision*

Bland S.	Jemalong S.
Boree S.	Lachlan S.
Condobolin M.	Molong S.
Cowra M.	Parkes M.
Forbes M.	Waugoola S.
Goobang S.	Weddin S.
Grenfell M.	

## No. 9. SOUTH-EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION

*(a) Lower South Coast Statistical Subdivision*

Bega M.	Imlay S.
Eurobodalla S.	Mumbulla S.

*(b) Snowy Statistical Subdivision*

Bibbenluke S.	Monaro S.
Bombala M.	Snowy River S.
Cooma M.	

*(c) Southern Tablelands Statistical Subdivision*

Boorowa S.	Mulwaree S.
Burrangong S.	Queanbeyan M. (City)
Crookwell S.	Tallaganda S.
Goodradigbee S.	Yarrowlumla S.
Goulburn M. (City)	Yass M.
Gunning S.	Young M.
Harden S.	

## NO. 10. MURRUMBIDGEE STATISTICAL DIVISION

*(a) Central Murrumbidgee Statistical Subdivision*

Coolamon S.	Mitchell S.
Cootamundra S.	Narraburra S.
Gundagai S.	Narrandera S.
Illabo S.	Temora M.
June M.	Tumut S.
Kyeamba S.	Wagga Wagga M. (City)
Lockhart S.	

*(b) Lower Murrumbidgee Statistical Subdivision*

Carrathool S.	Murrumbidgee S.
Hay S.	Wade S.
Leeton S.	

## NO. 11. MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION

*(a) Upper Murray Statistical Subdivision*

Albury M. (City)	Hume S.
Corowa S.	Tumbarumba S.
Culcairn S.	Urana S.
Holbrook S.	

*(b) Central Murray Statistical Subdivision*

Berrigan S.	Murray S.
Conargo S.	Wakool S.
Deniliquin M.	Windouran S.
Jerilderie S.	

*(c) Murray-Darling Statistical Subdivision*

Balranald S.	Wentworth S.
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## NO. 12. FAR WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION

Broken Hill M. (City)	Unincorporated Area
Central Darling S.	

## CHANGES TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

During the period 1 July, 1971 to 30 June, 1975, the following amalgamations or name changes have occurred to local government areas in New South Wales:—

- On 25 September, 1971, the name of Stroud Shire was changed to Great Lakes Shire.
- On 22 October, 1971, Peak Hill Municipality in North-Western Statistical Division (Central Macquarie Subdivision) was amalgamated with Goobang Shire in Central West Statistical Division (Lachlan Subdivision) to form a new Goobang Shire in Central West Statistical Division (Lachlan Subdivision).
- On 1 January, 1972, Nyngan Municipality and Bogan Shire were amalgamated to form a new Bogan Shire.
- On 5 July, 1972, the Municipality of Queanbeyan was proclaimed as the City of Queanbeyan.
- On 29 June, 1973, the name of Darling Shire was changed to Bourke Shire.
- On 30 August, 1974, Murrumburrah Municipality and Demondrille Shire were amalgamated to form Harden Shire.
- On 1 January, 1975, Tenterfield Municipality and Tenterfield Shire were amalgamated to form a new Tenterfield Shire.
- On 1 April, 1975, Cootamundra Municipality and Jindalee Shire were amalgamated to form Cootamundra Shire.

## STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Statistical Divisions, as defined in the foregoing pages, are intended to represent "regions" of the State which are characterised by discernible social and/or economic links between the inhabitants and economic units within them, under the unifying influence of one or more major cities or towns. Because of the criteria upon which these new areas were identified, they are not necessarily suitable **geographical areas for the general presentation of agricultural statistics**. Statistical Subdivisions, **on the other hand**, have been delineated broadly on the basis of topographical and/or climatic features, and therefore reflect (inter alia) some degree of homogeneity of type of agricultural activity.

For the summary presentation of agricultural statistics for New South Wales, groups of Statistical Subdivisions (and Divisions), entitled Statistical Agricultural Areas, have been specially defined, **on the basis of topographical and/or climatic features**, to reflect the general distribution of agricultural activity over the State. Particulars of these Statistical Agricultural Areas are shown in the chapter "Rural Industries".

## Chapter 2

# CLIMATE

New South Wales is situated entirely in the temperate zone. Its climate is generally mild and equable and mostly free from extremes of heat and cold, but very high temperatures are experienced in the north-west and very cold temperatures on the southern tablelands. Abundant sunshine is experienced in all seasons. Sydney, the capital city, is without sunshine on an average of only 23 days per year, and the average range of temperature between the hottest and coldest month is less than 11° Celsius. In the hinterland, there is even more sunshine and the range of temperature is greater, but extremes of temperature are not maintained in any part of the State at a level which is detrimental to health.

Practically the whole of New South Wales is subject to the influence of frosts during five or more months of the year. Snow has been known to fall over nearly two-thirds of the State, but its occurrence is comparatively rare except in the tableland districts. Snow is found during most of the year on the peaks of the southern tablelands.

The seasons are not as well defined in the western interior as on the coast. They are generally as follows—spring during September, October, and November; summer during December, January, and February; autumn during March, April, and May; winter during June, July, and August.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Meteorological services throughout Australia are administered by the Bureau of Meteorology. A Regional Office of the Bureau in Sydney directs observations throughout New South Wales. Climatological stations are established at a number of representative towns, and there are hundreds of rainfall recording stations.

Weather observations from many stations in New South Wales are telegraphed daily to the Weather Bureau, Sydney, where bulletins, rain maps, and isobaric charts are prepared and issued for public information. Weather forecasts and forecasts of conditions over the ocean and for aviation purposes are prepared. When necessary, flood and storm warnings are issued to the press, broadcasting stations, and governmental authorities.

Particulars of meteorological observations at various stations in New South Wales are published annually in the *Rural Industries and Settlement and Meteorology* part of the *Statistical Register*.

### WINDS

The weather in New South Wales is determined chiefly by anti-cyclones, or areas of high barometric pressure, with their attendant tropical and southern depressions. The anti-cyclones pass almost continually across or to the south of the continent of Australia from west to east. A general surging movement occasionally takes place in the atmosphere, sometimes towards, and sometimes from, the equator. The movement causes sudden changes in the weather—heat when the surge is to the south, and cold weather when it moves towards the equator.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in January 1976.



New South Wales is subject to occasional intense cyclonic disturbances (not usually exceeding three in any year) in the months February to May. Intense cyclones may result from an inland depression, or may reach the State from the north-east tropics or from the southern low-pressure belt which lies to the south of Australia. In the summer months, the prevailing winds on the coast are north-easterly, mainly on account of the consistency of the sea breezes, and they extend inland to the highlands. West of the Great Divide, however, the winds are variable, being dependent on the control of the various atmospheric systems; they have a marked northerly component in the northern half of the State and a pronounced southerly component in the southern areas. Southerly changes are characteristic of the summer weather on the coast. These winds, which blow from the higher southern latitudes, cause a rapid fall in the temperature and sometimes are accompanied by thunderstorms. During winter, the prevailing direction of the wind is westerly. In the southern areas of the State, the winds are almost due west, but proceeding northwards there is a southerly tendency. Australia lies directly in the great high-pressure belt during the cold months of the year.

### RAINFALL

Rainfall in New South Wales is associated mainly with tropical and southern depressions. The distribution of rainfall is dependent on the energy present in, and the rate of movement of, the atmospheric stream and the prevailing latitudes in which the anti-cyclones are moving. Rainfall exerts a very powerful influence in determining the character of settlement, but its effects can be gauged only in a general way from annual averages of quantity of rain, because consideration should also be given to other important factors such as reliability and seasonal distribution.

The annual amount of rain varies greatly over the wide expanse of the State. Coastal districts receive the largest annual rains, ranging from an annual average of about 750 millimetres in the south to about 2,000 millimetres in the north. Despite their proximity to the sea, the mountain chains are not of sufficient height to cause any great condensation, so that (with slight irregularities) the average rainfall gradually diminishes towards the north-western limits of the State. The average annual rainfall in the north-western corner is about 200 millimetres.

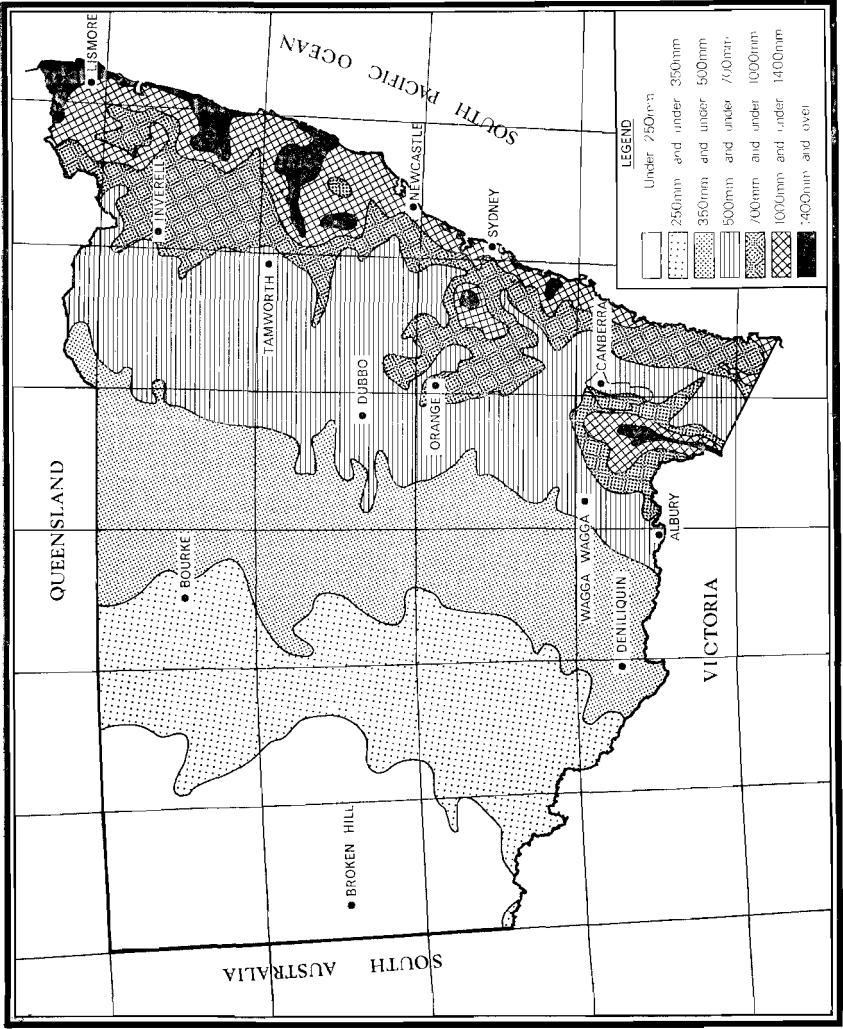
An approximate classification of the area of New South Wales according to the average rainfall to which the area is subject is given in the next table. About 36 per cent of the area of the State receives less than 350 millimetres of rain per year.

**Table 2.1. Area of N.S.W.\* Classified by Annual Rainfall**

Average Annual Rainfall	Approximate Area	Proportion of Total Area	Average Annual Rainfall	Approximate Area	Proportion of Total Area
Millimetres	sq km	Per cent	Millimetres	sq km	Per cent
Under 250	139,010	17.3	700 and under 1,000	96,140	12.0
250 and under 350	151,180	18.8	1,000 " " 1,400	56,260	7.0
350 " " 500	171,980	21.4	1,400 or more	17,510	2.2
500 " " 700	171,780	21.4	Total	803,860	100.0

\* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1931-1960



Over the greater part of the State, the annual rainfall varies on the average between 20 per cent and 35 per cent from the mean, but in the south-eastern corner the degree of variation is less and in the north-western quarter it is more. Protracted periods of dry weather in one part or another are not uncommon, but simultaneous drought over the whole territory of the State has been experienced only very rarely.

The seasonal distribution of rainfall may be described as follows. A winter rain region, which includes the southern portion of the western plains and about two-thirds of the Riverina, is bounded on the north by a line from Broken Hill to Wagga Wagga with a curve around Albury. A summer rain region, including the whole of the northern subdivision, is bounded on the south by a line which waves regularly, first south and then north of a direct line from the north-western corner of the State to Newcastle. Between these there extends a region, including the central and south-eastern portions of the State, where the rains are distributed fairly evenly throughout the year, but a narrow coastal strip between Nowra and Broken Bay receives its heaviest rains in the autumn.

Southern depressions are the main cause of good winter rains in the Riverina and on the southern highlands. A seasonal prevalence of this type of weather would cause a low rainfall on the coast and over that portion of the inland district north of the Lachlan River. A tropical prevalence ensures a good season inland north of the Lachlan, but not necessarily in southern areas. An anti-cyclonic prevalence results in good rains over coastal and tableland districts, but causes dryness west of the mountains.

The distribution of the average annual rainfall over New South Wales in the thirty years 1931–1960 is illustrated in the map on page 23.

The table on page 25 shows, for each rainfall district in the State, the annual rainfall during each of the last ten years and the average annual rainfall during the 30 years from 1931 to 1960. The figures for each district are averages of the rainfall registered at the recording stations located within the district. The rainfall districts are subdivided in the table into northern and southern or eastern and western sections, as indicated by the letters N, S, E, W.

Table 2.2. Annual Rainfall, N.S.W.

Rainfall District		Average Rainfall *	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Millimetres												
Coast— North	N	1,469	1,285	1,075	1,861	1,028	1,237	1,314	1,172	2,130	1,437	2,015
	S	1,525	1,125	863	2,233	1,032	1,221	1,122	1,389	1,804	1,458	2,188
Hunter and Manning	N	1,382	888	1,045	1,927	1,134	1,323	1,112	1,324	1,557	1,013	1,836
	S	885	569	684	1,054	870	943	776	1,008	976	835	991
Cumberland	E	1,147	951	1,052	1,356	595	1,326	872	864	1,325	1,175	1,571
	W	823	577	699	915	532	1,132	805	667	882	803	1,022
South	N	1,110	734	1,026	891	540	1,425	906	988	933	988	1,721
	S	948	537	933	640	488	1,035	977	907	707	856	1,571
Tableland— North	E	1,041	687	757	1,239	922	829	960	1,101	1,292	1,085	1,123
	W	823	538	736	718	782	855	955	937	846	973	741
Central	N	646	394	613	470	639	855	794	652	535	1,036	568
	S	938	602	846	821	812	1,170	1,001	988	864	1,255	1,128
South	N	701	426	705	402	585	780	789	634	494	720	881
	S	863	510	833	411	711	824	857	744	616	1,032	1,252
Western Slope— North	N	682	416	610	474	656	788	857	843	582	796	569
	S	666	486	591	488	744	855	754	712	564	790	531
Central	N	630	406	552	380	664	844	713	752	555	1,057	583
	S	614	416	685	405	655	873	682	725	429	977	717
South	N	622	401	694	281	693	837	671	621	443	731	913
	S	878	586	965	324	927	933	1,060	782	552	1,088	1,064
Plains— North West	E	586	351	545	377	615	657	671	652	517	706	538
	W	535	278	492	362	561	611	601	563	437	612	544
Central West	N	491	249	423	240	527	737	550	548	363	810	569
	S	483	325	520	256	541	636	518	627	372	735	612
Riverina	E	477	379	524	200	452	585	565	489	330	753	851
	W	393	295	331	155	379	511	410	399	254	633	700
Western Division— Eastern half	N	362	153	319	201	419	330	318	419	199	489	595
	S	349	281	318	147	362	434	371	324	227	566	727
Western half	N	237	88	147	151	337	158	143	357	77	372	695
	S	239	161	200	86	247	223	213	244	171	482	596

\* Average for 1931 to 1960.

In relation to the rural industries, the seasonal distribution and reliability of the rainfall, rather than the annual aggregate, are the important considerations. In wheat farming, for instance, sufficient moisture is required to enable the soil to be prepared for planting (which takes place from April to June), to promote germination of the seed and steady growth, and then for the filling of the grain (about August or September for early crops) until harvesting (from November to January). Heavy rains may delay ploughing and sowing, or later in the season may cause disease or rank

growth or beat down the crops. For dairy farming, conducted mainly in the coastal areas, a more even distribution of rainfall is desirable to maintain the pastures in a satisfactory condition throughout the year. For sheep, spring and autumn rains are needed to ensure supplies of water and herbage, and summer rains of sufficient quantity to mitigate the effect of warm sunshine on the pastures: too much rain is likely to cause disease in the flocks.

The average monthly rainfall in each of the rainfall districts of the State is shown in the following table. The averages are based on records of rainfall registered at recording stations during the 30 years from 1931 to 1960.

**Table 2.3. Average Monthly Rainfall, N.S.W., 1931 to 1960**

Rainfall District		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		Millimetres											
Coast— North	N	170	221	196	131	117	114	90	62	58	86	97	127
	S	176	225	224	124	87	119	85	85	69	88	100	143
Hunter and Manning	N	141	171	167	134	98	128	97	85	78	86	90	106
	S	91	105	92	75	61	84	57	59	55	66	62	77
Cumberland	E	105	129	131	104	107	121	81	72	64	78	76	78
	W	101	103	90	69	62	74	45	40	43	57	67	70
South	N	107	124	112	97	104	116	75	66	63	89	72	84
	S	93	94	93	88	86	101	56	57	51	82	73	73
Tableland— North	E	146	165	145	61	51	62	53	31	47	73	86	122
	W	106	105	65	39	42	56	56	49	53	81	80	92
Central	N	71	82	48	46	40	48	47	49	43	57	60	55
	S	99	104	84	76	66	85	66	65	60	78	76	79
South	N	65	60	57	57	55	64	50	53	47	70	60	62
	S	66	58	70	72	73	81	70	80	66	93	72	64
Western Slope— North	N	81	95	55	32	40	47	46	37	43	71	65	70
	S	77	81	45	41	43	48	47	46	44	67	62	65
Central	N	72	86	52	46	40	47	43	45	41	51	54	51
	S	62	62	50	50	44	54	49	47	42	59	52	44
South	N	51	49	55	52	51	59	55	53	44	62	51	41
	S	55	52	67	70	75	91	92	92	73	92	68	52
Plains— North West	E	73	78	51	32	39	44	42	32	34	55	56	50
	W	72	81	51	33	34	39	36	26	30	49	46	38
Central West	N	52	66	46	36	37	40	36	33	31	44	40	31
	S	42	51	46	39	38	39	37	36	29	47	40	37
Riverina	E	35	37	41	38	40	46	44	41	36	51	37	30
	W	28	34	35	30	35	37	35	33	28	42	28	26
Western Division— Eastern half	N	39	49	41	25	28	27	26	19	18	33	29	28
	S	27	37	34	25	31	30	26	27	22	37	27	24
Western half	N	21	35	28	14	19	16	17	14	11	25	16	20
	S	19	26	19	15	21	20	20	17	15	27	23	17

## EVAPORATION

The rate of evaporation is influenced by the prevailing temperature and by the atmospheric humidity, pressure, and movement. In New South Wales, evaporation is an important factor, because in the greater part of the inland districts water for use of stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. Actual measurements of the loss by evaporation have been made at a number of stations, and the average monthly evaporation (measured by loss from exposed water) over a period of years is shown below, together with the average monthly rainfall over the same period. The total annual loss by evaporation is about 1,000 millimetres on the coast and southern tablelands and as much as 2,250 millimetres in the west. In the far north-western corner of the State, for which actual records are not available, the total loss from evaporation is probably equal to nearly 2,500 millimetres per year.

Table 2.4. Average Evaporation and Rainfall over a Period of Years

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	Millimetres												
Walgett—													
Evaporation	205	180	164	110	77	52	51	69	103	153	184	218	1,566
Rainfall	47	36	36	28	35	44	39	19	24	29	35	50	422
Wilcannia—													
Evaporation	240	200	182	125	75	48	50	73	113	162	192	227	1,688
Rainfall	18	29	14	17	22	22	17	13	14	21	20	33	240
Umberumberka (near Broken Hill)—													
Evaporation	323	270	234	151	105	72	74	101	149	215	258	305	2,257
Rainfall	11	18	13	10	20	20	14	12	14	17	22	14	186
Leeton—													
Evaporation	226	177	143	79	50	31	30	38	65	106	161	200	1,305
Rainfall	31	22	26	37	35	47	35	42	33	38	32	31	410
Burrinjuck Dam—													
Evaporation	152	127	107	61	30	18	18	27	49	76	109	136	909
Rainfall	50	48	55	67	70	108	96	101	70	73	57	57	851
Canberra—													
Evaporation	229	179	143	87	53	34	34	48	79	122	158	203	1,369
Rainfall	52	45	48	54	40	43	40	50	39	59	46	44	562
Sydney—													
Evaporation	138	110	94	68	48	38	40	51	71	100	120	140	1,018
Rainfall	98	80	113	144	126	93	124	61	70	71	65	92	1,138

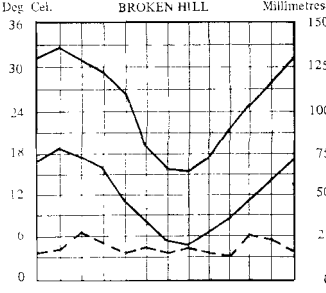
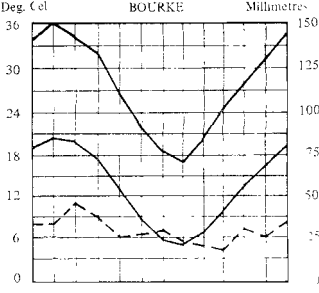
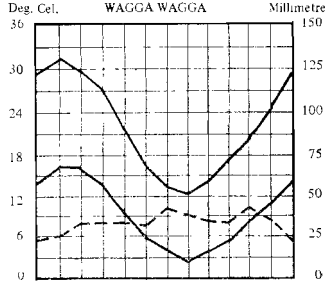
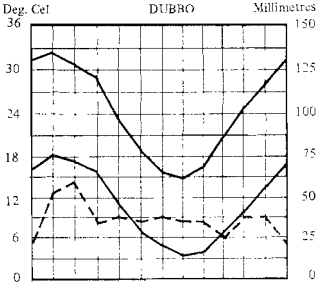
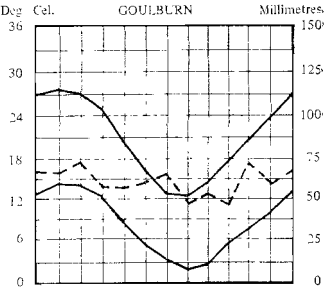
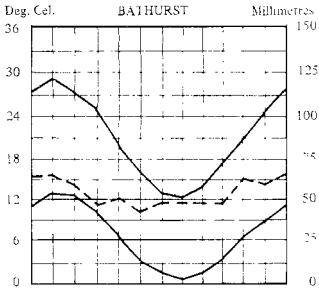
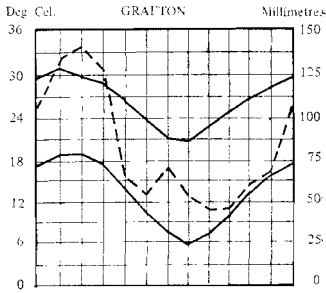
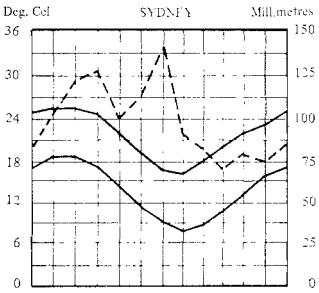
## CLIMATIC REGIONS

The territory of New South Wales may be divided into four climatic regions which correspond with the terrain—the Coastal districts, the Tablelands, the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range, and the Western Plains.

The northern parts of the State are generally warmer than the southern, the difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south being about 4°C on the coast, 3°C on the tablelands and plains, and 2°C on the slopes. It should be noted, however, that the length of the State decreases from approximately 1,100 kilometres on the coast to about 550 kilometres on the western boundary. From east to west, the average mean annual temperatures vary little except where altitudes are different, but usually the summer is hotter and the winter colder in the interior than on the coast. Thus at Sydney the average temperature ranges from 22°C in summer to 13°C in winter, as compared with 24°C in summer and 11°C in winter at Wentworth in the same latitude in the western interior. Similar variations are found in the north. The mean daily range at any station is seldom more than 17°C or less than 8°C.

MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL AND MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

The graph shows mean maximum and minimum temperatures in shade (deg. Cel.) for 30 years (1931-60), except for Wagga Wagga, for which temperatures are for the 19 years from 1942 to 1960. The average monthly rainfall is for 30 years (1931-60). Temperature is shown by firm line, rainfall by broken line.



Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May Jun. July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May Jun. July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

## COASTAL DISTRICTS

In the Coastal districts, which lie between the Pacific Ocean and the Great Dividing Range, the average rainfall is comparatively high and regular, and the climate, though more humid, is generally milder than in the interior.

The climatic conditions in the Coastal districts are illustrated in the next table, which shows, for representative climatological stations, average temperatures and rainfall for the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record:—

Table 2.5. Temperature and Rainfall: Coastal Districts

Station	Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall	
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Mean Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	Average Annual	
	km	m	° Celsius						mm	
<i>North Coast—</i>										
Lismore	21	13	19.4	24.2	13.9	12.2	45.0	(-) 5.0	1,341	
Grafton	35	6	19.6	24.5	14.1	13.3	45.6	(-) 4.4	999	
Kempsey (West)	16	9	18.4	23.1	13.3	12.9	46.7	(-) 7.8	1,204	
<i>Hunter and Manning—</i>										
Port Macquarie	0	13	17.2	21.2	12.8	9.3	41.0	(-) 1.4	1,463	
Jerry's Plains	85	46	17.8	24.0	11.2	14.6	49.2	(-) 7.2	616	
Newcastle	2	32	17.8	21.9	13.2	6.9	44.4	2.8	1,085	
<i>Cumberland—</i>										
Sydney	8	42	17.6	21.6	12.9	8.0	45.3	2.1	1,206	
Richmond*	53	22	17.2	22.8	10.9	13.2	48.4	(-) 6.1	836	
<i>South Coast—</i>										
Wollongong	0	10	17.2	21.1	12.8	9.1	46.2	0.9	1,232	
Nowra	10	15	17.2	21.4	12.6	10.9	43.3	(-) 0.3	1,034	
Moruya Heads	0	17	15.5	19.2	11.4	8.5	43.9	(-) 0.3	1,010	
Bega	13	15	15.2	20.1	9.8	13.8	46.9	(-) 6.7	888	

\* Station at Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

Taking the coast as a whole, the difference between the mean summer and mean winter temperatures is only about 10°C.

The north coast districts are favoured with a warm, moist climate, the rainfall being from 900 to 2,000 millimetres annually. The mean temperature for the year is from 18°C to 21°C, the summer mean being 23°C to 25°C and the winter mean 13°C to 15°C. On the south coast, the rainfall varies from 750 to 1,500 millimetres, and the mean temperature ranges between 15°C and 17°C, the summer mean being from 19°C at the foot of the ranges to 21°C on the sea coast and the winter from 10°C to 13°C over the same area.

Coastal rains come from the sea with both south-east and north-east winds, being further augmented in the latter part of the year by thunderstorms from the north-west.



*Sydney*

Sydney is situated on the coast about half-way between the extreme northern and southern limits of the State. Its mean annual temperature is 17.4°C. The mean seasonal range is only 9.1°C, the mean summer temperature being 21.7°C and the winter temperature 12.6°C. On the average, rain occurs on only 147 days in the year. The hours of sunshine average 6.6 a day over the whole year, ranging from an average of 5.2 hours in June to 7.6 hours daily in November.

The climatic conditions of Sydney are illustrated in the next table, which shows barometric observations and average temperatures, rainfall, and hours of sunshine, and the extremes of rainfall for all years of record (to the end of 1974):—

**Table 2.6. Temperature, Sunshine, and Rainfall: Sydney**

Month	Average Hourly Reading of Standard Barometer, corrected to 0° C, Standard Gravity, and Mean Sea Level	Temperature (in Shade)			Average Hours of Sunshine per Day	Rainfall			
		Mean	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum		Average	Greatest	Least	Average Number of Days on which Rain Fell
	Millibars	°Celsius			Hours	Millimetres			Days
January	1,012.6	22.0	25.7	18.3	7.2	100	388	6	13
February	1,014.0	21.9	25.4	18.4	6.8	113	564	3	13
March	1,016.4	20.9	24.5	17.3	6.3	129	521	8	14
April	1,018.2	18.3	22.1	14.5	6.1	127	622	2	13
May	1,018.5	15.1	19.0	11.2	5.9	124	585	4	13
June	1,018.8	12.8	16.6	9.1	5.2	131	643	4	12
July	1,018.5	11.8	15.8	7.8	6.1	105	336	2	11
August	1,017.9	13.1	17.4	8.7	6.8	81	378	1	11
September	1,016.9	15.2	19.6	10.8	7.1	70	357	2	11
October	1,015.0	17.6	21.9	13.3	7.3	76	283	2	12
November	1,013.4	19.4	23.5	15.3	7.6	78	517	2	12
December	1,012.0	21.1	24.9	17.2	7.4	80	402	6	12
Year	1,016.1	17.4	21.4	13.6	6.6	1,214	2,193	584	147

The extremes of temperature (in shade) were 45.3°C on 14 January 1939 and 2.1°C on 22 June 1932.

The greatest rainfall record on any day, 281 millimetres, occurred on 28 March 1942. The heaviest recorded rainfall in one hour was 88 millimetres on 29 September 1943, and the heaviest in six hours was 166 millimetres on 8 January 1973.

## TABLELANDS

On the northern tableland, the rainfall ranges from 750 millimetres in the western parts to 1,000 millimetres in the eastern. The temperature is cool and bracing, the annual average being between 13°C and 16°C; the mean summer temperature lies between 19°C and 22°C and the mean winter between 7°C and 9°C. The southern tableland is the coldest part of the State, the mean annual temperature being about 12°C; the summer mean ranges from 13°C to 20°C and the winter from 1°C to 8°C. At Kiandra, the elevation of which is 1,395 metres, the mean annual temperature is 6.8°C. Near the southern extremity of the tableland, on the Snowy and Munyang Ranges, snow is usually present over most of the year.

The following table shows, for representative climatological stations in the Tablelands, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record:—

Table 2.7. Temperature and Rainfall: Tablelands

Station	Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Average Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	Average Annual
	km	m	° Celsius						mm
<i>Northern Tableland—</i>									
Tenterfield	129	865	14.7	20.4	8.3	13.4	38.9	(-) 8.3	833
Inverell	200	604	15.7	22.3	8.7	16.4	41.7	(-)10.0	765
Glen Innes	145	1,072	13.6	19.3	7.2	13.3	38.6	(-) 8.9	884
Armidale	129	1,016	14.2	20.3	7.6	13.2	39.7	(-)10.0	815
<i>Central Tableland—</i>									
Cassilis (Dalkeith)	193	244	15.6	22.2	8.8	12.7	43.1	(-) 8.1	610
Mudgee	195	498	15.8	22.8	8.7	14.9	45.1	(-) 9.4	671
Bathurst	154	672	13.6	20.2	7.1	14.0	44.9	(-)10.6	652
Katoomba	93	1,023	12.7	18.1	6.8	9.0	38.8	(-) 3.3	1,373
Crookwell	130	887	11.6	17.7	5.2	13.6	40.6	(-)11.1	914
<i>Southern Tableland—</i>									
Goulburn	87	638	14.4	20.5	7.9	12.4	43.9	(-) 7.8	735
Canberra	109	581	13.3	19.9	6.7	12.2	41.9	(-) 7.7	654
Kiandra	142	1,395	6.8	12.9	0.5	11.7	34.7	(-)20.6	1,587
Bombala	60	705	11.4	17.1	5.4	13.5	40.7	(-)10.0	702

## WESTERN SLOPES

On the Western Slopes, the annual average rainfall varies from 500 millimetres in the western parts to 750 millimetres in the eastern. The most fertile part of the wheat-growing area of the State is situated on the southern part of these slopes, where the average rainfall is about 650 millimetres per annum. The mean annual temperature on the Western Slopes ranges from 18°C in the north to 15°C in the south; the summer mean ranges from 26°C to 22°C and the winter from 11°C to 8°C.

North of the Lachlan River, good rains are expected from the tropical disturbances during February and March, although they may come as late as May and at times during the remainder of the year. In the Riverina district, south of the Murrumbidgee generally, and on the south western slopes, fairly reliable rains, light but frequent, are experienced during the winter and spring months.

The next table shows, for representative climatological stations on the Western Slopes, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record:—

**Table 2.8. Temperature and Rainfall: Western Slopes**

Station	Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Average Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	
	km	m	° Celsius						mm
<i>North Western Slope—</i>									
Warialda	257	337	17.2	24.5	9.5	17.2	43.3	(-) 8.9	660
Gunnedah	249	267	18.2	25.4	10.5	16.3	47.2	(-) 7.2	586
Quirindi	185	390	16.6	23.1	9.3	16.1	45.6	(-)10.6	658
<i>Central Western Slope—</i>									
Dubbo	285	265	17.4	24.7	9.8	13.4	46.3	(-) 8.4	598
Forbes	290	238	16.7	24.1	9.3	14.2	45.6	(-) 5.6	535
<i>South Western Slope—</i>									
Young	225	432	14.9	22.3	7.8	15.1	45.0	(-) 7.2	690
Wagga Wagga	254	187	16.4	23.8	9.2	13.6	47.2	(-) 5.6	553
Albury	282	162	15.9	23.1	9.1	13.5	47.4	(-) 4.4	701

#### WESTERN PLAINS

The Western Plains, which cover almost two-thirds of the area of the State, are broken only by the low Grey and Barrier Ranges. Owing to the absence of mountains in the interior, the annual rainfall over a great part of the Plains, which lie in the zone of high pressure, does not exceed 250 millimetres. It increases from 180 millimetres on the north-western boundary of the State to 250 and 380 millimetres along the Darling River, and 640 millimetres on the eastern limits of the plain country. The lower Murray and Murrumbidgee basins, which extend into the Plains, are closer to the Victorian than the New South Wales coast, and this factor facilitates precipitation over that region under the influence of southern depressions. The mean annual temperature ranges from 21°C in the north to 17°C in the south; the summer mean is from 28°C to 23°C and the winter from 12°C to 9°C. The summer readings of the thermometer in this district are from 6°C to 11°C higher than those on the coast. Excessive heat is experienced occasionally during the summer season. In winter, the average temperature is 11°C and skies are clear. Owing chiefly to the dryness of the climate, these inland regions produce merino wool of excellent quality.

The next table shows, for representative climatological stations on the Western Plains, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record:—

**Table 2.9. Temperature and Rainfall: Western Plains**

Station	Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Average Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	Average Annual
	km	m	° Celsius						mm
<i>North Central Plain—</i>									
Moree	328	209	19.5	26.6	11.7	15.7	47.2	(—)5.6	566
Narrabri	311	212	18.9	26.1	11.3	14.8	47.2	(—)6.4	644
<i>Central Plain—</i>									
Walgett	475	133	19.7	27.2	11.8	14.7	50.1	(—)5.0	481
Condobolin	365	200	17.7	25.1	10.2	13.9	48.9	(—)6.7	432
<i>Riverina—</i>									
Hay	497	94	16.7	23.6	9.7	14.2	47.9	(—)5.1	352
Deniliquin	462	95	16.4	22.9	9.9	12.7	46.9	(—)3.3	392
Leeton	370	142	16.6	23.8	9.6	12.8	47.2	(—)3.9	438
<i>Western Division—</i>									
Bourke	621	110	20.1	27.6	12.2	14.3	52.8	(—)3.9	347
Cobar	563	251	18.7	26.5	10.8	13.9	48.2	(—)4.2	365
Wilcannia	761	81	19.2	26.7	11.6	14.3	50.2	(—)5.7	260
Broken Hill	893	305	17.8	24.7	10.8	12.4	46.6	(—)2.8	224
Wentworth	769	38	17.6	24.3	11.1	13.3	48.1	(—)6.1	263

## WEATHER CONDITIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1973 AND 1974

Total rainfall for 1973 was above average over most of the State. The only areas where the annual totals were less than normal were central coastal regions between Nambucca Heads and the Metropolitan District, small sections of the North and South Coasts and far Southern Tablelands and isolated pockets in the North-western Slopes. Widespread rains with local heavy falls occurred over most of the State from the last week of January through February and in districts west of the tablelands late in March and April, early in May, and regularly through the winter months. Very heavy rains also occurred during early July in the northern rivers and nearby tableland districts. In September above average rains were mostly confined to the Northern Tablelands, North-western Slopes, and Plains, and in small sections of the south-western quarter of the State. During the last three months of the year widespread heavy rains again fell over most areas of the State. There were periods of major to minor flooding of north-western rivers in February and early March; of northern and central inland rivers (Castlereagh to Lachlan) in February, July, August, October, and November; of the Murray River in August, September, and October; of

most coastal rivers north from Sydney in February; of far north coastal rivers in July; and of far south coastal streams briefly in November. At the start of the year drought concessions were being granted to about two-thirds of the Pastures Protection Districts but as the year progressed the areas affected diminished. Excellent pastoral conditions were experienced in spring and early summer and by the end of the year the northern portion of the Brewarrina Pastures Protection District was the only region of the State where drought concessions were being granted.

In 1974, most districts of the State again received above average rainfall, with many areas of the west and south-west sections of the State having record annual rainfall and areas of the far south-east and north-east corners of the State having near record annual rainfall. The relatively small part of the State which received below average annual rainfall in 1974 encompassed parts of the north-western areas of the State. In January and April widespread rains exceeded district averages throughout the State and records were broken or almost equalled throughout the western and south-western areas of the State and in the north-east portion of the Central Tableland. From May to November, rainfall was of greater variability, both in amount and distribution—the southern and western parts of the State received above average rainfall but the north-east sections (from the Western Plains to the Coast north from Sydney) experienced less than normal rainfall. In December all districts received rainfalls well below normal, and in districts in the north-west areas of the State rainfall was the lowest for 61 years. Major flooding occurred over coastal and inland river basins in the early months of the year, over the Murray from mid-May to December, and over the Lachlan/Murrumbidgee during the last months of the year. Storm damage and wave erosion occurred along the coast several times during the first half of 1974. The very dry conditions in December and recurring dry thunderstorms caused a number of fires in the western areas of the State and by mid-month extensive major fires were burning in this sector, especially in the Shires of Balranald, Central Darling, Cobar, and Bourke. Drought declarations in relation to parts of the north-east inland were made in June and continued through to the end of the year.

### OBSERVATORY

Sydney Observatory, lat.  $33^{\circ} 51' 41.1''$  south, long.  $151^{\circ} 12' 14.6''$  east, established in the year 1856, is a State institution. The work of the Observatory is astronomical, and the instruments are a 15 centimetre meridian circle, 29 centimetre equatorial refractor, and a 33 centimetre astrograph on which is also mounted a 25 centimetre wide-angle camera. The scientific work consists of the determination of the position, distribution, and movement of stars in the region of the sky allotted to Sydney ( $52^{\circ}$  to  $65^{\circ}$  of south declination) in the international astrographic programme and in the observation of minor planets, double stars, occultations of stars by the moon, etc. Time signals are transmitted from the Observatory for use in navigation and for civil purposes. Educational work consists of lectures on astronomy and reception of visitors interested in the subject.

## STANDARD TIME

The mean solar time of the 150th meridian of east longitude has been adopted as the standard time for New South Wales, which is therefore 10 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. However, South Australian standard time ( $142\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E. longitude, or  $9\frac{1}{2}$  hours ahead of G.M.T.) has been adopted as the standard time in the Broken Hill district in the far west of the State.

The standard time in Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, and the Australian Capital Territory is the same as for New South Wales. In South Australia and the Northern Territory, the standard time is that for meridian  $142\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E. longitude, or  $9\frac{1}{2}$  hours ahead of G.M.T. In Western Australia, the standard is for meridian  $120^{\circ}$  E. longitude, or 8 hours ahead of G.M.T.

*Daylight Saving*

Daylight saving was observed in Australia between 1942 and 1944, as described on page 22 of Year Book No. 51, the standard time being advanced by one hour between September and March in those years. In Tasmania, daylight saving of one hour was reintroduced on a trial basis for the summers of 1967-68, 1968-69, and 1969-70, and accepted permanently in 1970 for subsequent years. After a trial period in 1971-72, New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory, Victoria, and South Australia introduced "summer time" daylight saving of one hour on a permanent basis, commencing with 1972-73; it operates from the last Sunday in October to the first Sunday in March of the following year. Queensland and Western Australia have not adopted daylight saving.

## TIDES

A self-recording tide-gauge has been in operation at Fort Denison, in Sydney Harbour, since 1866. The zero of the gauge is approximately the plane of Indian Spring Low Water, and is the datum for hydrographic plans, tide records, and predictions. The heights of the various planes above this datum are as follows—mean low water springs 0.24 metre, mean low water 0.37 metre, mean high water 1.44 metres, mean high water springs 1.56 metres. The average rise and fall of tides is 1.08 metres. The lowest tide was recorded on 16 July 1916, when the tide fell to 0.25 metre below the datum; the highest was recorded on 25 May 1974 when the tide rose 2.37 metres above the datum. The record tidal range (2.07 metres) was recorded on 10 June 1956, when high tide registered 2.36 metres and low tide 0.29 metre.

In view of the uniformity of the tides along the New South Wales coast, the heights of the various tidal planes are approximately the same as those at Sydney. At Newcastle Harbour, datum is zero on the Pilot Station Tide Gauge. The highest tide registered was 2.37 metres on 25 May 1974, and tides occasionally fall to 0.1 metre below datum. The depth of water and the strength and velocity of tides within the harbour are subject to extensive and rapid alterations when flood waters from rivers entering the upper reaches of the harbour are passing through it to the sea.

On the coast generally, the average rise and fall of spring tides is approximately 1.30 metres.



## Chapter 3

# CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

New South Wales is one of the six federated States which, together with the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, constitute the Commonwealth of Australia. Australia is a fully self-governing nation, freely associated with other nations as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Within the State of New South Wales, there are three levels of government—the Australian Government, with authority derived from a written constitution, and centred in Canberra; the State Government, with residual powers, centred in Sydney; and the local government authorities, with powers based upon a State Act of Parliament, operating within incorporated areas extending over seven-eighths of the State.

The present system of State Government dates from 1856, and the Australian Government was established in 1901. Local government, previously limited to municipalities scattered throughout the State, was extended in 1906 to the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions, and in subsequent years to almost three-quarters of the sparsely-populated Western land division.

A brief account of the early forms of government in New South Wales and of the introduction of the present parliamentary system was published on page 25 of the Year Book for 1921. The system of local government is described in the chapter "Local Government".

## GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Constitution of New South Wales is drawn from several diverse sources—certain Imperial statutes, such as the Colonial Laws Validity Act (1865) and the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (1900); the Australian States Constitutional Act, 1907; the Letters Patent and the Instructions to the Governor; an element of inherited English law; amendments to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; the (State) Constitution Act and certain other State statutes; numerous legal decisions; and a large amount of English and local convention.

For all practical purposes, the Parliament of New South Wales may legislate for the peace, welfare, and good government of the State in all matters not specifically reserved to the Australian Parliament. Where any inconsistency arises between Australian and State laws, the State law is invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. The Imperial Parliament is legally omnipotent in local as well as in imperial affairs, but, by convention, its authority to legislate in respect of affairs of the State has not been exercised for many years.

Imperial legislation forms the basis of the Constitution of New South Wales, and powers vested in the Crown by virtue of its prerogative are exercised by the Governor.

*Manuscript of this chapter prepared in January 1976.*



## THE GOVERNOR

In New South Wales, the Governor is the local representative of the Crown, and through him the powers of the Crown in the matters of local concern are exercised. In addition, he is titular head of the Government of New South Wales; he possesses powers similar to those of a constitutional sovereign, and he performs the formal and ceremonial functions **which attach to the Crown.**

His constitutional functions are regulated partly by various statutes, partly by the Letters Patent constituting his office, and partly by the Instructions to the Governor. The present Letters Patent were given under the Royal Sign Manual in 1900, and amended in 1909, 1935, and 1938. The present Instructions were issued in 1900 and were amended in 1909 and 1935.

These functions cover a wide range of important duties, and it is directed that "in the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council". This provision, however, is modified by the further direction that, if in any case the Governor should see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of his Ministers, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authority in opposition to the opinion of his Ministers, reporting the matter to Her Majesty through the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs without delay.

The Governor possesses important spheres of discretionary action, e.g., in regard to dissolution of Parliament. Moreover, he is entitled to full information on all matters to which his assent is sought, and may use his personal influence for the good of the State. The general nature of his position is such that he is guardian of the Constitution, and is bound to see that the powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest. In extreme cases, his discretion constitutes a safeguard against malpractice.

His more important constitutional duties are to appoint the Executive Council and to preside at its meetings; to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Legislature; to assent to, refuse to assent to, or reserve bills passed by the Legislature; to keep and use the Public Seal of the State; to appoint all ministers and officers of State, and, in proper cases, to remove and suspend officers of State. He exercises the Queen's prerogative of mercy, but only on the advice of the Executive Council in capital cases and of a Minister of the Crown in other cases.

According to the law laid down in the last century, the Governor is not a viceroy and cannot claim as a personal privilege exemption from being sued in the courts of the State. Politically, he is indirectly responsible to the Imperial Parliament through the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, but in State politics he usually acts on the advice of his Ministers, and they take the responsibility for their advice.

The Governor's normal term of office is five years. His salary is \$40,000 per annum, which, with certain allowances (\$30,000 since 1 April 1975), is provided in terms of the Constitution Act out of the revenues of the State.

The periods for which the Governor may absent himself from the State are limited by the Instructions. When he is absent, the Lieutenant-Governor acts in his stead in all matters of State. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New South Wales is usually appointed to the position of Lieutenant-Governor. In the event of the Lieutenant-Governor not being

available to fill the Governor's position, an Administrator assumes office under a dormant Commission appointing the Senior Judge of the State as Administrator.

The Governors who have held office since 1935 have been:—

	From—	To—
Brigadier-General The Honourable Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-Ruthven, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (afterwards Lord Gowrie of Canberra and Dirleton).	21 2 1935	22 1 1936
Admiral Sir David Murray Anderson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	6 8 1936	29 10 1936
Captain the Right Hon. John de Vere, Baron Wakehurst, K.C.M.G.	8 4 1937	6 6 1945
Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.	1 8 1946	31 7 1957
Lieutenant-General Sir Eric Winslow Woodward, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	1 8 1957	31 7 1965
Sir Roden Cutler, V.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., K.St.J.	20 1 1966	(In office)

Sir Roden Cutler (the present Governor) and his two predecessors have been the only Australian-born Governors of the State.

The Hon. Sir Laurence Whistler Street, K.C.M.G., who became Chief Justice on 28th June 1974, following the resignation of Sir John Kerr, was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor on 1 July 1974.

# THE CABINET AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

Executive government in New South Wales is based on the British system, which is generally known as "Cabinet" government, the essential condition being that Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. Its main principles are that the head of the State (the Governor, representing Her Majesty the Queen) should perform governmental acts on the advice of his Ministers; that he should choose his principal Ministers of State from members of Parliament belonging to the party, or coalition of parties, commanding a majority in the popular House (in this instance, the Legislative Assembly); that the Ministry so chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the State; and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority there.

The Cabinet system operates by means, chiefly, of constitutional conventions, customs, understandings, and of institutions that do not form part of the legal structure of the government at all.

Formally, the executive power is vested in the Governor, who is advised by an Executive Council, which, however, meets only for certain formal purposes, as explained later. The whole policy of a Ministry is, in practice, determined by the Ministers of State, meeting, without the Governor, under the chairmanship of the Premier. This group of Ministers is known as the Cabinet.

## THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

All important acts of State, except in the limited spheres where the Governor possesses discretionary powers, are performed or sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council.

The Council is established by virtue of Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor. By convention, its members are invariably members of the Ministry formed by the leader of the dominant party in the Legislative Assembly. When a member resigns from the Ministry, he also resigns from the Executive Council.

The Executive Council meets only when summoned by the Governor, who is required by his Instructions to preside at its meetings unless absent for "some necessary or reasonable cause". In his absence, the Vice-President (usually the Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council) presides.

The meetings of the Executive Council are formal and official in character, and a record of proceedings is kept by the Clerk. At Executive Council meetings, the decisions of the Cabinet are (where necessary) given legal form, appointments are made, resignations are accepted, proclamations are issued, and regulations and the like approved.

## THE MINISTRY OR CABINET

In New South Wales, the Ministry and Cabinet both consist, by custom, of those members of Parliament chosen to administer departments of State and to perform other executive functions. The Ministry is answerable to Parliament for its administration, and it continues in office only so long as it commands the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, from which nearly all its members are chosen. An adverse vote in the Legislative Council does not affect the life of the Ministry. The constitutional practices of the Imperial Parliament with respect to the appointment and resignation of ministers have been adopted tacitly. Cabinet acts under direction of the Premier, who supervises the general legislative and administrative policy and makes all communications to the Governor.

Meetings of Cabinet are held to deliberate upon the general policy of the administration, the more important business matters of the State, and the legislative measures to be introduced to Parliament, and to manage the financial business of the State. Its decisions are carried into effect by the Executive Council or by individual Ministers, as each case requires. Many administrative matters are determined by ministerial heads of departments without reference to the Executive Council, every Minister possessing considerable discretionary powers in the ordinary affairs of his department.

From January 1975, four standing committees of Cabinet have met weekly to co-ordinate policy proposals affecting various departments; heads of departments and experts may attend the meetings and recommendations are made either direct to Cabinet or to a fifth standing committee—the Policies and Priorities Committee. The *Policies and Priorities Committee* is concerned with long range planning and the review of financial and other priorities; the members are the Premier and Treasurer, the Deputy Premier, the chairmen of the four other standing committees, and the Minister for Federal Affairs. The other standing committees are: the *Social Development Committee* whose members in January 1976 comprised the Ministers for Education, Health, Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs, and Culture, Sport and Recreation, and Tourism; the *Justice and Consumer Affairs*

*Committee* whose members comprised the Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, the Chief Secretary, the Ministers for Labour, Industry and Consumer Affairs and Federal Affairs, and Revenue and Assistant Treasurer; the *Natural Resources Committee* whose members comprised the Ministers for Local Government, Planning and Environment, Lands and Forests, Agriculture and Water Resources, and Decentralisation and Development; and the *Industrial Resources Committee* whose members comprised the Ministers for Public Works and Ports, Transport and Highways, and Mines and Energy.

The Cabinet does not form part of the legal mechanism of government. Its meetings are private, no official record of proceedings is kept, and the decisions have, in themselves, no legal effect. As Ministers are the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the popular House, the Cabinet substantially controls, in ordinary circumstances, not only the general legislative programme of Parliament, but the whole course of parliamentary proceedings. In effect, though not in form, the Cabinet, by reason of the fact that all Ministers are members of the Executive Council, is also the dominant element in the executive government of the State. Even in summoning, proroguing, or dissolving Parliament, the Governor is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet, though legally the discretion is vested in the Governor himself.

The various Ministries which have held office since October 1959, together with the term of each, are shown below. The life of a Ministry does not necessarily correspond with the life of a Parliament. Since 1856, when the present system was inaugurated, there have been 70 Ministries but only 44 Parliaments.

Table 3.1. Ministries of New South Wales since 1959

Number	Name of Premier and Party	From--		To—	
59	Heffron (Labor)	28	Oct. 1959	14	Mar. 1962
60	Heffron (Labor)	14	Mar. 1962	30	Apr. 1964
61	Renshaw (Labor)	30	Apr. 1964	13	May 1965
62	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	13	May 1965	5	Mar. 1968
63	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	5	Mar. 1968	11	Feb. 1969
64	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	11	Feb. 1969	11	Mar. 1971
65	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	11	Mar. 1971	19	June 1972
66	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	19	June 1972	17	Jan. 1973
67	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	17	Jan. 1973	3	Dec. 1973
68	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	3	Dec. 1973	3	Jan. 1975
69	Lewis (Lib.-C.P.)	3	Jan. 1975	23	Jan. 1976
70	Willis (Lib.-C.P.)	23	Jan. 1976	(In office)	

In January 1975, as a result of the work of the *Cabinet Sub-committee on Machinery of Government*, which was set up in July 1974, the responsibilities of Ministerial portfolios and of State Government departments and authorities were extensively re-organised. Three departments ceased to exist (Chief Secretary's Department, Registrar-General's Department and Department of Conservation) and three new departments were created (Departments of Water Resources, of Services, and of Revenue). Major structural changes occurred in more than twenty other departments and authorities. Further minor changes occurred in January 1976 including the change of name of the Department of Services to the Chief Secretary's Department, and the transfer of ministerial control of the Water Resources Department and the Department of Tourism.

The Ministry in office in January, 1976, consisted of the following eighteen members:—

*Premier and Treasurer.*—The Hon. Sir Eric Willis, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.L.A.

*Deputy Premier, Minister for Public Works and Minister for Ports.*—The Hon. L. A. Punch, M.L.A.

*Attorney-General and Minister of Justice.*—The Hon. J. C. Maddison, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A.

*Minister for Planning and Environment and Vice-President of the Executive Council.*—The Hon. Sir John Fuller, M.L.C.

*Minister for Transport and Minister for Highways.*—The Hon. J. C. Bruxner, M.L.A.

*Minister for Labour and Industry, Minister for Consumer Affairs and Minister for Federal Affairs.*—The Hon. F. M. Hewitt, M.L.C.

*Minister for Health.*—The Hon. R. O. Healey, F.A.I.M., M.L.A.

*Minister for Local Government.*—The Hon. T. L. Lewis, M.L.A.

*Minister for Decentralisation and Development.*—The Hon. M. A. Morris, M.L.A.

*Minister for Mines and Minister for Energy.*—The Hon. G. F. Freudenstein, M.L.A.

*Chief Secretary.*—The Hon. W. P. Coleman, B.A., M.Sc. (Econ.), M.L.A.

*Minister for Education.*—The Hon. N. E. W. Pickard, B.A., Dip.Ed., L.Th., M.L.A.

*Minister for Agriculture and Minister for Water Resources.*—The Hon. D. B. Cowan, M.L.A.

*Minister for Revenue and Assistant Treasurer.*—The Hon. M. S. Ruddock, M.Ec., M.L.A.

*Minister for Housing and Minister for Co-operative Societies.*—The Hon. I. R. Griffith, M.L.A.

*Minister for Lands and Minister for Forests.*—The Hon. C. M. Fisher, M.L.A.

*Minister for Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs.*—The Hon. J. A. Clough, M.L.A.

*Minister for Culture, Sport and Recreation and Minister for Tourism.*—The Hon. D. A. Arblaster, M.L.A.

The salaries and principal allowances payable to Ministers were fixed by the Constitution Act and the Parliamentary Allowances and Salaries Act until 1975 when the Parliamentary Remuneration Tribunal was established. The Tribunal meets annually to determine the remuneration that is to be paid and its determinations take effect from 1 January the following year. Particulars of the salaries and expense allowances payable to Ministers since 1974 are given in the next table:—

**Table 3.2. Annual Salaries and Expense Allowances of State Ministers**

Minister	Date of Change					
	1 January 1974		1 January 1975		1 January 1976	
	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Premier . . . . .	32,150	7,200	38,580	8,640	43,900	9,830
Deputy Premier . . . . .	28,750	3,600	34,500	4,320	39,250	4,920
Vice-President of the Executive Council (and Leader of the Government in Legislative Council)	27,000	5,340†	32,400	6,408‡	39,720	4,420
Deputy Leader of the Government in Legislative Council . . . . .	27,000	3,840¶	32,400	4,608¶	37,670	4,420
Other Ministers of the Crown† . . . . .	27,000	3,240	32,400	3,888	36,860	4,420

\* Ministers are not entitled to receive, in addition, the salary payable to ordinary members of either House.

† The number of "Other Ministers" was increased from 12 to 14 in February 1969.

‡ Includes special allowance (\$2,100 in 1974; \$2,520 in 1975).

¶ Includes special allowance (\$600 in 1974; \$720 in 1975).

Ministers are entitled to certain car transport facilities, free travel on State railways and omnibus services, certain air travel concessions, travelling allowances, free personal accident and air travel insurance, and a free home telephone. Each Minister who is a member of the Legislative Assembly also receives the annual electoral allowance (\$4,750 to \$7,100 according to the location of his electorate) and the stamp allowance payable to ordinary members of the Legislative Assembly. Ministers from the Legislative Assembly who represent outlying electorates, and Ministers from the Legislative Council who reside in outlying electorates, receive a Special Expenses Allowance of \$3,410.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE

The State Legislature consists of the Sovereign and the two Houses of Parliament. State laws (except in the event of disagreement between the Houses—see below) are enacted "by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled".

The two Houses of Parliament are the Legislative Council (the Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (the Lower House). All bills for appropriating revenue or imposing taxation must originate in the Legislative Assembly, which is elected by general franchise, but other bills may originate in either House. The responsibility of the Ministry for financial measures is secured by a provision that the Legislative Assembly may not appropriate any part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or of any other tax or impost for any purpose, unless it has first been recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly during the current session.

In the case of disagreement between the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council in respect of appropriation bills, the Constitution Act (as amended in 1933) provides the traditional right of the Legislative Assembly to control the purse. Bills relating to appropriations for annual services may be presented for Royal Assent, with or without any amendment suggested by the Council, and may become Acts notwithstanding the failure of the Upper House to agree to them; but any provision in any such Act dealing with any matter other than the appropriation is of no effect.

To overcome disagreements in regard to bills (other than such appropriation bills) passed by the Legislative Assembly, the Constitution Act provides that the Legislative Assembly may pass the bill again after an interval of three months. If the Legislative Council rejects it again (or makes amendments unacceptable to the Legislative Assembly) and if a conference of managers appointed by the two Houses and a joint sitting of the two Houses fail to attain agreement, the Legislative Assembly may direct that the bills be submitted to a referendum of the electors. If approved by a majority of electors, the bill becomes law.

Every member of Parliament must take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance.

It is a function of the Governor to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament. Both Houses must meet at least once in every year, so that a period of twelve months may not elapse between sessions. The continuity of Parliament is ensured by law. The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1912-1973, provides that writs for the election of new members must be issued within four days after the publication of the proclamation dissolving Parliament or after the Assembly has been allowed to expire by effluxion of time, that they must be returned within sixty days after issue (unless otherwise directed by the Governor), and that Parliament shall meet within seven days of the return of writs. The duration of Parliament was limited to three years in 1874, and an amendment of the Constitution Act in 1950 provided that a Legislative Assembly could not be extended beyond three years without approval of the electors at a referendum.

The circumstances in which the Governor may grant a dissolution of Parliament are not clearly defined. Strictly speaking, only the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, but Parliament is ended thereby, because both Houses are necessary to constitute a Parliament.

The number and duration of State Parliaments since March 1953 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 3.3. Parliaments of New South Wales since 1953**

Number of Parliament	Return of Writs		Date of Opening		Date of Dissolution		Duration			Number of Sessions
							Yrs.	mths.	days	
37	14	Mar. 1953	11	Mar. 1953	6	Feb. 1956	2	10	24	5
38	5	Apr. 1956	10	Apr. 1956	16	Feb. 1959	2	10	12	4
39	16	Apr. 1959	21	Apr. 1959	5	Feb. 1962	2	9	21	4
40	6	Apr. 1962	10	Apr. 1962	31	Mar. 1965	2	11	26	3
41	28	May 1965	26	May 1965	23	Jan. 1968	2	7	27	4
42	22	Mar. 1968	26	Mar. 1968	13	Jan. 1971	2	9	23	3
43	16	Mar. 1971	16	Mar. 1971	19	Oct. 1973	2	7	4	4
44	7	Dec. 1973	4	Dec. 1973	(In office)					

The procedure of each House is conducted according to that of its prototype in the Imperial Government, but comprehensive standing orders for regulation of the business of each House have been drawn up.

With the consent of the Legislative Council, any member of the Legislative Assembly who is an Executive Councillor may sit in the Upper House

for the purpose of explaining the provisions of bills relating to or connected with the department administered by him. He may take part in debate and discussion, but may not vote in the Legislative Council.

#### THE PARTY SYSTEM

The party system has become a dominating influence on parliamentary government in New South Wales. A candidate is seldom elected to the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council unless he is endorsed by one of the major political parties.

Political parties in this State are organised in branches, and usually have a council for each electorate of the Legislative Assembly and a supervising body or executive for the whole State. Each State sends delegates to constitute a central Federal organisation. The major parties have an annual State conference attended by delegates from each branch, at which the party's aims, policies, and organisation are reviewed.

Party candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly are generally selected by majority vote of party members in that electorate and, subject to ratification by the State executive of the party, the endorsed party candidate is assisted by the party electioneering organisation in the conduct of his election campaign. The loss of party endorsement by a sitting member usually means the loss of the holder's parliamentary seat.

There are three main parties represented in the current New South Wales Parliament—Country, Labor, and Liberal parties. The three parties each have an official policy in general terms, and it is the custom for each parliamentary party leader to deliver a more specific policy speech prior to a general election. A Liberal-Country Party ministry took office in May 1965, after Labor had been in office continuously since May 1941.

Parties represented in the Legislative Assembly at 31 January 1976 were: Liberal, 32 members; Country, 17; Labor, 45; Democratic Labor, 1; Independent, 2; and Vacancy, 2.

The most significant feature of the party system is that the policies to be followed in Parliament are determined in advance at regular meetings of party members of Parliament. These meetings have no formal status in the parliamentary system, but it has become the custom for party members to vote or act in Parliament in accordance with the majority decisions made at these meetings. Where a party controls the Government, members attending party meetings include the Cabinet ministers, who, as leaders of the party, influence the results of discussions. The decisions reached are often in the form of recommendations to Cabinet, which is not bound to follow them. In practice, party meetings of a Government are frequently used as a means of informal contact between Cabinet ministers and the remainder of the party, with frank discussion permitted on both sides. But whether the party is in government or opposition, the custom of party solidarity is generally maintained—i.e., in the course of any contentious official parliamentary proceedings, the members of a party vote and act in accordance with party policy.

#### THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Legislative Council consists of 60 members elected for a term of twelve years. A group of 15 members is elected every third year, at an election held before the retirement of the 15 members whose term of service is about to expire. Members elected to fill casual vacancies serve only for the unexpired period of the term of the vacant seat.

The electoral body comprises the members, for the time being, of the two Houses of Parliament, who record their votes by secret ballot at



simultaneous sittings of both Houses. Casual vacancies are filled by a like election. Contested elections in which more than one seat is to be filled are decided according to the principle of proportional representation, each voter having one transferable vote; but where only one member is to be elected, a preferential system is used.

Any person, male or female, who is qualified to vote at an election for the Legislative Assembly, and who has been resident in Australia for at least three years, is eligible to be elected to the Legislative Council. A person who is otherwise eligible for election is disqualified if he is a member of the Legislative Assembly or has a pecuniary interest (other than as a member of a registered company) in any contract with the State public service. A member's seat is rendered vacant by death, resignation, absence without leave, allegiance to a foreign power, criminal conviction, bankruptcy, or the acceptance of an office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions). Those who may hold an office of profit under the Crown without becoming disqualified are the Vice-President of the Executive Council and other Ministers of the Crown, the holders of offices created by Act as officers of the executive government, and persons receiving pay or pension by virtue of service in the Defence Forces. Each candidate for election to the Legislative Council must signify his consent to nomination, and his nomination paper must be signed by two "electors".

The executive officers of the Council are the President and the Chairman of Committees, who are chosen by the members of the Council from amongst their number.

The salaries and principal allowances payable to members of the Legislative Council since 1974 are shown in the next table. Until 1 September 1948, the services of ordinary members of the Council were rendered without remuneration.

**Table 3.4. Annual Salaries, etc. of Members of the Legislative Council**

Member	Date of Change					
	1 January 1974		1 January 1975		1 January 1976	
	Salary	Expense and Special Allowances	Salary	Expense and Special Allowances	Salary	Expense Allowance
President .. .. .	\$ 15,000	\$ 5,400	\$ 18,000	\$ 6,480	\$ 25,000	\$ 4,100
Chairman of Committees ..	9,200	3,570	11,040	4,284	15,000	4,030
Leader of Opposition ..	10,700	4,185	12,840	5,022	19,660	4,030
Deputy Leader of Opposition ..	6,100	3,570	7,320	4,284	11,000	4,030
Government and Opposition Whips ..	6,100	3,570	7,320	4,284	9,500	4,030
Ordinary Members ..	5,200	2,400	6,240	2,880	9,000	3,280

All members of the Legislative Council (other than Ministers) who live outside the metropolitan area receive a Living-away-from-home Allowance of \$39 for each day they attend a sitting of the Council. All members of the Council are entitled to a stamp allowance, to free travel on State railways and omnibus services, and to free personal accident and air travel insurance, and members from country areas are entitled to certain air travel concessions.

## THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Assembly consists of 99 members elected for a maximum period of three years on a system of universal adult suffrage. Any person who is qualified to vote at a State election is eligible to be elected to the Assembly. A person who is otherwise eligible for election is disqualified if he is a member of the Australian Parliament or of the Legislative Council, or has a pecuniary interest (other than as a member of a registered company) in any contract with the State public service, or holds a non-political office of profit under the Crown (other than in the Defence Forces); but an officer of the State public service may be elected on condition that he resigns his position in the service. All legal impediments to the election of females to the Legislative Assembly were removed in 1918, and several women have since been elected (the first in 1925). The seat of a member becomes vacant in circumstances similar to those stated above for Legislative Councillors, and may be filled at a by-election.

A Speaker presides over the House, and his election is the first business when the House meets after election. He presides over debate, maintains order, represents the House officially, communicates its wishes and resolutions, defends its privileges when necessary, and determines its procedure. There is also a Chairman of Committees elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament; he presides over the deliberations of the House in Committee of the Whole and acts as Deputy-Speaker.

Particulars of the salaries and expense allowances payable to members of the Legislative Assembly since 1974 are given in the next table. Payment of a salary to members was introduced from 21 September 1889.

Table 3.5. Annual Salaries, etc. of Members of the Legislative Assembly

Member	Date of Change					
	1 January 1974		1 January 1975		1 January 1976	
	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Speaker .. .. .	25,200	3,240	30,240	3,888	34,400	4,420
Chairman of Committees ..	18,100	1,800	21,720	2,160	24,700	2,460
Leader of Opposition ..	25,200	3,240	30,240	3,888	34,400	4,420
Deputy Leader of Opposition ..	18,100	1,800	21,720	2,160	24,700	2,460
Leader of "Recognised Political Party"†	18,100	1,800	21,720	2,160	24,700	2,460
Deputy Leader of "Recognised Political Party"†	14,400	840	17,280	936	19,660	1,070
Government Whip ..	16,850	840	20,220	1,008	23,000	1,150
Opposition Whip ..	16,850	840	20,220	1,008	23,000	1,150
Whip of "Recognised Political Party"†	14,400	840	17,280	1,008	19,660	1,150
Parliamentary Secretary ‡	...	...	20,220‡	1,008	23,000	1,150
Ordinary Members ..	14,400	...	17,280	...	19,660	...

\* Includes allowance in the nature of salary.

† A "recognised political party" is a party which is represented by at least ten members in the Legislative Assembly and which, although in Opposition, is not the principal Opposition party. The Country Party qualified as a "recognised political party" until 13 May 1965, when a joint Liberal-Country Party ministry took office. The Country Party Whip currently receives the same salary and expense allowance as the whip of a "recognised political party"

‡ Position created 31 October 1975

Each member of the Legislative Assembly also receives an annual electoral allowance (ranging from \$4,750 to \$7,100 according to the location of his electorate).

A Special Expenses Allowance is paid to each member of the Legislative Assembly who represents a country electorate; Ministers, the Leader of the Opposition, and the Leader of a "Recognised Political Party" receive \$3,410, other members receive from \$2,275 to \$2,840 depending on the location of their country electorate.

Members are also entitled to a stamp allowance, free travel on State railways and omnibus services, certain air travel concessions, free personal accident and air travel insurance, and home telephone concessions.

#### PARLIAMENTARY CONTRIBUTORY SUPERANNUATION SCHEME

On the recommendation of an independent committee of enquiry, the Legislative Assembly Members' Pension Scheme, which was introduced in 1946, was replaced, on 1 January 1972, by the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Scheme. Details of the former scheme are outlined on pages 45 and 46 of Year Book No. 61 and on page 45 of Year Book No. 62.

In terms of the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act, 1971-1975, it is compulsory for all members of both Houses to contribute to a fund called the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund (the previous scheme was restricted to members of the Legislative Assembly and those members of the Legislative Council who, at any time since May 1946, had been Ministers of the Crown).

The Fund is administered by the Under-Secretary of the Treasury (the custodian trustee), four members of the Legislative Assembly, and two members of the Legislative Council (appointed by the respective Houses to act as managing trustees).

Male members of both Houses contribute  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of their salary, and female members contribute 10 per cent of their salary. Widows of male members are provided with a pension of 62.5 per cent of the member's pension entitlement, but the scheme does not provide for a widower's pension. These are the only differences in conditions applicable to male and female members. Based on salary rates effective on 1 January 1976, private male members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council currently contribute \$2,261 and \$1,035 per annum respectively. Ministers and other members of the Legislative Assembly above the status of private members contribute higher amounts, according to their salary level.

A member is entitled to retire on a pension at any time after fifteen years' service, or after eight years' service where retirement is due to ill-health, defeat at an election, or other approved reason. If, after less than eight years' service, a member retires owing to ill-health, a reduced pension calculated on the number of years of service is payable. On ceasing to be a member in any other circumstances, a refund of contributions is payable. The annual pension payable to a private member rises from 41.2 per cent of his annual salary at retirement after eight years' service to a maximum of 70 per cent after twenty years of service. The pensions of Ministers and other members above the status of private members are proportionately higher through the operation of a formula which takes into account their higher salaries received during service in Parliament. Provision is made for a member to commute specified proportions of his pension to a lump sum, and also for pensions to be adjusted when the salaries of members of the Parliament are varied from time to time. Payment of pensions to members who had retired before 1 January 1972, or widows of such members, is met from the new scheme.

The amount of government contribution required to supplement members' contributions is based on an actuarial valuation of the Fund to be made every three years. The last valuation commenced in June 1972 and was completed in 1973-74. At 30 June 1975, pensioners totalled 87 (56 ex-members and 31 widows) and accumulated funds amounted to \$1,735,339. Income of the Fund during 1974-75 was \$1,033,771, including \$258,220 of members' contributions and \$717,256 from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Pension payments during 1974-75 amounted to \$333,990 and lump sum benefits to \$121,557.

#### STATE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

A number of Committees consisting of members of Parliament is appointed to deal with special matters connected with the business of the State and of either House; from time to time, select committees are chosen to inquire into and report on specific matters for the information of Parliament and the public. Each House elects committees to deal with its Standing Orders and with printing, and a joint committee to supervise the library. There are also the committees described below and the Cabinet committees mentioned earlier.

#### *Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means*

These committees consist by custom of the whole of the members of the Legislative Assembly, and they deal with all money matters. The Committee of Supply debates and determines the nature and amount of the expenditure, and the Committee of Ways and Means debates and authorises the issue of the sums from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and frames the resolutions on which taxing proposals are based.

#### *Public Accounts Committee*

A Public Accounts Committee is elected by the Legislative Assembly in every Parliament, under provisions of the Audit Act, from among the members of the House who are not Ministers. It consists of five members, and is clothed with powers of inquiry into questions arising in connection with the public accounts referred to it and into all expenditure by a Minister of the Crown made without parliamentary sanction. It reports on such matters to the Legislative Assembly.

#### AUDITOR-GENERAL

The Auditor-General is appointed by the Governor, and holds office until the age of 65 years. He may be suspended by the Governor, but is removable from office only on an address from both Houses of Parliament. He is required to take an oath undertaking to perform his duties faithfully, and is debarred from entering political life. He is endowed with wide powers of supervision, inspection, and audit in regard to the collection and expenditure of public moneys and the manner in which the public accounts are kept. The Auditor-General exercises control over the issue of public moneys, and all warrants for the payment of money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and certain other accounts must be certified by him. Matters connected with the public accounts are subject to special or annual report to Parliament by him, and he may refer any matter to the Public Accounts Committee.

#### OMBUDSMAN

The Ombudsman Act, 1974, provided for the appointment by the Governor, on the recommendation of Cabinet, of an Ombudsman to investigate and report upon complaints made by persons against the administrative actions of

public authorities. The Ombudsman also may make investigations of his own volition.

Public authorities are defined under the Act to include all bodies whose accounts are required under any Act to be audited by the Auditor-General. The Act, however, excludes the conduct of specified authorities including members and officers of either House of Parliament; a member of the police force when acting as a constable; the Council of the City of Sydney and the Sydney County Council; and a public authority constituted pursuant to arrangements between New South Wales and the Australian Government and/or other States. It also excludes conduct relating to employer/employee relations in public authorities and conduct of a public authority relating to legal and court proceedings.

Investigation is made in private and the Ombudsman has the powers, authorities, protection, and immunities conferred on a Royal Commissioner, including the power to enter and inspect premises used by a public authority and to inspect documents.

If conduct is found to be wrong (contrary to law; unreasonable, unjust, oppressive or improperly discriminatory; based wholly or partly on mistake of law or fact, or on improper motives, irrelevant grounds or irrelevant considerations; or otherwise wrong) the Ombudsman must make a report giving his reasons for finding the conduct wrong and give copies of the report to the Minister to whom the authority is responsible, the head of the authority concerned, and, where persons employed under the Public Service Act are involved, to the Public Service Board. Where the Ombudsman is not satisfied that sufficient steps have been taken in due time in consequence of his report, he may make a report to the Minister for presentation to Parliament and may include a recommendation that the report be made public forthwith.

The Ombudsman may at any time make a special report to the Minister for presentation to Parliament, on any matter arising in connection with the discharge of his functions and may recommend that the report be made public forthwith. The Defamation Act, 1974, provides the defence of absolute privilege for publications to or by the Ombudsman and his staff.

The term of appointment is for seven years with provisions that the office be vacated when the Ombudsman attains 65 years of age, or if he engages in paid employment outside the duties of his office or nominates for election to Parliament. He may be removed from office on the address of both Houses of Parliament. The Ombudsman commenced hearing complaints on 12 May 1975.

#### OVERSEAS REPRESENTATION

The State of New South Wales maintains an Agent-General's Office in London (at 66 The Strand, W.C.2N, 5LZ). As official representative of the State, it is the function of the Agent-General to work in close co-operation with the High Commissioner for Australia, to keep the Government informed of political and economic developments overseas, to promote trade with New South Wales, and to act as agent for the State in the United Kingdom.

The State also maintains offices in the United States of America (at New York) and Japan (at Tokyo). These offices, which are administered by official representatives, were established primarily to promote investment in and trade with New South Wales. In addition, part-time representatives are employed in West Germany (Wiesbaden) and France (Paris).

## STATE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

The electoral system is administered by an Electoral Commissioner, who is charged with the administration of the provisions of the Acts relating to the registration or enrolment of electors, the preparation of rolls, and the conduct of elections for the Legislative Assembly and of referenda under the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act. The Electoral Commissioner holds office until he reaches 65 years of age, and may be removed from office only by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

## FRANCHISE

The elections of members of the Legislative Assembly are conducted by secret ballot. Adult Australian citizens and other British subjects, men and **women, are qualified for enrolment as electors when they have resided in Australia** for a period of six months, in the State for three months, and in any subdivision of an electoral district for one month preceding the date of claim for enrolment. Persons are disqualified from voting if they are of unsound mind, or have been convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment of one year or longer and are in prison pursuant to such sentence.

Women voted for the first time in 1904, having been enfranchised by the Women's Franchise Act, 1902, and since that year practically the whole of the adult population has been qualified to vote. In March 1973, the age at which persons become eligible to vote was lowered to 18 years. Each elector is entitled to one vote only. Compulsory enrolment was introduced in 1921, and compulsory voting came into force in 1930. Joint electoral rolls are compiled for both State and Australian Government purposes.

## ELECTORATES AND ELECTORS

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1912-1973, was amended in 1973 to provide for an increase from 96 to 99 in the number of electorates in the State. This Act divides the State into two Areas for electoral distribution purposes. The Central Area (radiating from Sydney and including Newcastle and Wollongong) can be described in general terms as that area between Stockton in the north, Shell-harbour in the south, and westward to the Great Dividing Range. This Area has been allotted a fixed quota of 66 seats. The remainder of the State, designated the Country Area, has been allotted the remaining 33 seats. The legislation also prescribes that quotas of electors for the two Areas shall be determined by dividing the respective number of electors by the number of seats in each Area, and that the number of electors in any electorate in the respective Areas must be within twenty per cent of their respective Area quotas.

Redistribution of electorates is undertaken by three Electoral Districts Commissioners (comprising a person who is, or has been, a judge of the Supreme Court or a District Court or a member of the Industrial Commission, the Electoral Commissioner, and a registered surveyor) appointed by the Governor. The distribution of the State into electorates is required to be reviewed upon the expiration of six years from the previous redistribution. The more recent redistributions have been undertaken in 1961, 1966, 1970, and 1973.

Particulars of parliamentary representation in New South Wales in each of the years in which elections for the Legislative Assembly have been held since 1959 are given in the next table:—

Table 3.6. Parliamentary Representation in N.S.W.

Year of Election	Electorates	Electors Enrolled	Average Number of Electors per Electorate	Average Population per Electorate	Proportion of Electors to Total Population
					Per cent
1959	94	2,075,268	22,077	39,877	55.4
1962	94	2,173,768	23,125	42,212	54.8
1965	94	2,256,568	24,006	44,473	54.0
1968	94	2,356,977	25,074	46,026	54.5
1971	96	2,496,868	26,009	47,643	54.6
1973	99	2,788,733	28,169	47,858	58.9

A member of the Legislative Assembly is elected for each electorate by a system of preferential voting. Voters must number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot paper, and votes are informal unless preferences have been duly expressed for all except one of the candidates. In counting votes, the candidate is elected who has secured an absolute majority of votes either of first preferences outright, or of first preferences plus votes transferred to him in due order of preference by excluding in turn candidates with the lowest number of votes and re-allotting their votes according to the next preference indicated.

At general elections, polling is conducted on the same day in all electorates, subject to provisions for adjournment of the poll for certain causes. Polling-day (invariably a Saturday in recent years) is a public holiday from noon; until the 1962 election, hotels were closed during the hours of polling. The (Australian) Broadcasting and Television Act prohibits the broadcasting or televising of any political speech or matter in New South Wales on the day of a State or Australian general election or the two days preceding it. In the case of by-elections, programmes with political content may be transmitted during this period by stations which are not normally received in the area to which the by-election relates.

Electors absent from their sub-division are permitted to record their votes at any polling-place in the State, such votes being designated "absent votes".

Postal voting is provided for those electors who will be absent from the State on polling day, for those who will be more than five miles from any polling-place open on polling day or will be travelling under conditions which would prevent their attendance at a polling-place and for persons precluded from attending at a polling-place by reason of illness, incapacity, or religious belief. The extension (in 1966) of postal voting facilities to ill or incapacitated persons replaced the former "electoral visitor" system, which is described on page 39 of Year Book No. 58. A "mobile" polling booth is provided for the inmates within convalescent homes, hospitals, and similar institutions at which there is a polling-place.

An elector who is not enrolled, or whose name has been marked as having voted, may, in certain circumstances, vote after making a declaration that he has not already voted. Votes recorded under this provision are known as "section votes".

The following table illustrates the extent to which the franchise was exercised in contested electorates, and the types of votes recorded, at the general elections for the Legislative Assembly in 1959 and later years. Usually, there are some uncontested electorates in which the candidate is elected unopposed.

**Table 3.7. Voting in Contested Electorates at Elections for N.S.W. Legislative Assembly**

Particulars	1959	1962	1965	1968	1971	1973
Electors Enrolled	1,850,675	2,082,320	2,218,550	2,356,977	2,457,021	2,767,876
Type of Vote—						
Ordinary .. ..	1,587,558	1,781,449	1,912,209	1,988,425	2,052,104	2,225,232
Absent .. ..	141,442	166,010	160,857	205,528	210,236	231,701
Postal .. ..	737	564	435	24,590*	27,682	32,123
Section .. ..	1,315	1,227	2,444	1,436	1,462	2,372
Electoral Visitor ..	8,528	8,156	7,416	...	...	...
Total Votes Recorded	1,739,580	1,957,406	2,083,361	2,219,979	2,291,484	2,491,428
Informal Votes .. ..	31,864	30,048	42,572	58,409	53,633	69,225
Proportion of—	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Electors who voted ..	94.0	94.0	93.9	94.2	93.2	90.0
Informal to Total Votes	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.7

\* Postal Voting extended to ill and incapacitated persons in 1966.

#### COURT OF DISPUTED RETURNS

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act provides for the establishment of a Court of Disputed Returns—a jurisdiction conferred on the Supreme Court. The business of the Court is to inquire into and determine matters connected with election petitions and questions referred to it by the Legislative Assembly concerning the validity of any election or the return of any member, and questions involving the qualifications of members. The law in this respect has been made applicable to disputed elections of the Legislative Council. Decisions of the Court are final, but must be reported to the House.

#### THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

The federation of the six Australian States was formally inaugurated on 1 January 1901. A detailed account of the inauguration of the Commonwealth, and of the nature and functions of the Australian Parliament in their relation to the State, was published on pages 38-40 and 625 of the Year Book for 1921.

The Commonwealth Constitution prescribes that the seat of the Australian Government must be within the State of New South Wales. Canberra, the site, was surrendered (as from 1 January 1911) to the Australian Government by New South Wales by the Seat of Government Surrender Act, 1909, and accepted by the Australian Government by the Seat of Government Acceptance Act, 1909. The Australian Parliament commenced regular sittings at Canberra in 1927.

The broad principles of federation were: the transfer of specified powers of legislation to the Australian Parliament, which was to include a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former intended to be a house of review in which the States were equally represented, and the latter, the principal chamber, to consist of members elected from the States in proportion to their population (except that for any original State the number was not to be less than five); complete freedom of action for the State



Parliaments in their own sphere; a High Court to determine the validity of legislation; and an effective method of amending the constitution. State laws remain operative in all spheres until superseded by laws passed by the Australian Parliament in the exercise of its assigned powers. State laws, however, are invalid only to the extent of their inconsistency with valid Australian enactments.

At the Imperial Conference in 1926, it was affirmed in respect of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa that "they are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another, in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". By the Statute of Westminster, 1931, passed by the Imperial Parliament with the concurrence of the Dominions, provision was made for the removal of all restrictions upon the legislative autonomy of the Dominions. Sections 2 to 6 inclusive of the Statute were adopted by Australia from 3 September 1939.

Australia maintains High Commissioners in the majority of other British Commonwealth countries, and has diplomatic or consular representatives in many foreign countries in addition to United Nations Missions in New York and Geneva.

### AUSTRALIAN LEGISLATURE

The Australian Parliament consists of the Queen, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The Governor-General is appointed by the Sovereign and is her representative in Australia. The executive power of the Australian Government is vested in the Sovereign, and is exercisable by the Governor-General as her representative. His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Kerr, A.C., K.C.M.G., K.St.J., has been Governor-General since 28 June 1974.

The first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia was convened by proclamation of 29 April 1901, and was opened on 9 May 1901. Sittings were held in Melbourne, Victoria, until 9 May 1927, when they were transferred to Canberra, Australian Capital Territory.

The following table gives particulars of Australian Parliaments and Ministries since 1963:—

**Table 3.8. Australian Parliaments and Ministries since 1963**

Parliaments			Ministries		
No.	Opened	Dissolved	No. and Name	From—	To—
24	20.2.1962	1.11.1963	33. Menzies	18.12.1963	26.1.1966
25	25.2.1964	31.10.1966	34. Holt	26.1.1966	14.12.1966
26	21.2.1967	29.9.1969	35. Holt	14.12.1966	19.12.1967
27	25.11.1969	26.10.1972	36. McEwen	19.12.1967	10.1.1968
28	27.2.1973	11.4.1974	37. Gorton	10.1.1968	28.2.1968
29	9.7.1974	11.11.1975	38. Gorton	28.2.1968	12.11.1969
30	17.2.1976		39. Gorton	12.11.1969	10.3.1971
			40. McMahon	10.3.1971	5.12.1972
			41. Whitlam	5.12.1972	19.12.1972
			42. Whitlam	19.12.1972	11.11.1975
			43. Fraser	11.11.1975	22.12.1975
			44. Fraser	22.12.1975	(In office)

## THE SENATE

In terms of the Commonwealth Constitution, the Senate is composed of an equal number of senators from each State. Until 1949, the Senate consisted of 36 senators, six being returned from each State. The Representation Act, 1948, provided for the enlargement of the Senate to 60 members, with each State being represented by 10 senators. The Senate (Representation of Territories) Act, 1973, provided for the election of four extra senators, two each from the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. They were elected initially at the Senate election held in December 1975.

Ordinarily the term of a senator elected to represent a State is six years, half the number of senators retiring every three years. In the case of a double dissolution (the fourth of which occurred in November 1975), all State senators are elected at the same time, half the number serving for three years and half for six years. In ordinary elections, State senators commence their term from 1 July following their election, but in the case of an election following a double dissolution, the term is calculated from 1 July preceding their election.

Senators elected to represent the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are elected for a maximum term of three years, at elections coinciding with those for the House of Representatives.

In the election of senators, the Whole State or Territory votes as one electorate. A preferential system of voting was used in the elections of 1946 and earlier years, but since 1949, voting for the Senate has been on the system of proportional representation.

If the place of a senator for a State becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service the Houses of Parliament of the State choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term, or until the next election for the Senate or the House of Representatives, whichever first happens.

If the place of a senator for a Territory becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service the President of the Senate (or, in his absence from Australia, the Governor-General) may issue a writ for the election of a new senator.

## THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Commonwealth Constitution prescribes that the number of members in the House of Representatives must be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of senators. The Constitution also prescribes that the number of members chosen in the several States must be in proportion to the population of the States, subject to the proviso that each State has at least five members.

The number of members to be chosen in a State is determined (subject to the minimum of five members) by (a) ascertaining a quota by dividing the aggregate population of the six States by twice the number of senators and (b) dividing the population of the State by the quota. The Representation Act, 1964, provided for an additional member to be chosen if, on dividing by the quota, there was any remainder; formerly, an additional member was chosen only if the remainder was greater than one-half of the quota. The representation of the States may be adjusted, by means of an electoral redistribution, in every fifth year.

The House of Representatives was enlarged to 121 members in 1949 (in terms of the Constitution and of the Representation Act, 1948) and has since been increased to 127 members—gaining two members as the result of electoral redistributions following the 1954 and 1966 censuses of population, two members when the representatives of the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory were accorded full voting rights, and two members at the 1974 House of Representatives election, when Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory each had one electorate added to their quota. The Northern Territory has been represented in the House since 1922, and the Australian Capital Territory since 1949—but until May 1968 and February 1967, respectively, their members were entitled to vote only on proposed laws which related solely to the Territory they represented. The next table shows the number of members representing the various States in the House since 1949:—

**Table 3.9. Composition of the House of Representatives by States and Territories**

Period	Number of Members (with Full Voting Rights) Representing—								Total Members
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	
1949 to 1955	47	33	18	10	8	5	...	...	121
1955 to 1967	46	33	18	11	9	5	...	...	122
1967 to 1968	46	33	18	11	9	5	...	1	123
1968 to 1969	46	33	18	11	9	5	1	1	124
1969 to 1974	45	34	18	12	9	5	1	1	125
1974 to 1975	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2	127

Members of the House of Representatives are elected for three years in single-member constituencies, and the system of voting is preferential.

## AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS

The elections of members of both Houses of Parliament are conducted by secret ballot, supervised by the Chief Australian Electoral Officer. There is universal adult suffrage, conditions for enrolment being similar to those operating in respect of elections for the State Legislative Assembly. In May 1966, the franchise was extended to British subjects under 21 years of age who are, or have been, on special service outside Australia as a member of the Defence Forces and in March 1973, the age at which persons become eligible to vote, subject to the other conditions for enrolment, was lowered from 21 to 18 years. Compulsory voting at Australian elections was introduced in 1924.

The following table illustrates the extent to which the franchise was exercised in New South Wales at recent general elections for the Senate and the House of Representatives:—

**Table 3.10. Elections for the Senate and House of Representatives:  
Voting in New South Wales**

Year of Election	House of Parliament	Electors Enrolled	Total Votes Recorded	Proportion of Electors who Voted	Informal Votes Recorded	
					Number	Proportion of Total Votes
1963	House of Reps.	2,215,883	2,111,025	Per cent 95.3	34,826	Per cent 1.6
1964	Senate . . . .	2,225,466	2,085,984	93.7	129,675	6.2
1966	House of Reps.	2,308,775	2,186,816	94.7	69,340	3.2
1967	Senate . . . .	2,328,345	2,199,325	94.5	151,700	6.9
1969	House of Reps.	2,438,667	2,307,999	94.6	53,811	2.3
1970	Senate . . . .	2,455,958	2,259,811	93.4	231,345	10.1
1972	House of Reps.	2,581,069	2,458,342	95.2	46,750	1.9
1974	Senate . . . .	2,834,558	2,702,903	95.4 {	332,818	12.3
1974	House of Reps.				44,811	1.7

All electorates for the House of Representatives in New South Wales were contested at the seven general elections from 1961 to 1975 inclusive. In Senate elections, the whole State votes as one electorate.

The extent of informal voting at Senate elections is greater than at elections for the House of Representatives. The same system of marking applies to both ballot papers, but the number of candidates shown on the Senate paper is much greater than on the ballot papers for the House of Representatives.

## REFERENDA

## AUSTRALIAN REFERENDA

For alteration of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, a proposed law must be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and it must be approved (a) by a majority of electors voting in a majority of the States and (b) by a majority of all the electors voting in Australia.

In all, 32 questions relating to alteration of the Commonwealth Constitution have been submitted by referendum. Only in five matters (Senate elections, 1906; Assumption of State public debts, 1909; Validation of Financial Agreement relating to State debts and government borrowing, 1928; Social Services, 1946; and Aborigines, 1967) were the proposals approved. In three instances, rejection was due to lack of approval in a majority of the States, although the aggregate votes cast in Australia favoured the proposals. (Two non-constitutional referenda relating to conscription for military service in the First World War were resolved in the negative.)

The last referendum, conducted in May 1974, sought approval for four proposed laws to alter the Constitution—viz., Constitution Alteration (Simultaneous Elections), Constitution Alteration (mode of Altering the Constitution), Constitution Alteration (Democratic Elections), and Constitution Alteration (Local Government Bodies). These laws sought to alter the Constitution to ensure that Senate elections are held at the same time as House of Representatives elections; to facilitate alterations to the Constitution and to allow electors in Territories, as well as electors in the States, to vote at referenda on proposed laws to alter the Constitution; to ensure that members of the House of Representatives and of the Parliaments of the States are chosen directly and democratically by the people; and to enable the Australian Government to borrow money for, and to grant financial assistance to, local government bodies. All four proposals were defeated by the majority of the States and by a majority of all electors voting in Australia, although a majority of the electors in New South Wales voted in favour of each proposal.

## STATE REFERENDA

Since 1903, nine referenda have been submitted to the electors of New South Wales qualified to vote for members of the Legislative Assembly, five of which related to trade in alcoholic beverages, and the remainder to constitutional questions. The last three referenda, submitting proposals to abolish the Legislative Council, to create a new State in the north-eastern portion of New South Wales, and to allow hotels to open between the hours of 12 noon and 6.30 p.m. on Sundays, were all defeated, at polls held in 1961, 1967, and 1969, respectively. The referendum concerning the creation of a new State was submitted (as a first step) only to the electors enrolled within the boundaries of the proposed new State; as the proposal was defeated, further action was unnecessary. Particulars of the voting at State Referenda since 1903 are shown in the table on the opposite page.

Table 3.11. Voting at Referenda held by the State of New South Wales since 1903

Date of Referendum	Proposal	Proportion of Electors who Voted	Informal Votes Recorded	Formal Votes Recorded			Total Formal Votes
				For Elective A	For Elective B	For Elective C	
16-12-1903	Reduction in Number of Members of Legislative Assembly	Per cent 90.0	41,484	90 Members 206,273	100 Members 13,316	125 Members 63,171	282,760
10-6-1916	Choice of Closing Hours for Hotels, etc. . . . .	54.0	22,208	<div> <div>6 p.m. 347,494</div> <div>9 p.m. 178,842</div> </div>	<div> <div>7 p.m. 4,830</div> <div>10 p.m. 1,405</div> </div>	<div> <div>8 p.m. 21,134</div> <div>11 p.m. 3,193</div> </div>	556,898
1-9-1928	Introduction of Liquor Prohibition . . . . .	88.2	13,583	Yes 357,684	No 896,752	...	1,254,436
13-5-1933	Reform of the Legislative Council . . . . .	95.6	18,144	Yes 716,938	No 676,034	...	1,392,972
15-2-1947	Choice of Closing Hours for Hotels, etc. . . . .	92.4	15,183	<div>6 p.m. 1,050,260</div>	<div>9 p.m. 26,954</div>	<div>10 p.m. 604,833</div>	1,682,047
13-11-1954	Choice of Closing Hours for Hotels, etc. . . . .	92.4	41,794	<div>6 p.m. 892,740</div>	<div>10 p.m. 902,532</div>	...	1,795,272
29-4-1961	Abolition of the Legislative Council . . . . .	92.2	49,352	Yes 802,512	No 1,089,193	...	1,891,705
29-4-1967	Creation of a North-eastern New State . . . . .	92.5	21,194	Yes 168,103	No 198,812	...	366,915
29-11-1969	Permit Hotels to open on Sundays . . . . .	91.2	95,716	Yes 906,276	No 1,249,835	...	2,156,111

## COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

The following statement shows the annual cost of the State parliamentary government in New South Wales in each of the last six years:—

Table 3.12. Cost of State Parliamentary Government

Year ended 30 June	Governor and Executive Council	Parliament			Total of Foregoing	Electoral	Royal Com- missions and Select Com- mittees	Total Cost
		Salaries and Allowances		Other Expenses*				
		Ministers	Other Members					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1969	176,716	299,304	928,555	1,494,873	2,899,448	262,311	\$ 942	3,162,701
1970	264,997	382,224	1,068,190	1,611,776	3,327,187	729,448	5,275	4,061,910
1971	243,309	380,402	1,086,561	1,837,736	3,548,008	751,095	...	4,299,103
1972	292,663	463,389	1,350,632	2,202,462	4,309,146	198,396	12,000	4,519,542
1973	265,653	536,005	1,588,745	2,573,677	4,964,080	346,385	...	5,310,465
1974	336,428	596,315	1,818,176	3,483,973	6,234,892	1,142,874	...	7,377,766

\* Includes members' travelling expenses, parliamentary staff, and maintenance.

Some of the expenditure included above is partly attributable to parliamentary government and partly to ordinary administration. This applies particularly to the salaries and expenses of ministers of the Crown, who fill dual roles as administrative heads and parliamentary representatives, and to the cost of Royal Commissions, which, in many cases, are partly administrative inquiries. As expenditure of this nature cannot be dissected, these items have been treated as incidental to the system of parliamentary government. On the other hand, items such as ministerial motor cars and the salaries of ministers' private secretaries are omitted from account as being mainly administrative costs.

The total cost of State parliamentary government increased from \$465,000 (or 17 cents per head of population) in 1938-39 to \$7,380,000 (\$1.56 per head) in 1973-74.

Particulars in Table 3.12 do not represent the total cost of parliamentary government in New South Wales because the Australian parliamentary government is excluded. Total expenditure in Australia on the Australian parliamentary government amounted to \$1,033,000 (or 15 cents per head of population) in 1938-39 and \$36,990,000 (\$2.79 per head) in 1973-74.

## Chapter 4

# POPULATION

### THE CENSUS

The number, distribution, and characteristics of the population of New South Wales have been ascertained at intervals by censuses—house-to-house enumerations taken under the provisions of Acts of Parliament. Each person enumerated is counted as an inmate of the “dwelling” where he or she spent the night at the date of enumeration.

Simple enumerations were made by regular musters of the population during the first forty years of existence of the Colony. The first actual census was taken in 1828. This was followed by census enumerations held in 1833 and 1836, and then at quinquennial intervals until 1861. Thereafter a census was taken at decennial intervals until 1921. The census which was due to be held in 1931 was postponed for reasons of economy until 30 June 1933, and because of the war the following census was not taken until 30 June 1947. Censuses have since been held on 30 June 1954, 1961, 1966, and 1971—and future population censuses are expected to be held at quinquennial intervals. Final results from the 1971 Census of Population and Housing are shown in this edition of the Year Book.

Special censuses (known as population counts) have been held in the Bathurst-Orange Area in June 1974 and 1975, and in the Albury-Wodonga Area in October 1974 (see pages 92 and 93).

The successive censuses up to 1901 were taken under the authority of the State Government but, with the establishment of the Commonwealth, the Australian Government was empowered to take censuses, and the census of 1911 and all succeeding censuses have been conducted by the Commonwealth Statistician.

### INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES

The census is the most accurate source of information about population, and provides the basis of all subsequent population estimates.

For periods between censuses, the population of the State is estimated by adding the subsequent natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and the estimated net migration (the excess of arrivals over departures) to the population ascertained at the previous census. Accurate data as to natural increase are assured by the compulsory registration of births and deaths. A comprehensive system of recording overseas arrivals and departures is maintained, but complete records of interstate movements are not available and figures of net migration are therefore approximate. Since 1961, the component has been based on (a) statistics of overseas migration by State of residence and (b) estimates of interstate transfers of residence, based on child endowment and electoral records and on the results of any special counts. Intercensal population estimates are subject to revision when the results of the next census become available; the net migration component is adjusted for any discrepancy disclosed by the census.



Estimates of the population of Statistical Divisions and local government areas within the State are compiled annually. The estimates are based on the results of the previous census and available measures of population change (birth and death records, school and electoral enrolments, the results of any special population counts, etc.) since the census. As these measures of change are necessarily incomplete, the estimates are approximate, and are subject to revision when final results of the following census become available.

### THE GROWTH OF POPULATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The population of the Colony fluctuated during the first twenty-three years of its existence, but nevertheless increased from 1,035 in 1788 to 10,096 in 1810. Since 1810, the population has increased each year, with the exception of 1916 when large numbers of troops were overseas. The rate of growth, however, has varied considerably. New South Wales reached its first million of population in 1887, 100 years after its foundation, its second million 32 years later, in 1919, its third million in 1947 (28 years later), and its fourth million in 1962 (15 years later).

The growth of population of New South Wales between 1788 and 1856 is traced on page 223 of the Official Year Book for 1922, and the area and population at each territorial readjustment are shown on page 1 of this volume. With the exception of the territory ceded to the Australian Government in 1911 and 1915, New South Wales (including Lord Howe Island) has occupied its present boundaries since 1859. The regular census enumerations furnish a connected summary of the growth of population since that date, as shown in the following table:—

Table 4.1. Growth of Population of New South Wales\*

Date of Census	Population	Increase in Population since previous Census			Number of Persons per Square Kilometre
		Numerical	Proportional	Average Annual Rate	
			Per cent	Per cent	
7 April 1861	350,860	168,436†	92.55†	6.76†	0.4
2 April 1871	502,998	152,138	43.36	3.67	0.6
3 April 1881	749,825	246,827	49.07	4.07	0.9
5 April 1891	1,127,137	377,312	50.32	4.16	1.4
31 March 1901	1,355,355	228,218	20.25	1.86	1.7
3 April 1911	1,646,734	291,379	21.50	1.97	2.0
4 April 1921	2,100,371	453,637	27.55	2.46	2.6
30 June 1933	2,600,847	500,476	23.83	1.76	3.2
30 June 1947	2,984,838	383,991	14.76	0.99	3.7
30 June 1954	3,423,529	438,691	14.70	1.98	4.3
30 June 1961	3,917,013	493,484	14.41	1.94	4.9
30 June 1966	4,237,901	319,400	8.15	1.58	5.3
30 June 1971	4,601,180	363,279	8.57	1.66	5.7

\* The figures exclude Australian Capital Territory in 1911 and later years, and full-blood Aborigines before 1966; see text below table.

† Since 1851.

Full-blood Aborigines were excluded from population statistics prior to the amendment of the Australian Constitution in 1967. Population figures for 1966 have been adjusted to include full-blood Aborigines and the population statistics for 1966 and all later periods, as shown in this edition of the Year Book, include full-blood Aborigines. Differences between population figures including Aborigines and those purporting to exclude them, should not be taken as a reliable measure of the number of full-blood Aborigines.

Steady growth of population until 1891 was succeeded by a slower rate of progress during the next two decades, owing to commercial and industrial stagnation following the economic crisis of 1893, with a resulting fall in immigration. Assisted immigration was practically in suspense from 1885 to 1905. As economic conditions improved early in the twentieth century, the rate of growth of population improved; the average annual rate of increase between 1911 and 1921, viz., 2.46 per cent, was greater than that for either of the two previous decades, despite the dislocations caused by World War I.

The next intercensal period, 1921 to 1933, commenced with a recession from the post-war boom, which was followed by a period of steady progress with revival of immigration until 1928, and ended in years of severe depression and substantial emigration.

The period from 1933 to 1947 was marked by a gradual recovery from the depression, followed by World War II. With a lower rate of natural increase and greatly reduced immigration over these years, the average annual rate of increase (0.99 per cent) was easily the lowest recorded for an intercensal period.

The average annual rate of population increase rose to 1.98 per cent during the seven years from 1947 to 1954, and fell only slightly to 1.94 per cent during the seven years from 1954 to 1961. This period of fourteen years was marked by a relatively high rate of natural increase and by considerable gains from immigration (which accounted for about one-third of the total increase in population).

Between 1961 and 1966, the average annual rate of increase fell to 1.58 per cent, reflecting lower rates of both natural increase and net migration during the period. During the five years from 1966 to 1971, the rate of natural increase fell further and at 9.81 per 1,000 of mean population, was the lowest rate recorded for any intercensal period except 1933-1947. However, a substantial increase in net migration caused the rate of population increase to rise slightly to 1.66 per cent.

The estimated population of the State at 30 June and 31 December in each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

**Table 4.2. Annual Estimates of Population of New South Wales\***

Year	At 30 June			At 31 December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1964	2,061,400	2,043,800	4,105,200	2,077,500	2,061,800	4,139,300
1965	2,094,600	2,077,800	4,172,400	2,111,100	2,096,700	4,207,800
1966	2,126,652†	2,111,249†	4,237,901†	2,140,200	2,127,200	4,267,500
1967	2,154,800	2,140,500	4,295,200	2,171,100	2,158,800	4,329,900
1968	2,186,900	2,172,400	4,359,300	2,206,900	2,194,300	4,401,200
1969	2,227,900	2,213,200	4,441,200	2,251,500	2,239,300	4,490,800
1970	2,268,700	2,253,700	4,522,300	2,292,500	2,281,200	4,573,700
1971	2,307,210†	2,293,970†	4,601,180†	2,330,300	2,321,100	4,651,500
1972	2,336,700	2,324,800	4,661,600	2,351,700	2,345,500	4,697,200
1973	2,355,400	2,347,100	4,702,500	2,370,600	2,367,500	4,738,100
1974	2,376,500	2,367,000	4,743,400	2,401,800	2,401,400	4,803,200

\* The figures exclude full-blood Aborigines before 1966—see text on page 62. Estimates for the period 1966 to 1971 have been revised in the light of final results of the 1971 Census.

## SOURCES OF INCREASE IN POPULATION

Table 4.3. shows the extent to which natural increase and net migration contributed to the growth of the population in New South Wales during each intercensal period since 1861 and in each of the last eleven years. The net migration figures given in the table comprise the estimated net migration together with any adjustments made in accordance with the results of the various population censuses.

Natural increase (including the natural increase of migrants) has been responsible for about 70 per cent of the growth of population in New South Wales since 1861. In spite of a fall in the rate of natural increase, the average annual numerical increase from this source rose in each decade up to 1921. The average annual addition declined in each of the next two intercensal periods, notwithstanding a pronounced reversal of this trend in the four years immediately preceding the 1947 Census. The higher annual addition continued during the next two intercensal periods, 1947-1954 and 1954-1961 and despite a substantial fall in the rate of natural increase each year from 1961 to 1966, the average annual increase declined only slightly to 44,055 during the period 1961-1966. In the intercensal period 1966-1971, the average annual increase continued to decline slightly (to 43,293)—although the rate of natural increase rose from 8.78 per 1,000 of mean population in 1966 to 12.31 per 1,000 in 1971. The rate of natural increase has declined each year since 1971, to 8.85 per 1,000 in 1974.

The marked decline in the rate of natural increase since late last century has been due mainly to a fall in the birth rate. The rapid decline in the birth rate after 1921 caused the rate of natural increase to fall to a very low level, particularly in the 'thirties, despite lower death rates. The increase in the birth rate during World War II and in the post-war years led to a higher rate of natural increase, which remained comparatively steady at about 12 per 1,000 of mean population until 1961. The steady decline in the rate of natural increase between 1961 and 1966 reflected a generally steady fall in the birth rate (from 22.07 per 1,000 in 1961 to 18.35 per 1,000 in 1966). A steady rise in the birth rate from 1967 (18.35) to 1971 (21.35) caused the rate of natural increase to rise to 12.31 in 1971. Both the birth rate (18.09 in 1974) and the rate of natural increase (8.85 in 1974) have declined each year since 1971.

Although the addition to the population by immigration has been erratic, net migration has added over a million persons to the population during the last hundred years. Immigration declined very heavily between 1892 and 1904, when there was a net loss of more than 10,000 inhabitants. Gains from immigration were considerable in the years 1907, 1911 to 1914, 1924 to 1928, and especially in 1949 to 1951 (with the implementation of Commonwealth post-war migration schemes). A minor economic recession in 1952-53 temporarily reduced the flow of immigrants, and there was a net loss from migration of 2,160 persons in 1953. In the period 1954 to 1971 there was a net gain from migration each year, the average annual increment being 22,700 persons. In 1972 and 1973 there were net losses of 7,900 and 5,300 persons respectively, caused mainly by the large number of New South Wales residents visiting overseas countries following the introduction of concessional air fares. However, in 1974 there was a net gain of 22,900 persons, partly due to the arrival of evacuees from Darwin following the December 1974 cyclone.

Details of overseas arrivals and departures are given later in this chapter.

Table 4.3. Elements of Population Increase\*, N.S.W.

Period	Numerical Increase										Average Annual Rate of Increase	
	Natural Increase †					Net Migration ‡					Natural Increase %	Net Migration %
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Total		
Intercensal Period —												
1861-1871	48,002	57,092	105,094	28,352	18,692	47,044	76,354	75,784	152,138	75,784	25.17	11.27
1871-1881	64,076	73,646	139,722	71,293	35,812	107,105	135,369	111,458	246,827	111,458	22.95	17.59
1881-1891	96,176	111,575	207,751	103,279	66,282	169,561	199,455	177,857	377,312	177,857	22.05	18.00
1891-1901	106,053	122,038	228,091	(—)	5,382	127	100,598	127,620	228,218	127,620	18.17	0.01
1901-1911	117,769	132,071	249,840	109,840	11,874	121,714	147,434	143,945	291,379	143,945	16.65	2.77
1911-1921	149,619	169,326	318,945	64,184	70,804	134,988	213,803	239,834	453,637	213,803	16.87	7.13
1921-1933	178,628	198,693	377,321	68,342	54,813	123,155	246,970	253,506	500,476	246,970	12.94	4.22
1933-1947	156,254	195,487	351,741	17,486	14,764	32,250	173,740	210,251	383,991	173,740	9.04	0.83
1947-1954	133,448	148,743	282,191	95,201	61,299	156,500	228,649	210,442	438,991	210,442	12.53	6.95
1954-1961	150,250	165,876	316,126	101,799	75,559	177,358	252,049	241,435	493,484	252,049	12.33	6.92
1961-1966	105,327	114,947	220,274	47,625	51,501	99,126	152,952	166,448	319,400	152,952	10.80	4.86
1966-1971	102,744	113,723	216,467	77,814	68,998	146,812	180,558	182,721	363,279	180,558	9.81	6.65
Year: 1964	19,515	21,516	41,031	12,000	11,000	23,000	31,500	32,500	64,000	31,500	9.99	5.59
1965	18,666	20,454	39,120	15,000	14,400	29,400	33,600	34,900	68,500	33,600	9.37	7.04
1966	17,718	19,494	37,212	9,900	9,300	19,200	27,600	28,800	56,400	27,600	8.78	4.53
1967	18,460	20,768	39,228	12,400	10,800	23,200	30,800	31,600	62,500	30,800	9.13	5.41
1968	18,931	20,962	39,893	16,900	14,500	31,400	35,800	35,500	71,300	35,800	9.14	7.20
1969	21,529	23,842	45,371	23,100	21,100	44,200	44,600	45,000	89,600	44,600	10.20	9.94
1970	21,094	23,753	44,847	19,900	18,200	38,100	41,000	41,900	83,000	41,000	9.90	8.41
1971	27,068	29,107	56,175	10,100	10,800	21,000	37,800	39,900	77,800	37,800	12.31	4.55
1972	25,884	27,742	53,626	(—)	(—)	(—)	21,400	24,300	45,700	21,400	11.47	1.69
1973	22,152	24,058	46,210	(—)	(—)	(—)	18,900	22,000	40,900	18,900	9.80	1.13
1974	20,297	21,866	42,163	10,900	12,000	22,900	31,200	33,900	65,000	31,200	8.85	4.80

\* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966 in the figures for single years, and before 1961-1966 in the figures for intercensal periods; see text on page 62.  
† of the total increase (and consequently net migration) during the period 1966 to 1971 have been revised in the light of final results of the 1971 Census.  
‡ Excess of live births over deaths.  
§ Excess of overseas and interstate arrivals over departures. The sign (—) denotes an excess of departures over arrivals.  
|| Average annual numerical increase per 1,000 of mean population during the period.  
% Average annual compound rate of total increase in population during the period.  
¶ For actual census dates, see Table 4.1.

Estimates

### DISTRIBUTION AND RELATIVE GROWTH OF POPULATION BY AREAS

Approximately 76 per cent of the population of New South Wales live within Sydney and Outer Sydney Statistical Divisions and the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts. These areas contain the three principal cities of the State—Sydney (the State capital), Newcastle (167 kilometres north of Sydney), and Wollongong (84 kilometres south of Sydney). The density of the State's population ranges from 7,338 persons per square kilometre in the Sydney suburban Municipality of Waverley, which is predominantly residential, to one person in one hundred square kilometres in the unincorporated area of the Far West Division.

### POPULATION IN URBAN CENTRES AND RURAL AREAS

New criteria for delimiting the boundaries of "urban centres" in the State, for statistical purposes, were adopted for the 1966 Population Census—and were also used (with minor modifications) for the 1971 Population Census. Using these criteria, an urban centre was delimited for each population cluster containing at least 1,000 persons and characterised by a sufficiently high population density. The boundaries of urban centres will be adjusted, on the basis of the new criteria, at each population census—as urbanisation proceeds, the boundaries will be moved outwards to embrace peripheral urban development.

Urban centres with a population of 25,000 or more (30,000 for the 1966 Census) were delimited by:—

- (a) identifying census collectors' districts (the smallest geographical areas for which population figures are available) as "urban" if either (i) the density of population in the district was at least 500 persons per square mile (approximately 193 persons per square kilometre) at the census date, or (ii) the district satisfied special criteria and rules applied to districts containing areas which had special functions (e.g. airports, sporting areas, industrial areas, and holiday resorts) and did not meet the basic population density criterion; and
- (b) aggregating contiguous "urban" collectors' districts (with some special rules covering non-contiguous districts) which together contained a total population of at least 25,000.

Urban centres containing less than 25,000 population were, of necessity, delimited subjectively, in general accord with the criteria outlined above (by the inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection, and/or by considering other relevant information). For these centres, all continuous urban development was included, together with any close but non-contiguous development which could clearly be regarded as part of the centre.

"Rural" areas comprise all areas in the State not included in an urban centre; the term "migratory" refers to persons not elsewhere enumerated who, at the time of the census, were on ships in the waters of New South Wales or were travelling on long-distance trains, motor coaches, or aircraft.

The following table shows the urban and rural distribution of the population of the State at 30 June 1971:—

Table 4.4. Urban and Rural Distribution of Population, N.S.W., 30 June 1971

Area of State	Population			Proportion of State Population	Persons per Occupied Dwelling
	Males	Females	Persons		
				Per cent	
Urban Centres in—					
Sydney Statistical Division—					
Urban Sydney .. .. .	1,349,847	1,375,217	2,725,064	59.23	3.29
Other Urban Centres .. ..	9,994	9,344	19,338	0.42	3.81
Newcastle Statistical District—					
Urban Newcastle .. .. .	124,652	125,694	250,346	5.44	3.33
Other Urban Centres .. ..	39,538	39,640	79,178	1.72	3.40
Wollongong Statistical District—					
Urban Wollongong .. .. .	96,171	89,965	186,136	4.05	3.60
Other Urban Centres .. ..	4,036	4,121	8,157	0.18	3.20
Rest of New South Wales ..	400,855	405,506	806,361	17.53	3.43
Total, Urban .. .. .	2,025,093	2,049,487	4,074,580	88.56	3.34
Rural .. .. .	276,762	243,879	520,641	11.32	3.63
Migratory .. .. .	5,355	604	5,959	0.13	...
Total, New South Wales ..	2,307,210	2,293,970	4,601,180	100.00	3.37

Urban centres of population outside Urban Sydney, Urban Newcastle, and Urban Wollongong (which are shown separately in the above table) are classified in the next table according to the size of their population at 30 June 1971. Urban centres are delimited without regard to State boundaries; the seven centres partly in another State are classified in this table according to the size of the part of the centre within New South Wales. These seven urban centres are:—Albury-Wodonga, population of the part within New South Wales 27,403 (total population, 37,931); Canberra 15,434 (156,298); Gold Coast 5,120 (74,247); Corowa-Wahgunyah 2,923 (3,313); Barham-Koondrook 1,131 (1,724); Echuca-Moama 1,126 (8,631); and Yarrawonga-Mulwala 862 (3,980).

Table 4.5. Classification of Urban Centres\* according to Size of Population, 30 June 1971

Size of Population	Number of Urban Centres	Population	Proportion of State Population
			Per cent
Less than 1,000 .. .. .	20	12,452	0.27
1,000 and under 2,000 .. ..	56	78,707	1.71
2,000 and under 2,500 .. ..	21	46,507	1.01
2,500 and under 5,000 .. ..	35	118,189	2.57
5,000 and under 10,000 .. ..	28	199,328	4.33
10,000 and under 15,000 .. ..	10	117,676	2.56
15,000 and under 20,000 .. ..	6	101,143	2.20
20,000 and under 25,000 .. ..	5	115,897	2.52
25,000 and under 50,000 .. ..	4	123,135	2.68
Total .. .. .	185	913,034	19.84

\* Relates to urban centres outside Urban Sydney, Urban Newcastle, and Urban Wollongong.

Particulars of the age distribution of the population within urban and rural areas of the State as recorded at the 1971 Population Census are given in Table 4.22.

*Population of Urban Sydney*

The principal urban centre in New South Wales is Urban Sydney (termed "Sydney Metropolitan Area" for the 1966 Census and, before then, "Metropolis"). Until 30 June 1966, Urban Sydney comprised the City of Sydney, those contiguous local government areas which were mainly urban in character, and the urban parts of those contiguous peripheral local government areas which had a large rural component. The boundaries had been extended in 1911, 1929, 1933, and 1954 to embrace significant peripheral urban development.

New criteria for the delimitation of urban boundaries were adopted for purposes of the 1966 and 1971 Population Censuses, and are described on page 66. In accordance with these new criteria, Urban Sydney has been delimited as the urban centre which contains the City of Sydney. If the criteria for defining the boundary of the Sydney Metropolitan Area in 1966 (and Urban Sydney in later censuses) had been used in 1961 to define the Metropolis, the population of the Metropolis would have been increased by less than 14,000 persons.

The following table shows the population of Urban Sydney at each census since 1861. The figures are based on the boundaries as delimited for statistical purposes at the time of each census.

**Table 4.6. Growth of Population of Urban Sydney\***

Census	Population			Increase since previous Census		Proportion of State Population
	Males	Females	Persons	Numerical	Proportional	
7 April 1861 ..	46,550	49,239	95,789	41,865†	Per cent 77·64†	Per cent 27·3
2 April 1871 ..	66,707	70,879	137,586	41,797	43·63	27·4
3 April 1881 ..	112,763	112,176	224,939	87,353	63·49	30·0
5 April 1891 ..	193,753	189,580	383,333	158,394	70·42	34·0
31 March 1901 ..	236,018	245,812	481,830	98,497	25·69	35·6
3 April 1911 ..	305,728	323,775	629,503	147,673	30·65	38·2
4 April 1921 ..	433,492	465,567	899,059	269,556	42·82	42·8
30 June 1933 ..	591,104	644,163	1,235,267	336,208	37·40	47·5
30 June 1947 ..	714,821	769,183	1,484,004	248,737	20·14	49·7
30 June 1954 ..	909,978	953,183	1,863,161	379,157	25·55	54·4
30 June 1961 ..	1,077,978	1,105,410	2,183,388	320,227	17·19	55·7
30 June 1966 ..	1,206,126	1,241,093	2,447,219	249,881	11·37	57·7
30 June 1971‡ ..	1,349,847	1,375,217	2,725,064	277,845	11·35	59·2

\* See text above and on page 66, describing the methods of delimiting the boundary of Urban Sydney. The figures exclude full-blood Aborigines before 1966—see text on page 62.

† Since 1851.

‡ In 1971, the area was estimated at 1,422 square kilometres and the population density was 1,916 persons per square kilometre.

The tendency for the population to concentrate in Urban Sydney has been very marked, the proportion of the State population residing therein (59·2 per cent) having more than doubled since 1861.

*Population in Urban Centres other than Urban Sydney*

Until 1954, the only towns with defined boundaries, and for which statistics were available from census to census, were those incorporated as municipalities. For population census purposes in 1954 and 1961, boundaries were delimited for all towns with a population of 1,000 or more situated

within shires outside the former Sydney Metropolis and the former Newcastle Urban Area. The boundaries of these "non-municipal towns" were drawn to embrace areas of contiguous development and to allow for future growth. Boundaries were delimited for 76 non-municipal towns at the 1954 Census and for 93 at the 1961 Census.

New criteria for the delimitation of urban boundaries were adopted for purposes of the 1966 and 1971 Population Censuses, and are described on page 66. The following table shows the population of the principal urban centres outside Urban Sydney at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

**Table 4.7. Population of Principal Urban Centres outside Urban Sydney**

Urban Centre	Census of 30 June		Urban Centre	Census of 30 June	
	1966	1971		1966	1971
Newcastle .. .. .	234,005	250,346	Inverell* .. .. .	8,483	9,712
Wollongong .. .. .	162,171	186,136	Port Macquarie .. .. .	7,072	9,448
Gosford-Woy Woy .. .. .	27,875	38,205	Moree .. .. .	8,094	9,139
Broken Hill* .. .. .	30,043	29,808	Casino .. .. .	8,507	9,064
Wagga Wagga* .. .. .	24,904	27,719	Kempsey* .. .. .	8,262	8,863
Albury-Wodonga (part)†	23,379	27,403	Parkes .. .. .	8,442	8,849
Tamworth* .. .. .	20,588	24,665	Gunnedah .. .. .	7,522	8,232
Maitland* .. .. .	22,440	24,537	Muswellbrook* .. .. .	6,468	8,125
Orange .. .. .	22,208	24,185	Cooma .. .. .	9,106	7,788
Goulburn .. .. .	20,871	21,606	Forbes .. .. .	7,370	7,471
Lismore .. .. .	19,757	20,904	Murwillumbah .. .. .	7,311	7,387
Armidale* .. .. .	15,360	18,156	Cowra .. .. .	7,092	7,295
Dubbo* .. .. .	15,629	17,810	Singleton .. .. .	6,188	7,187
Bathurst .. .. .	17,230	17,196	Thornton-Beresfield .. .. .	4,785	6,983
Grafton .. .. .	15,987	16,387	Narrabri* .. .. .	6,037	6,893
Cessnock-Bellbird .. .. .	15,332	16,160	Leeton .. .. .	5,818	6,631
Canberra (part)†	n.a.	15,434	Deniliquin .. .. .	6,277	6,622
The Entrance .. .. .	9,131	13,728	Cootamundra .. .. .	6,219	6,530
Lithgow .. .. .	13,165	13,146	Ballina .. .. .	4,933	6,141
Nowra-Bomaderry .. .. .	9,641	12,873	Raymond Terrace .. .. .	4,955	6,086
Taree* .. .. .	10,594	11,943	Young .. .. .	5,754	6,064
Katoomba-Wentworth Falls .. .. .	10,525	11,620	Bowral .. .. .	5,210	5,903
Kurri Kurri-Weston .. .. .	11,567	11,613	Glen Innes .. .. .	5,756	5,770
Richmond-Windsor .. .. .	9,935	11,389	Mudgee .. .. .	5,372	5,598
Griffith .. .. .	9,553	11,031	Wellington .. .. .	5,853	5,536
Budgewoi Lake .. .. .	6,659	10,245	Tumut .. .. .	4,278	5,531
Coffs Harbour .. .. .	7,583	10,088	Camden .. .. .	3,427	5,360
			Gold Coast (part)†	3,830	5,120

\* The boundary of this Urban Centre was re-defined after the 1966 Census and the population shown for 1966 relates to the re-defined Centre.

† Relates to that part of the Urban Centre in New South Wales. The population of the whole Urban Centre in 1966 and 1971 was:—Albury-Wodonga 32,032 and 37,931 respectively; Canberra 92,311 and 156,298; Gold Coast 53,188 and 74,247.

## POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official statistics of the State, New South Wales is divided into a number of geographical areas. These areas are described in detail in the chapter "Geography".

The primary division of the State is into 12 Statistical Divisions—including the Sydney Statistical Division, as delineated in 1966 to embrace the area expected to contain the urban development of Sydney (and



associated smaller centres) during at least the next twenty years. The Newcastle Statistical District (within the Hunter Statistical Division) and the Wollongong Statistical District (within the Illawarra Statistical Division) are general-purpose statistical areas which are predominantly urban in character and were also delineated in 1966. The boundaries of the Statistical Divisions and Districts are shown in a map included at the end of this Volume.

The population of each Statistical Division and District as recorded at the last four censuses is shown (on the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1971) in the following table:—

**Table 4.8 Distribution of the Population by Statistical Areas\*, New South Wales**

Statistical Area	Population at 30 June				Increase† in Population	
	1954	1961	1966	1971	Numerical	Proportional
					1966 to 1971	1966 to 1971
Sydney .. .. .	1,938,016	2,303,464	2,542,207	2,807,828	265,621	Per cent 10.4
Outer Sydney .. ..	70,816	87,071	101,898	128,109	26,211	25.7
Hunter—						
Newcastle Statistical District .. .. .	274,645	308,476	327,540	351,536	23,996	7.3
Balance of Hunter ..	53,616	51,075	51,213	54,037	2,824	5.5
Total, Hunter .. ..	328,261	359,551	378,753	405,573	26,820	7.1
Illawarra—						
Wollongong Statistical District .. .. .	100,725	150,387	177,456	199,048	21,592	12.2
Balance of Illawarra ..	35,143	38,867	42,303	48,231	5,928	14.0
Total, Illawarra .. ..	135,868	189,254	219,759	247,279	27,520	12.5
North Coast .. .. .	210,570	212,946	212,539	221,808	9,269	4.4
Northern .. .. .	143,788	149,820	155,717	164,128	8,411	5.4
North-Western .. ..	96,178	99,231	98,820	99,754	934	0.9
Central West .. .. .	154,546	151,859	152,665	150,185	(—) 2,480	(—) 1.6
South-Eastern .. .. .	111,882	112,889	115,514	118,284	2,770	2.4
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	115,532	121,436	129,509	131,536	2,027	1.6
Murray .. .. .	73,975	81,023	85,501	85,919	418	0.5
Far West .. .. .	36,949	37,629	35,688	34,595	(—) 1,093	(—) 3.1
Lord Howe Island ..	278	249	267	223	(—) 44	(—) 16.5
Migratory .. .. .	6,870	10,591	9,064	5,959	(—) 3,105	(—) 34.3
New South Wales .. ..	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,237,901	4,601,180	363,279	8.6

\* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1971. Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 62.

† The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

Both the proportional increase and the average annual rate of increase in the population of the State during the five years from 1966 to 1971 was slightly higher than during the previous five years. The only Statistical Divisions with a higher annual rate of increase between 1966 and 1971 than for the State generally were Sydney, Outer Sydney and Illawarra. These three Divisions also had the highest growth rates during the previous intercensal period reflecting the expansion of secondary industries in Sydney and Wollongong and the increasing tendency for retired persons to settle in the areas of Outer Sydney. The growth of many rural districts was impeded by a rural depression, especially in the wool industry, the effects of which were near their peak at the time of the 1971 Census.

The estimated population of the Statistical Divisions and Districts of the State in each of the last six years is given in the next table.

Table 4.9. Distribution of the Population by Statistical Areas,\* N.S.W., 1969 to 1974

Statistical Area	Estimated Population at 30 June					
	1969	1970	1971†	1972	1973	1974
Sydney .. .. .	2,690,580	2,751,830	2,807,828	2,850,630	2,874,380	2,898,330
Outer Sydney .. .. .	115,250	120,990	128,109	133,360	139,710	146,010
Hunter—						
Newcastle Statistical District ..	341,190	345,730	351,536	354,630	357,770	360,090
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	54,110	54,270	54,037	54,790	53,700	53,940
Total, Hunter .. .. .	395,300	400,000	405,573	409,420	411,470	414,030
Illawarra—						
Wollongong Statistical District ..	190,540	194,700	199,048	202,830	205,780	208,550
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	45,580	46,750	48,231	50,100	52,040	53,380
Total, Illawarra .. .. .	236,120	241,450	247,279	252,930	257,820	261,930
North Coast .. .. .	216,490	218,830	221,808	224,030	227,010	229,360
Northern .. .. .	160,550	162,320	164,128	164,820	165,520	165,910
North-Western .. .. .	98,040	98,430	98,496	98,040	97,990	98,010
Central West .. .. .	152,500	152,220	151,443	151,090	151,200	151,930
South-Eastern .. .. .	116,260	117,280	118,284	119,030	119,780	120,620
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	131,780	131,980	131,536	131,960	131,620	131,550
Murray .. .. .	85,960	85,920	85,919	86,260	86,610	88,040
Far West .. .. .	35,040	34,910	34,595	33,840	33,210	32,530
Lord Howe Island .. .. .	250	250	223	240	260	260
Migratory .. .. .	7,070	5,920	5,959	5,900	5,900	4,930
New South Wales .. .. .	4,441,200	4,522,300	4,601,180	4,661,600	4,702,500	4,743,400

\* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1974. Estimates shown for the years 1969 and 1970 have been revised in the light of final results of the 1971 Census.

† Census.

The following table gives particulars of the density of population in each Statistical Division and District and the percentage of the State population residing therein:—

Table 4.10. Area, Density, and Proportional Distribution of Population, Statistical Areas\* of N.S.W.

Statistical Area	Area at 30 June 1974	Number of Persons per Square Kilometre			Proportion of State Population		
		30 June 1966	30 June 1971	30 June 1974	30 June 1966	30 June 1971	30 June 1974
	sq km				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Sydney .. .. .	4,077	624	689	711	59.99	61.02	61.10
Outer Sydney .. .. .	8,321	12	15	18	2.40	2.78	3.08
Hunter—							
Newcastle Statistical District ..	2,948	111	119	122	7.73	7.64	7.59
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	27,881	2	2	2	1.21	1.17	1.14
Total, Hunter .. .. .	30,828	12	13	13	8.94	8.81	8.73
Illawarra—							
Wollongong Statistical District ..	1,124	158	177	186	4.19	4.33	4.40
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	7,361	6	7	7	1.00	1.05	1.13
Total, Illawarra .. .. .	8,485	26	29	31	5.19	5.37	5.52
North Coast .. .. .	35,862	6	6	6	5.02	4.82	4.84
Northern .. .. .	98,574	2	2	2	3.67	3.57	3.50
North-Western .. .. .	199,120	...	...	...	2.30	2.14	2.07
Central West .. .. .	63,261	2	2	2	3.64	3.29	3.20
South-Eastern .. .. .	52,136	2	2	2	2.73	2.57	2.54
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	63,522	2	2	2	3.06	2.86	2.77
Murray .. .. .	90,003	1	1	1	2.02	1.87	1.86
Far West .. .. .	147,143	...	...	...	0.84	0.75	0.69
Lord Howe Island .. .. .	17	16	13	16	0.01	...	0.01
Migratory .. .. .	...	...	...	...	0.21	0.13	0.10
New South Wales .. .. .	801,428†	5	6	6	100.00	100.00	100.00

\* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1974.

† Including 80 square kilometres of harbours, rivers, etc., not included in any Statistical Area.

Within New South Wales, there are wide variations in the density of population. The greatest density is in the statistical areas in which the three principal urban centres are situated, viz. Sydney Statistical Division (711 persons per square kilometre), Wollongong Statistical District (186), and Newcastle Statistical District (122). The density is least in the Far West Statistical Division (0.22 persons per square kilometre), which is predominantly pastoral.

The sources of growth of the population of Statistical Divisions and Districts are analysed in the next table. The natural increase in each Division and District has been subtracted from the increase in population during the intercensal period, leaving the increase due to migration. This migration represents the net movement of persons from overseas, interstate, and other parts of New South Wales; it does not include the natural increase of migrants.

Table 4.11. Elements of Increase in the Population of Statistical Areas, 1966 to 1971\*

Statistical Area	Number			Average Annual Rate		
	Natural Increase†	Net Migration‡	Total Increase	Natural Increase¶	Net Migration§	Total Increase§
Sydney .. .. .	125,403	140,218	265,621	9.40	10.51	2.01
Outer Sydney .. .. .	1,123	25,088	26,211	1.98	44.23	4.69
Hunter—						
Newcastle Statistical District .. .. .	15,340	8,656	23,996	9.04	5.10	1.42
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	2,900	(—) 76	2,824	10.88	0.29	1.08
Total, Hunter .. .. .	18,240	8,580	26,820	9.29	4.37	1.38
Illawarra—						
Wollongong Statistical District .. .. .	12,134	9,458	21,592	12.89	10.04	2.32
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	2,243	3,685	5,928	9.96	16.37	2.66
Total, Illawarra .. .. .	14,377	13,143	27,520	12.32	11.26	2.39
North Coast .. .. .	9,084	185	9,269	8.40	0.17	0.86
Northern .. .. .	10,259	(—) 1,848	8,411	12.83	(—) 2.31	1.06
North-Western .. .. .	7,156	(—) 6,222	934	14.42	(—) 12.54	0.19
Central West .. .. .	8,172	(—) 10,652	(—) 2,480	10.78	(—) 14.05	(—) 0.33
South-Eastern .. .. .	6,592	(—) 3,822	2,770	11.32	(—) 6.56	0.48
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	9,071	(—) 7,044	2,027	13.80	(—) 10.72	0.31
Murray .. .. .	5,000	(—) 4,582	418	11.63	(—) 10.66	0.10
Far West .. .. .	1,982	(—) 3,075	(—) 1,093	11.26	(—) 17.47	(—) 0.62
Lord Howe Island .. .. .	8	(—) 52	(—) 44	6.27	(—) 40.75	(—) 3.54
Migratory .. .. .	...	(—) 3,105	(—) 3,105	...	(—) 88.22	(—) 8.05
New South Wales .. .. .	216,467	146,812	363,279	9.81	6.65	1.66

\* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1971. The figures of total increase (and consequently net migration) are based on final results of the 1971 census.

† Excess of live births over deaths.

‡ See text above table.

¶ Increase per 1,000 of mean population during the period.

§ Average annual rate per cent increase.

Note. The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

The table clearly reveals the movement of the population from the rural areas to the Sydney Statistical Division and Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts—i.e., to the principal industrial areas. The only other areas to gain by migration were Outer Sydney Division (the area selected by many Sydney people for retirement, and hence having a low rate of natural increase), the part of Illawarra Division outside Wollongong Statistical District (the growth in this area being due mainly to the development of holiday resorts), and the North Coast Division (due mainly to an increase in tourist activity).

#### *Population of Municipalities and Shires in Sydney Statistical Division*

The Sydney Statistical Division has been delimited, since 30 June 1966,

for the purpose of presenting the principal series of official statistics relating to Sydney and its environs. The Division comprises Urban Sydney (see page 68) and closely associated contiguous areas, which are expected to contain the urban development of Sydney (and associated smaller urban centres) during at least the next 20 years. It comprises the City of Sydney, 35 other municipalities and portion of one other, and 4 shires.

The next table shows the population of the local government areas within the Sydney Statistical Division at the 1971 and earlier censuses, and in 1974. The figures for each local government area are on a comparable basis for all the years shown, and relate to its area as delimited at 30 June 1974. In some cases, the figures shown for the census years for areas affected by boundary changes embody a measure of estimation.

**Table 4.12. Population of Municipalities and Shires in Sydney Statistical Division\***

Municipality (M.) or Shire (S.)	Population at Census of 30 June			Proportional Increase†		Estimated Population at 30 June 1974	Average Number of Persons per sq km 1974
	1961	1966	1971	1961 to 1966	1966 to 1971		
				Per cent	Per cent		
Ashfield M. ..	39,723	41,941	44,910	5.6	7.1	46,010	5,550
Auburn M. . .	49,002	48,697	48,683	(-) 0.6	...	48,430	1,536
Bankstown M. . .	152,251	160,004	162,730	5.1	1.7	163,500	2,102
Baulkham Hills S. . .	23,643	33,508	57,373	41.7	71.2	66,680	175
Blacktown M. . .	76,740	95,977	133,655	25.1	39.3	149,980	608
Blue Mountains M. (City) (Part)‡ ..	9,708	13,839	18,289	42.5	32.2	21,690	162
Botany M. . .	28,904	31,873	38,236	10.3	20.0	38,690	2,163
Burwood M. . .	31,089	31,846	31,888	2.4	0.1	31,490	4,343
Camden M. . .	6,372	8,661	11,155	35.9	28.8	13,000	63
Campbelltown M. (City) ..	18,701	25,707	34,235	37.5	33.2	39,140	126
Canterbury M. . .	113,820	115,810	130,446	1.7	12.6	134,890	4,040
Concord M. . .	27,428	27,039	26,104	(-) 1.4	(-) 3.5	25,500	2,357
Drummoyne M. . .	30,197	30,631	31,251	1.4	2.0	31,760	3,955
Fairfield M. . .	80,707	101,245	113,053	25.4	11.7	117,500	1,221
Holroyd M. . .	56,409	65,983	77,317	17.0	17.2	81,020	2,064
Hornsby S. . .	62,070	81,179	96,863	30.8	19.3	104,160	203
Hunter's Hill M. . .	13,520	14,234	14,100	5.3	(-) 0.9	14,000	2,443
Hurstville M. . .	61,005	64,853	67,143	6.3	3.5	68,090	2,749
Kogarah M. . .	46,600	47,635	47,197	2.3	(-) 1.0	46,850	2,401
Ku-ring-gai M. . .	74,821	86,878	98,589	16.1	13.5	101,090	1,234
Lane Cove M. . .	23,723	25,111	28,676	5.8	14.2	29,570	2,849
Leichhardt M. . .	79,339	75,131	71,338	(-) 5.3	(-) 5.0	68,090	5,558
Liverpool M. (City)	30,874	68,999	82,447	123.5	19.5	84,740	270
Manly M. . .	36,049	38,176	39,260	5.9	2.8	39,350	2,589
Marrickville M. . .	91,396	93,181	96,796	1.9	3.9	96,150	5,834
Mosman M. . .	26,145	28,141	29,379	7.6	4.4	28,780	3,304
North Sydney M. . .	53,024	51,756	53,338	(-) 2.4	3.1	53,400	5,105
Parramatta M. (City) ..	113,571	122,427	134,218	7.8	9.6	135,510	2,256
Penrith M. (City) ..	33,049	46,391	60,316	40.4	30.0	73,720	181
Randwick M. . .	108,814	113,731	123,865	4.5	8.9	126,460	3,470
Rockdale M. . .	79,115	81,469	84,232	3.0	3.4	84,230	2,872
Ryde M. . .	75,568	81,302	88,806	7.6	9.2	91,600	2,281
South Sydney M. . .	43,579	40,677	38,916	(-) 6.7	(-) 4.3	38,270	3,634
Strathfield M. . .	26,429	26,704	27,167	1.0	1.7	27,300	1,940
Sutherland S. . .	111,746	134,069	151,574	20.0	13.1	158,280	427
Sydney M. (City) ..	78,476	71,400	62,470	(-) 9.0	(-) 12.5	55,770	4,162
Warringah S. . .	94,440	121,822	156,873	29.0	28.8	169,180	642
Waverley M. . .	64,999	63,629	65,539	(-) 2.1	3.0	65,970	7,338
Willoughby M. . .	53,683	54,577	53,952	1.7	(-) 1.1	53,650	2,419
Windsor M. . .	12,047	13,301	15,485	10.4	16.4	16,840	115
Woollahra M. . .	64,688	62,653	59,964	(-) 3.1	(-) 4.3	58,000	4,758
Total, Sydney Stat- istical Division ..	2,303,464	2,542,207	2,807,828	10.4	10.4	2,898,330	711

\* On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1974. Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 62.

† The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

‡ The City of Blue Mountains is divided between the Sydney and Outer Sydney Statistical Divisions.

At 30 June 1974, the Sydney Statistical Division had a population of 2,898,330 and embraced an area of 4,077 square kilometres. The density of population varies considerably in different areas within the Division. Although the average density is only 711 persons per square kilometre, the density is much higher in the inner municipalities of Waverley (7,338 persons per square kilometre), Marrickville (5,834), Leichhardt (5,558), Ashfield (5,550), and North Sydney (5,105). Some of the less densely populated municipalities and shires contain large areas reserved for parkland and for industrial use.

There has been a strong tendency in the period since 1947 for the population of certain of the inner local government areas to decline; the City of Sydney and Concord, Leichhardt, South Sydney, and Woollahra Municipalities have had population decreases in each intercensal period since then, and other areas close to the City of Sydney (Burwood, Drummoyne, and Waverley) have had overall decreases in this period. The population of every outer local government area has continued to increase since 1961, the most notable increases being in Liverpool Municipality (123 per cent between 1961 and 1966 due largely to a major government housing project in the area) and Baulkham Hills Shire (71 per cent between 1966 and 1971).

#### POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES OUTSIDE SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION

The table on the next page shows the population, at the last three censuses and in 1974, of the municipalities which are outside the Sydney Statistical Division and which had 3,000 or more inhabitants at 30 June 1974. The figures for each municipality relate to its area as defined at 30 June 1974. In some cases, the figures shown for the census years for areas affected by boundary changes embody a measure of estimation. The populations as shown represent the number of persons within the boundaries of each municipality; in some cases, the residential area of a town extends beyond these boundaries, and in others the municipality embraces a number of distinct centres of population.

The City of Blue Mountains, part of which is in the Sydney Statistical Division, is shown in this table in its entirety (particulars of that part of the City included in the Sydney Statistical Division are given in Table 4.12.). The two main industrial municipalities outside the Sydney Statistical Division are the Cities of Newcastle and Wollongong, both of which are centres of iron and steel making, other heavy industries, and coal mining. In addition to these three cities, there were 38 other municipalities outside the Sydney Statistical Division with a population exceeding 5,000 in 1974. The largest of these were Greater Cessnock (an aggregate of coal mining towns and rural areas), Shellharbour (a residential area adjacent to the industrial centre of Wollongong), and Maitland (a centre of coal mining and rural interests).

**Table 4.13. Population of Larger Municipalities\* in N.S.W. outside the Sydney Statistical Division**

Municipality	Population at Census of 30 June			Proportional Increase†		Estimated Population at 30 June 1974	Average Number of Persons per sq km 1974
	1961	1966	1971	1961 to 1966	1966 to 1971		
				Per cent	Per cent		
Wollongong (City)	131,754	149,523	161,143	13.5	7.8	166,690	233
Newcastle (City) ..	142,574	143,070	146,009	0.3	2.1	146,710	687
Blue Mountains (City)‡ ..	27,039	30,733	36,727	13.7	19.5	41,780	30
Greater Cessnock (City) ..	35,281	34,521	34,907	(-) 2.2	1.1	35,050	18
Shellharbour ..	13,394	22,062	31,154	64.7	41.2	34,660	225
Maitland (City) ..	27,353	28,438	31,051	3.9	9.2	32,750	83
Albury (City) ..	22,983	25,112	28,420	9.3	13.2	31,350	363
Wagga Wagga (City)	22,122 <sup>r</sup>	25,860 <sup>r</sup>	28,915 <sup>r</sup>	16.9	11.8	31,160	302
Broken Hill (City) ..	31,267	30,043	29,808	(-) 3.9	(-) 0.8	28,310	418
Tamworth (City) ..	18,984	21,683	24,092	14.2	11.1	25,090	579
Orange (City) ..	18,977	20,996	23,172	10.6	10.4	24,600	1,180
Goulburn (City) ..	20,544	20,871	21,606	1.6	3.5	21,910	407
Lismore (City) ..	18,936	19,757	20,904	4.2	5.8	21,550	476
Armidale (City) ..	12,975	15,360	18,156	18.2	18.2	19,810	589
Dubbo (City) ..	14,258	15,739	17,900	10.4	13.7	18,750	438
Queanbeyan (City)	9,478 <sup>r</sup>	12,535 <sup>r</sup>	16,078 <sup>r</sup>	32.3 <sup>r</sup>	28.3	18,700	531
Bathurst (City) ..	16,938	17,230	17,196	1.7	(-) 0.2	17,990	608
Grafton (City) ..	15,526	15,987	16,387	2.7	2.5	16,610	207
Lithgow (City) ..	14,329	12,911	12,825	(-) 9.9	(-) 0.7	12,830	360
Taree ..	10,050	10,563	11,493	5.1	8.8	11,960	380
Port Macquarie ..	5,952	7,072	9,448	18.7	33.6	11,070	184
Inverell ..	8,279	8,483	9,712	2.5	14.5	10,080	215
Moree ..	6,795	8,094	9,139	18.2	12.9	9,610	289
Casino ..	8,091	8,507	9,064	5.1	6.5	9,270	580
Parkes ..	8,223	8,442	8,849	2.6	4.8	8,970	207
Kempsey ..	8,016	8,198	8,706	2.1	6.2	8,850	737
Gunnedah ..	6,855	7,522	8,232	9.5	9.4	8,350	387
Muswellbrook ..	5,860	6,486	8,125	10.7	25.3	8,270	585
Forbes ..	6,826	7,370	7,471	8.0	1.4	7,550	185
Singleton ..	5,758	6,188	7,187	7.5	16.1	7,510	493
Cowra ..	6,288	7,092	7,295	12.5	2.9	7,380	321
Cooma ..	8,716	9,106	7,788	4.4	(-) 14.5	7,300	286
Kiama ..	5,239	5,871	6,751	11.9	15.0	7,200	28
Narrabri ..	5,433	6,037	6,893	10.5	14.2	7,060	305
Deniliquin ..	5,575	6,277	6,622	11.9	5.5	6,730	52
Ballina ..	4,129	4,933	6,141	19.4	24.5	6,650	286
Cootamundra ..	5,939	6,219	6,530	4.7	5.0	6,590	541
Bowral ..	4,922	5,210	5,903	5.9	13.3	6,230	209
Young ..	5,448	5,754	6,064	5.6	5.4	6,170	439
Glen Innes ..	5,771	5,756	5,770	(-) 0.6	0.2	5,790	84
Mudgee ..	5,312	5,372	5,598	1.1	4.2	5,670	828
Temora ..	4,469	4,536	4,466	1.5	(-) 1.5	4,390	205
Yass ..	3,909	4,100	4,259	4.8	3.9	4,320	145
Bega ..	3,858	3,925	4,159	1.7	6.0	4,230	414
Junee ..	3,980	3,906	3,772	(-) 1.9	(-) 3.4	3,690	165
Condobolin ..	3,150	3,593	3,499	13.4	(-) 2.6	3,370	28
Tenterfield ..	3,105	3,270	3,239	5.3	(-) 0.9	3,210	169
Wingham ..	2,887	2,827	2,919	(-) 2.1	3.3	3,000	351

\* Municipalities with a population at 30 June 1974 of 3,000 or more. Figures for all years are on the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1974. Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 62.

† The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

‡ Relates to the whole of the City of Blue Mountains—see text preceding table.

The municipalities outside the Sydney Statistical Division with the fastest rate of growth between 1966 and 1971 were Shellharbour (with an increase of 41 per cent), Port Macquarie (34 per cent), Queanbeyan (28 per cent), Muswellbrook (25 per cent), and Ballina (25 per cent).

### MEAN POPULATION

Mean or average populations are calculated for a given period to provide a basis to which events occurring throughout that period may be related. Birth rates, for example, are calculated by relating the number of births occurring in a year to the mean population of that year.

The estimated mean populations of the State and the Sydney Statistical Division are shown in the next table for the last eleven calendar and financial years.

Table 4.14. Mean Population, Calendar and Financial Years\*

Year	Year ended 30 June			Year ended 31 December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES</b>						
1964	2,047,100	2,029,300	4,076,400	2,062,000	2,044,900	4,106,900
1965	2,078,100	2,061,600	4,139,700	2,094,900	2,078,700	4,173,600
1966*	2,111,100	2,095,300	4,206,400	2,126,900	2,111,900	4,238,800
1967	2,140,600	2,126,300	4,266,800	2,155,600	2,141,800	4,297,400
1968	2,171,800	2,158,100	4,329,800	2,189,000	2,175,200	4,364,200
1969	2,208,100	2,194,400	4,402,500	2,229,800	2,216,100	4,446,000
1970	2,251,900	2,238,100	4,490,000	2,271,900	2,258,500	4,530,400
1971	2,292,300	2,279,600	4,571,900	2,311,800	2,299,900	4,611,700
1972	2,328,900	2,317,900	4,646,800	2,341,600	2,331,700	4,673,300
1973	2,352,000	2,343,800	4,695,800	2,360,800	2,354,400	4,715,200
1974	2,371,900	2,365,600	4,737,500	2,383,700	2,378,100	4,761,800
<b>SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>						
1964	1,195,490	1,224,230	2,419,720	1,206,170	1,235,740	2,441,910
1965	1,218,880	1,247,120	2,466,000	1,231,340	1,259,950	2,491,290
1966*	1,243,780	1,271,320	2,515,100	1,256,980	1,285,790	2,542,770
1967	1,267,380	1,295,720	2,563,100	1,278,600	1,306,350	2,584,950
1968	1,290,970	1,317,730	2,608,700	1,303,990	1,329,650	2,633,640
1969	1,318,630	1,343,360	2,661,990	1,334,810	1,358,660	2,693,470
1970	1,351,670	1,374,540	2,726,210	1,367,350	1,389,420	2,756,770
1971	1,382,060	1,403,960	2,786,020	1,396,270	1,417,980	2,814,250
1972	1,408,580	1,430,070	2,838,650	1,418,220	1,439,430	2,857,650
1973	1,424,590	1,446,340	2,870,930	1,429,880	1,452,270	2,882,150
1974	1,436,920	1,458,310	2,895,230	1,444,320	1,465,220	2,909,540

\* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded from mean populations for all periods before 30 June 1966. Figures for periods later than 30 June 1966 have been revised in the light of final 1971 Census results.

## SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Although in early years there was a marked preponderance of males in the State, the proportion of females gradually increased until females outnumbered males in the years 1944 to 1946. Between 1947 and 1961, males increased faster than females, and at 30 June 1961, the number of males was 1.5 per cent greater than the number of females—but by 1971 the excess had been reduced to 0.6 per cent.

The distribution of the sexes at each census from 1861 to 1971 is given in the next table:—

Table 4.15. Population of N.S.W. by Sex\*

Census	Number		Proportion		Males per 100 Females
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
			Per cent	Per cent	
1861	198,488	152,372	56·57	43·43	130
1871	274,842	228,156	54·64	45·36	120
1881	410,211	339,614	54·71	45·29	121
1891	609,666	517,471	54·09	45·91	118
1901	710,264	645,091	52·40	47·60	110
1911	857,698	789,036	52·08	47·92	109
1921	1,071,501	1,028,870	51·01	48·99	104
1933	1,318,471	1,282,376	50·69	49·31	103
1947	1,492,211	1,492,627	50·00	50·00	100
1954	1,720,860	1,702,669	50·27	49·73	101
1961	1,972,909	1,944,104	50·37	49·63	101
1966	2,126,652	2,111,249	50·18	49·82	101
1971	2,307,210	2,293,970	50·14	49·86	101

\* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 62.

The great excess of males over females in early years, and the way in which this excess has gradually disappeared through the higher age groups of the population, are indicated by the next table, which shows the number of males per 100 females in decennial age groups at selected census dates between 1861 and 1971. The masculinity of the two age groups below 20 years mainly reflects the higher average masculinity of births, which varies between 104 and 106 males per 100 females, and the higher death rate among male infants. In the adult age groups, the masculinity of current migration also has an effect, while the older age groups reflect the influence of past migration as well, together with the natural tendency of females to outlive males, which has been strengthened in more recent censuses by the influence of two world wars. The high excess of males over females in the higher age groups, which marked the latter part of the last century, has disappeared, and there is now a preponderance of females at all ages over 51 years.



Table 4.16. Masculinity\* of Population† at Various Ages, N.S.W.

Census	Age Group (years)									
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 or more	All Ages
1861	101	101	138	170	179	216	259	231	299	130
1881	102	103	126	141	161	168	156	168	201	121
1901	102	101	99	119	137	131	139	142	120	110
1921	103	102	95	105	108	117	119	107	100	104
1947	104	104	100	100	103	97	95	84	78	100
1961	104	105	109	107	102	104	84	75	58	101
1966	105	105	105	108	103	101	88	69	55	101
1971	105	105	106	106	105	99	90	66	51	101

\* Males per 100 females

† Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 62.

The marked differences in the masculinity of the population of different parts of the State is demonstrated by the following table:—

Table 4.17. Sex Distribution of the Population by Statistical Areas\*

Statistical Area	30 June 1966			30 June 1971		
	Males	Females	Males per 100 Females	Males	Females	Males per 100 Females
Sydney . . . . .	1,256,833	1,285,374	98	1,393,473	1,414,355	99
Outer Sydney . . . . .	50,304	51,594	97	63,063	65,046	97
Hunter—						
Newcastle Statistical District	163,401	164,139	100	175,948	175,588	100
Balance of Hunter . . . . .	26,665	24,548	109	28,089	25,948	108
Total, Hunter . . . . .	190,066	188,687	101	204,037	201,536	101
Illawarra—						
Wollongong Statistical District	92,331	85,125	108	102,618	96,430	106
Balance of Illawarra . . . . .	21,860	20,443	107	24,810	23,421	106
Total, Illawarra . . . . .	114,191	105,568	108	127,428	119,851	106
North Coast . . . . .	106,977	105,562	101	111,080	110,728	100
Northern . . . . .	80,071	75,646	106	84,123	80,005	105
North-Western . . . . .	51,097	47,723	107	51,492	48,262	107
Central West . . . . .	78,045	74,620	105	76,613	73,572	104
South-Eastern . . . . .	59,912	55,602	108	60,719	57,565	105
Murrumbidgee . . . . .	67,741	61,768	110	67,819	63,717	106
Murray . . . . .	44,742	40,759	110	44,150	41,769	106
Far West . . . . .	18,396	17,292	106	17,749	16,846	105
Lord Howe Island . . . . .	131	136	96	109	114	96
Migratory . . . . .	8,146	918	887	5,355	604	887
New South Wales . . . . .	2,126,652	2,111,249	101	2,307,210	2,293,970	101

\* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1971.

The Outer Sydney Division, which contains a relatively high proportion of elderly people, has the lowest masculinity in the State (reflecting the

greater longevity of females). Masculinity is highest in the Balance of Hunter Subdivision, and North-Western Statistical Division.

### AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

The age distribution of the population at the last census and as estimated at 30 June 1974 is as follows:—

**Table 4.18. Age Distribution of the Population, N.S.W.**

Age Group (years)	Census, 30 June 1971			Estimated, 30 June 1974		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0- 4	214,846	205,084	419,930	225,020	214,590	439,600
5- 9	216,990	205,911	422,901	204,950	196,600	401,560
10-14	218,469	207,801	426,270	221,850	210,200	432,050
15-19	199,306	189,694	389,000	209,370	199,960	409,330
20-24	204,617	194,536	399,153	206,860	194,620	401,480
25-29	177,807	167,349	345,156	202,960	189,040	392,000
30-34	151,311	142,581	293,892	163,860	152,770	316,630
35-39	139,825	131,512	271,337	143,350	137,110	280,460
40-44	149,601	140,802	290,403	140,440	132,290	272,730
45-49	147,811	142,609	290,420	147,900	141,340	289,230
50-54	124,182	124,692	248,874	135,790	135,830	271,620
55-59	111,844	114,261	226,105	109,540	114,290	223,830
60-64	89,671	96,952	186,623	96,520	104,890	201,410
65-69	65,884	75,296	141,180	70,420	83,960	154,380
70-74	44,176	62,569	106,745	47,720	63,800	111,520
75-79	27,416	46,061	73,477	26,910	46,220	73,130
80-84	15,810	29,337	45,147	15,160	30,150	45,310
85 or more	7,644	16,923	24,567	7,840	19,310	27,150
Total, All Ages	2,307,210	2,293,970	4,601,180	2,376,500	2,367,000	4,743,400
Summary—						
0- 5	256,431	244,449	500,880	267,340	255,610	522,950
6-14	393,874	374,347	768,221	384,470	365,780	750,250
15-20	238,993	227,298	466,291	250,340	238,970	489,310
21-64	1,256,982	1,217,690	2,474,672	1,306,250	1,263,180	2,569,430
65 or more	160,930	230,186	391,116	168,060	243,440	411,500

The estimated age distribution at 30 June 1974 is based on the age distribution reported at the Census of 30 June 1971 (adjusted for obvious mis-statements of age) and on births, recorded ages at death and an allowance for migration since 30 June 1971. The estimates for each age-group have been rounded, and consequently may not add exactly to the totals shown for all ages.

The changing age constitution of the population of the State is illustrated in the following table, which shows the proportion of persons recorded in quinquennial age groups at each census from 1901 to 1971:—

**Table 4.19. Proportional Age Distribution of Population\*, N.S.W.**

Age Group (years)	Proportion per cent of Total Population at Census								
	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
0-4	11.73	12.20	11.40	8.84	9.82	10.35	10.12	9.53	9.13
5-9	12.26	10.22	11.11	9.68	7.88	9.83	9.54	9.69	9.19
10-14	11.93	9.54	9.79	9.61	7.15	7.70	9.43	9.04	9.26
15-19	10.46	10.03	8.37	9.42	7.96	6.67	7.70	8.89	8.45
20-24	9.43	10.41	8.22	8.84	8.33	6.73	6.72	7.51	8.68
25-29	8.32	9.11	8.53	7.93	8.06	7.86	6.33	6.57	7.50
30-34	7.35	7.59	8.62	7.12	7.98	7.94	7.15	6.05	6.39
35-39	6.96	6.47	7.43	6.94	7.44	7.32	7.43	6.74	5.90
40-44	5.80	5.78	6.16	6.96	6.42	7.05	6.63	6.84	6.31
45-49	4.25	5.15	5.04	6.40	5.98	6.12	6.39	6.07	6.31
50-54	3.33	4.24	4.39	5.15	5.52	5.27	5.53	5.71	5.41
55-59	2.59	2.96	3.67	3.85	5.32	4.40	4.43	4.82	4.91
60-64	2.14	2.23	2.97	3.25	4.38	4.28	3.84	3.80	4.06
65-69	1.65	1.74	1.91	2.52	3.23	3.54	3.23	3.13	3.07
70-74	0.96	1.17	1.20	1.81	2.12	2.42	2.64	2.43	2.32
75-79	0.47	0.73	0.72	1.03	1.37	1.41	1.64	1.77	1.60
80-84	0.26	0.30	0.32	0.44	0.69	0.74	0.83	0.93	0.98
85 or more	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.21	0.35	0.37	0.42	0.48	0.53
Total, All Ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Summary—									
Under 15	35.92	31.96	32.30	28.13	24.85	27.88	29.09	28.26	27.58
15-64	60.63	63.97	63.40	65.86	67.39	63.64	62.15	63.01	63.92
65 or more	3.45	4.07	4.30	6.01	7.76	8.48	8.76	8.73	8.50

\* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 62.

The high post-war birth rates temporarily reversed the long-term downward trend in the proportion of the State's population under 15 years of age, despite the numerical increase in the population in the age groups 15-64 years as a result of post-war immigration. The increased numbers in these age groups have retarded the long-term increase in the proportion of the population aged 65 or more years.

The changing proportions in the various age groups very largely reflect past changes in the birth rates. The population in the age group 35-39 years in 1971 is low as a result of low birth rates in the depression period of the early nineteen-thirties; the increase in the proportion at ages 20-24 years between 1966 and 1971 results from higher birth rates in the immediate post-war period. The decline after 1947 in the proportion of the population aged 15-64 years (from which the work force is mainly drawn) would have been greater had not the high post-war migration partly offset the effects of the low birth rates of the late nineteen-twenties and early nineteen-thirties.

Particulars of changes in the age distribution of the population between 1966 and 1971 are shown below:—

**Table 4.20. Age Distribution of the Population of N.S.W., 1966 and 1971**

Age Group (years)	Census, 30 June 1966	Census, 30 June 1971	Increase, 1966 to 1971	
			Number	Per cent
0-4	403,827	419,930	16,103	4.0
5-14	793,817	849,171	55,354	7.0
15-24	695,016	788,153	93,137	13.4
25-34	534,893	639,048	104,155	19.5
35-44	575,652	561,740	(-) 13,912	(-) 2.4
45-54	499,221	539,294	40,073	8.0
55-64	365,414	412,728	47,314	12.9
65 or more	370,061	391,116	21,055	5.7
Total, All Ages	4,237,901	4,601,180	363,279	8.6

### AGE DISTRIBUTION IN AREAS OF THE STATE

Particulars of the age distribution of the population in the Statistical Divisions and Districts of the State at the 1971 Census are shown below:—

**Table 4.21. Proportional Age Distribution of the Population in Statistical Areas, 30 June 1971**

Statistical Area	Per cent of Total Population in Age Group						All Ages
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 or more	
Sydney .. .. .	26.0	17.5	14.6	12.5	21.0	8.4	100.0
Outer Sydney .. .. .	26.2	13.5	11.3	10.1	23.2	15.6	100.0
Hunter—							
Newcastle Statistical							
District .. .. .	28.1	17.6	12.5	11.9	21.4	8.6	100.0
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	30.5	16.2	13.0	11.7	20.0	8.6	100.0
Total, Hunter .. .. .	28.4	17.4	12.5	11.8	21.2	8.6	100.0
Illawarra—							
Wollongong Statistical							
District .. .. .	31.0	16.9	14.4	13.4	18.7	5.5	100.0
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	30.1	17.3	12.3	10.7	19.9	9.7	100.0
Total, Illawarra .. .. .	30.8	17.0	14.0	12.9	18.9	6.3	100.0
North Coast .. .. .	30.0	14.8	11.2	11.2	22.3	10.5	100.0
Northern .. .. .	32.0	17.2	13.5	11.8	18.3	7.3	100.0
North-Western .. .. .	33.2	15.2	13.3	12.2	18.5	7.5	100.0
Central West .. .. .	31.1	16.3	12.9	11.8	19.6	8.3	100.0
South-Eastern .. .. .	30.3	16.7	13.4	11.8	19.6	8.2	100.0
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	32.0	17.8	13.1	11.9	17.9	7.3	100.0
Murray .. .. .	32.1	15.9	12.8	11.9	19.4	7.9	100.0
Far West .. .. .	29.6	17.3	12.7	11.8	21.0	7.7	100.0
New South Wales* .. .. .	27.6	17.1	13.9	12.2	20.7	8.5	100.0

\* Includes Lord Howe Island and migratory population.

The high proportion aged 65 years or more in Outer Sydney Division reflects the migration of retired persons from other areas to the Blue Mountains and to the seaside resort areas of Gosford and Wyong Shires. The proportion of children is lowest in the highly industrialised Sydney

Statistical Division, and is also relatively low in the industrialised Newcastle Statistical District. The proportion aged 0-14 years is much higher in Wollongong Statistical District, the third large industrial area, which has the lowest proportion aged 65 years or more; this area is expanding rapidly, and attracting many newly married couples and immigrants.

A comparison of the age distribution of the population in Urban Sydney, the heavily industrialised Urban Newcastle and Urban Wollongong areas, other urban centres, and the rural areas of the State in 1971 is given in the next table:—

**Table 4.22. Proportional Age Distribution of the Urban and Rural Population of N.S.W., 30 June 1971**

Area of State	Age Group (years)							
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 or more	Total, All Ages
POPULATION (Thousands)								
Urban Sydney .. ..	702.6	476.7	397.7	339.9	332.9	243.5	231.7	2,725.1
Urban Newcastle .. and	127.9	75.6	58.6	55.3	51.9	36.9	30.2	436.5
Urban Wollongong ..	270.6	152.5	115.3	103.4	95.9	85.1	90.4	913.0
Other Urban Centres ..	167.8	80.5	66.3	62.5	58.1	46.9	38.6	520.6
Rural Areas .. ..	1,269.1	788.2	639.0	561.7	539.3	412.7	391.1	4,601.2
New South Wales*								
PROPORTION OF TOTAL POPULATION (Per cent)								
Urban Sydney .. ..	25.8	17.5	14.6	12.5	12.2	8.9	8.5	100.0
Urban Newcastle .. and	29.3	17.3	13.4	12.7	11.9	8.5	6.9	100.0
Urban Wollongong ..	29.6	16.7	12.6	11.3	10.5	9.3	9.9	100.0
Other Urban Centres ..	32.2	15.5	12.7	12.0	11.2	9.0	7.4	100.0
Rural Areas .. ..	27.6	17.1	13.9	12.2	11.7	9.0	8.5	100.0
New South Wales*								

\* Includes migratory population.

The age distribution of the population of the Sydney Statistical Division at 30 June 1971 is shown in the following table:—

**Table 4.23. Age Distribution of the Population of Sydney Statistical Division, 30 June 1971**

Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	126,248	120,248	246,496	50-54	77,567	78,706	156,273
5-9	123,710	117,569	241,279	55-59	68,077	70,530	138,607
10-14	123,582	117,815	241,397	60-64	52,078	58,610	110,688
15-19	117,570	114,714	232,284	65-69	36,483	46,201	82,684
20-24	130,788	128,732	259,520	70-74	24,598	39,328	63,926
25-29	115,128	109,153	224,281	75-79	15,722	29,883	45,605
30-34	95,648	89,756	185,404	80-84	9,166	19,470	28,636
35-39	86,630	81,952	168,582	85 or more	4,410	11,245	15,655
40-44	92,796	88,700	181,496				
45-49	93,272	91,743	185,015				
				All Ages	1,393,473	1,414,355	2,807,828

## AVERAGE AND MEDIAN AGES

The average and median ages of the population of the State at each census from 1921 to 1971 are shown in the next table. The average age is calculated by totalling the ages of all the population, and dividing by the number of persons. The median age is obtained by determining the age of the person who would form the mid-point if the population were arranged in order of age.

Table 4.24. Average and Median Age of the Population\*, N.S.W.

Census	Average Age			Median Age		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
4 April 1921	28.29	27.56	27.94	26.15	25.22	25.67
30 June 1933	30.14	30.17	30.16	27.14	27.27	27.20
30 June 1947	32.06	32.87	32.47	30.13	30.82	30.48
30 June 1954	31.52	32.78	32.15	29.95	31.12	30.52
30 June 1961	31.16	32.73	31.94	29.34	30.88	30.11
30 June 1966	31.10	32.86	31.98	28.26	29.89	29.05
30 June 1971	31.05	32.90	31.97	27.66	29.24	28.41

\* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 62.

The steady increase in the average age of the population which occurred in the intervals between earlier censuses, mainly owing to the long-term decline in the birth rate, was reversed in the period 1947 to 1954, when a substantial rise in the birth rate and a large influx of migrants caused the average age to fall slightly below the 1947 level. The downward trend in the average age of males continued during the next three intercensal periods; in the case of females, the downward trend was reversed during the period from 1961 to 1966 and this upward trend continued during the period from 1966 to 1971, when the factors mentioned above ceased to outweigh the effects of increased longevity.

## CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION

The conjugal condition of the population of New South Wales, as disclosed by the 1971 census, was as follows:—

Table 4.25. Conjugal Condition of Population, N.S.W., 30 June 1971

Conjugal Condition	Number			Proportion per cent		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never married—						
Under age 15 ..	650,305	618,796	1,269,101	28.19	26.97	27.58
Age 15 or more ..	484,479	342,878	827,357	21.00	14.95	17.98
Married* ..	1,097,226	1,100,647	2,197,873	47.56	47.98	47.77
Widowed ..	49,288	199,778	249,066	2.14	8.71	5.41
Divorced ..	25,912	31,871	57,783	1.12	1.39	1.26
Total ..	2,307,210	2,293,970	4,601,180	100.00	100.00	100.00

\* Includes persons permanently separated.

The proportion of married persons in New South Wales rose steadily from 39.6 per cent in 1933 to 47.5 per cent in 1954, contracted to 46.7 per cent in 1961 (mainly because of the increase in the proportion of the population under 15 years of age), and rose to 47.8 per cent in 1971.

The ratio of married males to the total male population aged 15 years or more (as shown below) rose from 43.9 per cent in 1901 to 65.9 per cent in 1954, while the ratio of married females to the female population 15 and over rose from 51.0 per cent in 1901 to 65.8 per cent in 1954. Since 1954 the ratio for both males and females has remained relatively constant.

*Number of Married Males per 100 Males 15 and over, N.S.W., at Census*

1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
43.9	46.6	53.9	54.2	62.0	65.9	65.9	65.5	66.2

*Number of Married Females per 100 Females 15 and over, N.S.W., at Census*

1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
51.0	52.2	56.4	55.7	61.6	65.8	65.9	64.9	65.7

The proportion married was higher for females than for males at each census to 1933, probably because of the excess of males in the population. Since 1947, with almost equal numbers of each sex in the population, the proportions of married males and married females have tended to converge. In 1971, the proportion of females 15 and over "ever married" (including the widowed and divorced) was 80 per cent, compared with 71 per cent for males; the difference was due mainly to the excess of widows over widowers—as women tend to outlive men.

Particulars of the masculinity of the population and the proportions married in Statistical Divisions and Districts in 1971 are given in the next table:—

**Table 4.26. Population Aged 15 years and over: Masculinity and Proportion Married, Statistical Areas, 30 June 1971**

Statistical Area	Number of Males per 100 Females	Proportion Married	
		Males	Females
		Per cent	Per cent
Sydney .. .. .	96.3	65.5	63.8
Outer Sydney .. .. .	93.4	71.6	68.0
Hunter—			
Newcastle Statistical District ..	98.7	67.7	67.7
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	110.2	66.4	71.1
Total, Hunter .. .. .	100.1	67.6	68.1
Illawarra—			
Wollongong Statistical District	106.6	69.8	73.4
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	103.3	67.4	68.9
Total, Illawarra .. .. .	106.0	69.4	72.5
North Coast .. .. .	98.5	69.8	68.7
Northern .. .. .	104.7	65.7	68.2
North-Western .. .. .	107.7	66.0	69.8
Central West .. .. .	103.7	65.7	67.7
South-Eastern .. .. .	105.9	65.4	68.2
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	107.7	64.4	68.5
Murray .. .. .	106.4	67.0	70.0
Far West .. .. .	105.7	67.0	69.1
New South Wales* .. .. .	98.9	66.2	65.7

\* Includes Lord Howe Island and migratory population.

## COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

During the post-war years, the Australian Government has encouraged immigration by various schemes of assisted migration arranged by agreements with the governments of other countries. Mainly as a result of this policy, there was an annual average excess of arrivals over departures for Australia of about 104,000 persons during the intercensal period 1966 to 1971. The effects of this heavy immigration are shown in the following comparison of the countries of birth of the population of New South Wales, as recorded at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses:—

Table 4.27 Countries of Birth of N.S.W. Population, 30 June 1966 and 1971

Country of Birth	Males		Females		Persons	
	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971
<b>Australasia—</b>						
Australia .. .. .	1,729,541	1,830,017	1,774,333	1,878,148	3,503,874	3,708,165
New Zealand .. .. .	12,534	18,160	13,437	18,474	25,971	36,634
Other .. .. .	1,338	1,921	1,337	1,929	2,675	3,850
<b>Total, Australasia .. .. .</b>	<b>1,743,413</b>	<b>1,850,098</b>	<b>1,789,107</b>	<b>1,898,551</b>	<b>3,532,520</b>	<b>3,748,649</b>
<b>Europe—</b>						
England .. .. .	117,555	137,855	108,242	128,237	225,797	266,092
Wales .. .. .	3,938	4,337	3,361	3,860	7,299	8,197
Scotland .. .. .	27,628	27,542	25,926	26,239	53,554	53,781
Ireland* .. .. .	10,186	11,689	8,143	9,684	18,329	21,373
Austria .. .. .	5,291	5,283	4,301	4,358	9,592	9,641
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	3,190	4,400	1,860	2,917	5,050	7,317
Denmark .. .. .	1,294	1,748	697	1,062	1,991	2,810
Estonia .. .. .	1,381	1,196	834	1,297	2,775	2,493
Finland .. .. .	1,143	2,201	1,393	1,738	1,976	3,399
France .. .. .	1,443	2,509	1,390	2,443	2,833	4,952
Germany .. .. .	18,202	18,574	17,409	18,135	35,611	36,709
Greece .. .. .	25,792	28,098	22,702	25,548	48,494	53,646
Hungary .. .. .	7,815	7,458	5,969	5,859	13,784	13,317
Italy .. .. .	41,430	44,832	31,445	35,584	72,875	80,416
Latvia .. .. .	2,558	2,351	2,226	2,093	4,784	4,444
Lithuania .. .. .	1,343	1,302	914	877	2,257	2,179
Malta .. .. .	12,919	12,324	10,160	10,096	23,079	22,420
Netherlands .. .. .	15,273	15,229	11,848	11,804	27,121	27,033
Poland .. .. .	11,197	10,680	7,537	7,420	18,734	18,100
Romania .. .. .	1,219	1,172	988	978	2,207	2,150
Spain .. .. .	2,384	3,643	1,934	3,039	4,318	6,682
Switzerland .. .. .	1,025	1,720	697	1,157	1,722	2,877
U.S.S.R.† .. .. .	5,762	5,257	6,029	5,683	11,791	10,940
Yugoslavia .. .. .	17,515	30,218	9,889	22,400	27,404	52,618
Other .. .. .	4,474	6,374	2,693	4,469	7,167	10,843
<b>Total, Europe .. .. .</b>	<b>341,957</b>	<b>387,992</b>	<b>288,587</b>	<b>336,977</b>	<b>630,544</b>	<b>724,969</b>
<b>Asia—</b>						
China .. .. .	5,624	5,188	4,062	4,641	9,686	9,829
Cyprus .. .. .	2,382	2,881	1,833	2,320	4,215	5,201
Hong Kong .. .. .	1,349	1,659	763	1,183	2,112	2,842
India .. .. .	2,611	4,072	2,142	3,843	4,753	7,915
Indonesia .. .. .	1,381	1,672	1,072	1,298	2,453	2,970
Lebanon .. .. .	4,772	11,424	3,529	7,619	8,301	19,043
Malaysia .. .. .	1,845	2,529	1,128	2,019	2,973	4,548
Turkey .. .. .	507	2,804	457	2,462	964	5,266
Other .. .. .	4,427	8,107	3,555	7,070	8,082	15,177
<b>Total, Asia .. .. .</b>	<b>24,898</b>	<b>40,336</b>	<b>18,641</b>	<b>32,455</b>	<b>43,539</b>	<b>72,791</b>
<b>Africa—</b>						
Republic of South Africa .. .. .	1,840	2,466	1,864	2,515	3,704	4,981
United Arab Republic .. .. .	5,326	7,216	4,874	6,447	10,200	13,663
Other .. .. .	1,331	3,300	1,141	2,929	2,472	6,229
<b>Total, Africa .. .. .</b>	<b>8,497</b>	<b>12,982</b>	<b>7,879</b>	<b>11,891</b>	<b>16,376</b>	<b>24,873</b>
<b>America—</b>						
Canada .. .. .	1,844	2,893	1,647	2,622	3,491	5,515
United States .. .. .	3,613	6,454	2,742	4,994	6,355	11,448
Other .. .. .	775	4,333	717	4,166	1,492	8,519
<b>Total, America .. .. .</b>	<b>6,232</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>11,782</b>	<b>11,338</b>	<b>25,482</b>
<b>Pacific Islands .. .. .</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>2,024</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>3,413</b>	<b>4,273</b>
<b>At Sea .. .. .</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>Total born outside Australia .. .. .</b>	<b>397,111</b>	<b>477,193</b>	<b>336,916</b>	<b>415,822</b>	<b>734,027</b>	<b>893,015</b>
<b>Total Population .. .. .</b>	<b>2,126,652</b>	<b>2,307,210</b>	<b>2,111,249</b>	<b>2,293,970</b>	<b>4,237,901</b>	<b>4,601,180</b>

\* Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland.

† Includes Ukraine.



The proportional distribution of the urban and rural population of the State according to the main groups of countries of birth is shown for 1971 in the next table. The 1966 Census figures for the whole State are also shown.

**Table 4.28. Proportional Distribution of the Population of N.S.W. by Country of Birth**

Country of Birth	At 30 June 1971						At 30 June 1966
	Urban Centres				Rural Areas	New South Wales	New South Wales
	Sydney	Newcastle and Wollongong	Other	Total			
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Australia .. .. .	75.1	79.8	91.5	79.3	91.2	80.6	82.7
New Zealand .. .. .	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6
Europe—							
United Kingdom* .. .. .	9.1	9.4	4.5	8.1	3.7	7.6	7.2
Other .. .. .	10.6	9.4	2.7	8.7	4.0	8.2	7.7
Total, Europe .. .. .	19.7	18.8	7.2	16.8	7.7	15.8	14.9
Asia .. .. .	2.4	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.3	1.6	1.0
Africa .. .. .	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.4
United States of America .. .. .	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Canada .. .. .	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other .. .. .	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2
Total born outside Australia .. .. .	24.9	20.2	8.5	20.7	8.8	19.4	17.3
Total Population .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Including the Republic of Ireland

At 30 June 1971, Australian-born persons constituted 80.6 per cent of the total population, compared with 82.7 per cent in 1966 and 84.0 per cent in 1961. The percentage of people born in Europe increased from 14.9 in 1966 to 15.8 in 1971, the percentage born in the United Kingdom (including the Republic of Ireland) increasing from 7.2 to 7.6 and other European-born persons increasing from 7.7 to 8.2 per cent.

The total overseas-born population of the State increased by 158,988 (or 21.7 per cent) between 1966 and 1971, the countries of birth with the largest numerical increases being the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (44,464 persons), Yugoslavia (25,214), and Lebanon (10,742).

The tendency for migrants to settle in the larger urban centres is more clearly illustrated in the following table. This table shows the proportions of the population resident in the urban and rural areas of New South Wales at 30 June 1971, classified by country of birth. It reveals that the proportions of overseas-born persons residing in Urban Sydney are, in each case, higher than the proportion of Australian-born persons.

The proportions resident within Urban Newcastle and Urban Wollongong vary markedly according to country of birth, possibly reflecting the tendency for these centres to attract settlers with previous association with the centres' major industries (steel manufacture and coal mining). In rural areas, the proportions range from 12.8 per cent of those born in Australia to only 1.1 per cent of those born in Greece, the highest proportion for any overseas birthplace being 9.5 per cent in the case of those born in the Netherlands.

**Table 4.29. Countries of Birth of N.S.W. Population: Proportion Resident in Urban and Rural Areas, 30 June 1971**

Country of Birth	Urban Centres			Rural Areas	New South Wales*	
	Sydney	Newcastle and Wollongong	Other			
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Number
Australia .. .. .	55.16	9.39	22.54	12.81	100.00	3,708,165
Other Countries—						
New Zealand .. .. .	77.65	4.80	11.78	5.28	100.00	36,634
Europe—						
United Kingdom† .. .. .	70.91	11.71	11.67	5.49	100.00	349,443
Germany .. .. .	66.21	15.01	10.93	7.63	100.00	36,709
Greece .. .. .	88.43	5.51	4.80	1.12	100.00	53,646
Hungary .. .. .	85.30	6.27	4.86	3.54	100.00	13,317
Italy .. .. .	76.63	9.29	5.67	8.40	100.00	80,416
Malta .. .. .	83.69	4.26	2.54	9.45	100.00	22,420
Netherlands .. .. .	63.86	12.51	13.78	9.53	100.00	27,033
Poland .. .. .	73.09	12.41	10.49	3.96	100.00	18,100
U.S.S.R.‡ .. .. .	80.96	8.19	7.18	3.29	100.00	10,940
Yugoslavia .. .. .	72.59	19.21	4.75	3.43	100.00	52,618
Other .. .. .	77.88	10.90	6.26	4.72	100.00	60,327
Asia .. .. .	89.27	3.34	4.59	1.96	100.00	72,791
Africa .. .. .	90.89	2.58	4.14	2.25	100.00	24,873
United States of America .. .. .	81.02	3.64	8.85	6.33	100.00	11,448
Canada .. .. .	79.60	4.66	10.30	5.19	100.00	5,515
Other .. .. .	84.04	4.80	7.35	3.28	100.00	16,785
Total, Other Countries .. .. .	76.10	9.87	8.66	5.12	100.00	893,015
Total Population .. .. .	59.23	9.49	19.84	11.32	100.00	4,601,180

\* Includes migratory population.

† Including Republic of Ireland.

‡ Including Ukraine.

#### PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA

Particulars of the number of completed years of residence in Australia of persons born outside Australia are recorded at each census. A summary of these particulars in respect of overseas-born persons residing in New South Wales at 30 June 1971 is shown in the following table:—

**Table 4.30. Period of Residence in Australia of Persons in N.S.W. Born Outside Australia, 30 June 1971**

Period of Residence	Number of Persons	Proportion of Persons Born Outside Australia
<b>Residents of Australia—</b>		<b>Per cent</b>
Under 1 year .. .. .	58,573	6.6
1 year and under 2 years .. .. .	59,287	6.6
2 years and under 3 years .. .. .	50,282	5.6
3 years and under 4 years .. .. .	34,316	3.8
4 years and under 5 years .. .. .	31,731	3.6
<b>Total under 5 years .. .. .</b>	<b>234,189</b>	<b>26.2</b>
5 years and under 6 years .. .. .	31,539	3.5
6 years and under 7 years .. .. .	30,902	3.5
7 years and under 12 years .. .. .	116,235	13.0
12 years and under 19 years .. .. .	135,007	15.1
19 years or more .. .. .	264,121	29.6
Not stated .. .. .	59,774	6.7
<b>Total, Residents of Australia .. .. .</b>	<b>871,767</b>	<b>97.6</b>
Visitors to Australia .. .. .	21,248	2.4
<b>Total born outside Australia .. .. .</b>	<b>893,015</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Born in Australia .. .. .	3,708,165	...
<b>Total Population .. .. .</b>	<b>4,601,180</b>	<b>...</b>

For the first time in an Australian census, overseas-born persons were asked in the 1971 Census whether they were a resident of, or a visitor to, Australia. The number of years an overseas-born person has been a resident of Australia is defined as commencing from the *date of first arrival* as a resident.

Post-war immigration gathered momentum from the middle of 1948, and, as a result, a large proportion (43.2 per cent) of the persons who had been born outside Australia and were in New South Wales in 1954 had been in Australia for less than six years. This proportion fell to 29.5 per cent in 1966, although considerable gains from immigration were experienced during the intervening years. Subsequent higher levels of immigration resulted in this proportion rising to 32.1 per cent in 1971—overseas visitors (recorded separately for the first time) accounted for 2.4 per cent of this figure.

#### NATIONALITY (i.e., ALLEGIANCE)

The 1966 Census disclosed that the proportion of British subjects in the population of New South Wales had risen from 95.5 per cent in 1961 to 95.8 per cent in 1966. While large numbers of citizens of foreign countries had migrated to New South Wales in the period, the increase from this source was more than offset by natural increase, British migration to Australia, and the naturalisation of earlier foreign migrants. The 1971 Census disclosed that the heavy immigration during the intercensal period 1966 to 1971 caused the proportion of British subjects to fall to 94.2 per cent. Particulars of the nationality of the population as recorded at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses are set out in the next table. Statistics of the excess of over-

seas arrivals over departures, according to the nationalities shown on the migrants' passports, are shown on page 96.

**Table 4.31 Nationality\* of the Population of N.S.W., 30 June 1966 and 1971**

Nationality	Males		Females		Persons		Number of Persons per 10,000 of Population	
	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971
<b>British†—</b>								
Born in Australia	1,729,541	1,830,017	1,774,333	1,878,148	3,503,874	3,708,165	8,268	8,059
Born outside Australia ..	297,512	332,830	258,431	293,150	555,943	625,980	1,312	1,360
Total British ..	2,027,053	2,162,847	2,032,764	2,171,298	4,059,817	4,334,145	9,580	9,420
<b>Foreign—</b>								
American (U.S.)	3,106	5,680	2,312	4,384	5,418	10,064	13	22
Dutch ..	7,863	6,228	6,640	5,258	14,503	11,486	34	25
German ..	8,728	7,053	6,618	5,507	15,346	12,560	36	27
Greek ..	18,468	18,274	18,333	18,219	36,801	36,493	87	79
Italian ..	22,944	23,441	19,298	20,331	42,242	43,772	100	95
Polish ..	2,477	1,218	1,905	999	4,382	2,217	10	5
Yugoslav ..	10,521	17,199	5,801	13,240	16,322	30,439	39	66
Other ..	22,297	40,092	15,406	31,154	37,703	71,246	89	155
Stateless and Not Stated ..	3,195	25,178	2,172	23,580	5,367	48,758	13	106
Total Foreign ..	99,599	144,363	78,485	122,672	178,084	267,035	420	580
Total Population ..	2,126,652	2,307,210	2,111,249	2,293,970	4,237,901	4,601,180	10,000	10,000

\* Nationality in relation to the country to which a person owes legal allegiance.

† All persons who, by virtue of the Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1948-1966, were deemed to be British subjects. Includes naturalised British subjects. For purposes of the table, Irish nationality is included with British.

The number of foreign nationals in New South Wales increased by 114,234 between 1947 and 1954, and by 47,347 between 1954 and 1961—but owing to increased naturalisation, by only 1,533 between 1961 and 1966. Heavy immigration caused the number of foreign nationals to increase by 88,951 between 1966 and 1971. Of the total at 30 June 1971, the most numerous were—Italian, 43,772; Greek, 36,493; Yugoslav, 30,439; German, 12,560; and Dutch, 11,486.

The overseas-born population of New South Wales at 30 June 1971 numbered 893,015, and 70 per cent of these were British subjects.

## RELIGION

In New South Wales, there is no established church and freedom of worship is accorded to all religious denominations.

A classification of the population according to religious denomination, as recorded at the Censuses of 1961, 1966, and 1971, is shown in the next table:—

Table 4.32. Religious Denominations of the Population\*, N.S.W.

Religious Denomination	Number of Persons			Proportion per cent of Total stating Religious Denomination		
	1961	1966	1971	1961	1966	1971‡
Christian—						
Church of England ..	1,556,965	1,623,800	1,639,316	44·12	42·12	37·81
Catholic, Roman† ..	476,127	446,872	530,220	} 29·24	30·50	30·43
Catholic† ..	555,655	728,933	789,030			
Presbyterian ..	333,635	353,175	352,107	9·45	9·16	8·12
Methodist ..	294,280	305,811	302,856	8·34	7·93	6·99
Orthodox ..	57,852	96,609	129,178	1·64	2·51	2·98
Baptist ..	50,805	55,886	59,541	1·44	1·45	1·37
Lutheran ..	27,533	30,037	33,776	0·78	0·78	0·78
Congregational ..	21,743	23,021	20,902	0·62	0·60	0·48
Salvation Army ..	15,642	17,400	19,733	0·44	0·45	0·46
Seventh Day Adventist ..	12,431	14,536	16,183	0·35	0·38	0·37
Church of Christ ..	12,889	14,015	14,353	0·37	0·36	0·33
Other Christian ..	63,814	68,205	125,257	1·81	1·77	2·89
Total Christian ..	3,479,371	3,778,300	4,032,452	98·60	98·01	93·01
Non-Christian—						
Hebrew ..	24,026	25,913	25,971	0·68	0·67	0·60
Muslim ..	n. a.	n. a.	9,808	n. a.	n. a.	0·23
Other ..	2,888	4,505	4,843	0·08	0·12	0·11
Total Non-Christian ..	26,914	30,418	40,622	0·76	0·79	0·94
Indefinite ..	8,456	12,919	8,981	0·24	0·34	0·21
No Religion ..	14,248	33,204	253,631‡	0·40	0·86	5·85
Total Stating Religion ..	3,528,989	3,854,841	4,335,686	100·00	100·00	100·00
No Reply ..	388,024	383,060	265,494‡	...	...	...
Total Population ..	3,917,013	4,237,901	4,601,180	...	...	...

\* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 62.

† So described on individual census schedules.

‡ See text below table.

In population censuses in Australia there is no legal obligation to answer the question as to religious denomination; this accounts for the relatively large number of persons in the category "no reply" in the above table (representing 9·9, 9·0 and 5·8 per cent of the total population at the respective censuses). In the 1971 Census schedule, the instruction "(If no religion write "none")" was added to the question on religion and this has resulted in a significant rise in the category "no religion" and a fall in the category "no reply" when compared with previous censuses; it has also affected the figures for the "Proportion per cent of Total stating Religious Denomination".

## ABORIGINES

Aborigines have been enumerated at all population censuses, but the degree of coverage has varied substantially, improving progressively as the number of Aborigines able to be contacted by census collectors has increased.

Following the repeal in 1967 of Section 127 of the Constitution, the requirement that "in reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth, or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted", was removed. Consequently, it is no longer necessary, for purposes of the Constitution, to identify aboriginal natives in population censuses. For general statistical purposes, however, the 1971 Census continued the previous practice of seeking data relating to the

racial origin of the population. For the 1971 Census, the question on racial origin was re-designed and persons of mixed race were asked to indicate only one race—the race to which they considered themselves to belong. Because of this change, the data compiled for persons of Aboriginal descent at the 1971 Census are not comparable with data compiled for earlier censuses.

The number of persons in New South Wales who identified themselves at the 1971 Census as being of Aboriginal origin was 23,101 (11,682 males and 11,419 females).

### POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND CAPITAL CITIES

The population of each of the Australian States and Territories at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses and as estimated at 30 June 1974, is shown in the following table:—

Table 4.33. Population of Australian States and Territories

State or Territory	Population			Proportion of Population of Australia		
	Census, 30 June		Estimated, 30 June 1974	Census, 30 June		Estimated, 30 June 1974
	1966	1971		1966	1971	
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
New South Wales .. ..	4,237,901	4,601,180	4,743,400	36.54	36.07	35.56
Victoria .. ..	3,220,217	3,502,351	3,631,900	27.76	27.46	27.23
Queensland .. ..	1,674,324	1,827,065	1,967,900	14.43	14.32	14.75
South Australia .. ..	1,094,984	1,173,707	1,218,100	9.44	9.20	9.13
Western Australia .. ..	848,100	1,030,469	1,094,800	7.31	8.08	8.21
Tasmania .. ..	371,436	390,413	400,400	3.20	3.06	3.00
Northern Territory .. ..	56,504	86,390	101,200	0.49	0.68	0.76
Australian Capital Territory .. ..	96,032	144,063	180,500	0.83	1.13	1.35
Australia .. ..	11,599,498	12,755,638	13,338,300	100.00	100.00	100.00

During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, the population of New South Wales increased at an average annual rate of 0.99 per cent, which was faster than that of any other Australian State except Queensland (where the rate was 1.11 per cent).

In the seven years from 1947 to 1954, however, the rate of increase in New South Wales (1.98 per cent) was lower than in any other State, the average for Australia as a whole being 2.46 per cent.

Between 1954 and 1966, the rate of population increase in New South Wales was the second lowest, being lower than that in all other States except Tasmania. In the latest intercensal period, 1966 to 1971, the average annual rate of increase was 1.66 per cent (1.58 per cent in the previous intercensal period) while the average for Australia was 1.92 per cent for both of these intercensal periods.

Sydney is the fifth largest city of the British Commonwealth, being exceeded in population by London, Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi. A comparison of the principal urban centres of the Australian States and Territories is shown in the next table. The boundaries of these centres have been

delimited according to the new criteria which were adopted in 1966, as described on page 66.

**Table 4.34 Population of Capital Cities\* of Australia, 30 June 1971**

Capital City	Population, 30 June 1971†	Proportion of Population of Whole State or Territory	Capital City	Population, 30 June 1971†	Proportion of Population of Whole State or Territory
		Per cent			Per cent
Sydney	2,725,064	59.2	Perth	641,800	62.3
Melbourne	2,394,117	68.4	Canberra‡	140,864	97.8
Brisbane	818,423	44.8	Hobart	129,928	33.3
Adelaide	809,482	69.0	Darwin	35,516	41.1

\* See text preceding table.

† Revised in the light of the final results of the 1971 Population Census.

‡ Excludes that part of Urban Canberra in New South Wales.

### POPULATION COUNTS

Special population counts were held in the Bathurst-Orange Growth Centre Area on 26 June 1974 and 25 June 1975 and in the Albury-Wodonga Growth Centre Area on 9 October 1974. These population counts were undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to assist the various governmental authorities responsible for the development of centres nominated for accelerated growth. Further details regarding these centres are contained in the chapter "Urban Development".

#### BATHURST-ORANGE GROWTH CENTRE AREA

Between the 1971 Census and the 1974 Count, the population of the growth centre area increased at an average annual rate of 1.6 per cent compared with a rate of 1.0 per cent for the Sydney Statistical Division. The increase in the growth centre area between 1974 and 1975 was 1.5 per cent. The population at the 1971 Census and at the 1974 and 1975 Counts are shown in the following table.

**Table 4.35 Population in Local Government Areas in the Bathurst-Orange Growth Centre Area, 30 June 1971, 26 June 1974 and 25 June 1975\***

Local Government Area (City (C.) or Shire (S.))	1971 Census	1974 Count			1975 Count		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Bathurst C. . . . .	17,196	8,958	9,023	17,981	8,959	9,101	18,060
Orange C. . . . .	23,172	12,144	12,456	24,600	12,266	12,558	24,824
Total of above . . . . .	40,368	21,102	21,479	42,581	21,225	21,659	42,884
Abercrombie S. (Part) . . . . .	1,323	573	680	1,253	623	718	1,341
Canobolas S. (Part) . . . . .	4,772	2,368	2,233	4,601	2,435	2,286	4,721
Lyndhurst S. (Part) . . . . .	4,647†	2,003	1,953	3,956	2,117	1,999	4,116
Oberon S. (Part) . . . . .		14	14	28	16	21	37
Turon S. (Part) . . . . .		560	549	1,109	612	613	1,225
Total, Bathurst-Orange Area . . . . .	51,110†	26,620	26,908	53,528	27,028	27,296	54,324

\* The results of the 1971 Census and the 1974 and 1975 Counts are not strictly comparable as some students attending certain types of educational institutions in the Area may have been absent at the 1971 Census and present at the 1974 Count, with some students also being absent at the 1975 Count. It is estimated that approximately 340 students (mainly from the City of Bathurst) were absent at the 1975 Count.

† Partly estimated.

## ALBURY-WODONGA GROWTH CENTRE AREA

Between the 1971 Census (30 June) and the 1974 Count (9 October), the population of that part of the growth centre area in New South Wales increased at an average annual rate of 3.5 per cent compared with a rate of 2.2 per cent for the previous intercensal period, i.e. between 1 July 1966 and 30 June 1971. The population at the 1971 Census and at the 1974 Count of the local government areas in the New South Wales part of the Area are shown in the next table:—

**Table 4.36. Population in Local Government Areas in the Albury-Wodonga Growth Centre Area\*, 30 June 1971 and 9 October 1974.**

Local Government Area	1971 Census			1974 Count		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Albury (City)—						
Urban .. .. .	13,528	13,875	27,403	15,172	15,535	30,707
Rural .. .. .	444	573	1,017	478	612	1,090
Total .. .. .	13,972	14,448	28,420	15,650	16,147	31,797
Hume (Shire) .. .. .	1,549	1,476	3,025	1,733	1,641	3,374
Total* .. .. .	15,521	15,924	31,445	17,383	17,788	35,171

\* Relates to that part of the Growth Centre Area in New South Wales. The population of the whole Area in 1971 and 1974 was 54,841 and 59,579 persons respectively.

## OVERSEAS MIGRATION

## OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

The statistics of overseas arrivals and departures (as given in this chapter) represent ship and aircraft passengers disembarking from overseas (arrivals) or embarking for overseas (departures) at New South Wales ports. They include overseas passengers travelling via New South Wales to or from other Australian States, and exclude those travelling via other States to or from New South Wales. The figures should not be taken to represent true overseas migration to or from New South Wales. Transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, passengers on short pleasure sea cruises commencing and finishing in Australia on ships not then engaged in regular voyages, and all members of the crews of ships and aircraft are excluded from the figures. Because of two procedural changes, the statistics for 1972 and 1973 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years. From 13 June 1972 the definition of a "cruise" was extended to embrace ports adjoining the western Pacific Ocean (in addition to the south-west Pacific Ocean) and the eastern Indian Ocean and to cover cruises of six weeks (instead of 30 days) maximum duration. The persons affected by this change in definition previously would have been included in the category "short-term movement of Australian residents". As from the beginning of December 1972, overseas passengers arriving at Sydney airport and intending to proceed on another flight without leaving the airport are encouraged to use a newly-established transit area and these persons are not counted in statistics of overseas arrivals and departures. Previously, such persons (estimated at 20,400 in 1973) would have been included in statistics of short-term visitors.

Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to the length of their stay, as stated by travellers on arrival in or departure from Australia. In the classification:—



*Permanent Movement* covers persons arriving to settle permanently in Australia and Australian residents leaving to settle permanently abroad.

*Long-term Movement* comprises—in the case of arrivals: Australian residents returning after one year or more in an overseas country and visitors intending to stay in Australia for at least a year; and in the case of departures: Australian residents leaving to stay in an overseas country for at least a year and visitors leaving after a stay of one year or more.

*Short-term Movement* covers all other arrivals and departures, including the movement of Australian troops (irrespective of period of stay overseas), U.S. troops visiting Australia on rest and recreation leave (this scheme commenced in October 1967 and ceased in December 1971), and the departure of persons who stated on departure that they had come to Australia intending to settle but had stayed for less than a year.

The intended length of stay (as stated by residents departing and non-residents arriving) represents the traveller's intention at the time. Many travellers subsequently change their intentions, and this must be borne in mind in interpreting the statistics.

The next table shows, for New South Wales, particulars of overseas arrivals and departures in each of the last seven years:—

**Table 4.37. Overseas Arrivals and Departures, N.S.W.: Type of Movement**

Particulars	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*	1973*
ARRIVALS							
Long-term and Permanent	100,883	131,255	164,989	160,255	133,250	108,557	104,231
Short-term—							
Australian residents ..	159,889	188,990	217,427	251,579	286,200	320,617	361,700
Visitors .. .. .	168,025	238,267	294,036	332,562	332,564	304,240	317,299
Total Arrivals .. ..	428,797	558,512	676,452	744,396	752,014	733,414	783,230
DEPARTURES							
Long-term and Permanent	55,169	55,657	64,813	68,318	73,376	79,809	74,600
Short-term—							
Australian residents ..	153,737	187,602	214,293	247,785	274,357	319,733	381,692
Visitors .. .. .	177,224	250,031	305,468	342,047	340,059	315,269	324,368
Total Departures .. ..	386,130	493,290	584,574	658,150	687,792	714,811	780,660
EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES							
Long-term and Permanent	45,714	75,598	100,176	91,937	59,874	28,748	29,631
Short-term—							
Australian residents ..	6,152	1,388	3,134	3,794	11,843	884	(—)19,992
Visitors .. .. .	(—)9,199	(—)11,764	(—)11,432	(—)9,485	(—)7,495	(—)11,029	(—) 7,069
Total Excess. . . . .	42,667	65,222	91,878	86,246	64,222	18,603	2,570

\* Not strictly comparable with previous years—see text above table.

Note. The sign (—) denotes an excess of departures over arrivals.

During the period of its operation (between October 1967 and December 1971), the scheme under which U.S. troops stationed in Asia spent rest and recreation leave in Australia affected markedly the statistics of short-term visitors from overseas. There has also been a large increase in the numbers of short-term visitors other than troops during the period covered

by the table, the number of visitors arriving from overseas in 1973 being almost double the number in 1967. During this period, the numbers of Australian residents departing for overseas countries increased by almost 150 per cent. The introduction of concessional air fares in 1972 has led to an increase in the numbers of short-term international air travellers arriving in and departing from the State.

An age and sex distribution of overseas arrivals in, and departures from, New South Wales during the last four years is given in the next table. From April 1971, statistics of the characteristics (including age, sex, and nationality) of travellers classified to "short-term movement" are estimates derived from a sample of short-term travellers; they are consequently subject to sampling errors. Until September 1972 the sample comprised one-half of these travellers; from October 1972 it was reduced to one-third, and from December 1973 to one quarter, of the travellers.

Table 4.38. Overseas Arrivals and Departures, N.S.W.: Age and Sex Distribution

Age Group (years)	Arrivals				Departures			
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1970	1971	1972	1973
MALES								
0-4	15,474	15,265	15,927	16,079	10,531	12,534	15,507	15,899
5-14	26,847	26,728	27,998	29,419	18,223	21,354	26,335	28,503
15-24	126,562	102,223	58,443	61,293	111,709	90,219	53,907	56,950
25-34	99,054	98,037	91,622	99,957	87,329	90,333	91,019	98,772
35-44	76,861	77,244	78,064	82,115	71,681	73,396	78,497	83,432
45-54	58,649	63,283	68,023	71,479	56,829	61,355	67,149	73,244
55-64	36,530	40,403	43,207	45,452	35,994	39,534	42,704	46,146
65 or more	19,015	22,433	23,900	25,346	18,705	21,794	23,538	26,236
All Ages	458,992	445,616	407,184	431,140	411,001	410,519	398,656	429,182
FEMALES								
0-4	14,731	14,419	14,913	15,431	10,101	11,789	14,469	15,291
5-14	25,344	25,349	26,434	28,480	17,571	20,725	25,121	27,355
15-24	59,797	62,808	62,164	66,481	49,224	55,097	58,574	64,640
25-34	52,978	56,911	62,818	69,232	43,851	50,947	60,476	67,674
35-44	34,443	37,069	40,121	43,281	30,750	33,672	39,553	43,864
45-54	39,286	44,382	48,434	52,545	37,990	42,777	47,351	54,258
55-64	36,357	40,450	43,159	46,675	35,672	38,548	43,290	47,694
65 or more	22,468	25,010	28,187	29,965	21,990	23,718	27,321	30,882
All Ages	285,404	306,398	326,230	352,090	247,149	277,273	316,155	351,478
PERSONS								
0-4	30,205	29,684	30,840	31,510	20,632	24,323	29,976	31,190
5-14	52,191	52,077	54,432	57,899	35,794	42,079	51,456	55,858
15-24	186,359	165,031	120,607	127,774	160,933	145,316	112,481	121,410
25-34	152,032	154,948	154,440	169,189	131,180	141,280	151,495	166,446
35-44	111,304	114,313	118,185	125,396	102,431	107,068	118,050	127,596
45-54	97,935	107,665	116,457	124,024	94,819	104,132	114,500	127,502
55-64	72,887	80,853	86,366	92,127	71,666	78,082	85,994	93,840
65 or more	41,483	47,443	52,087	55,311	40,695	45,512	50,859	57,118
All Ages	744,396	752,014	733,414	783,230	658,150	687,792	714,811	780,660

There was a preponderance of males among the long-term and permanent arrivals entering the State during the period 1948 to 1952, mainly because of the immigration of more unmarried men than unmarried women. Although this excess continued in most subsequent years, the amount of the excess has declined, due in part to wives joining husbands who had migrated earlier and to the encouragement given to the immigration of young unmarried women from some countries.

The next table shows for recent years the excess of overseas arrivals over departures classified according to the nationality shown on passengers' passports.

Table 4.39. Excess of Overseas Arrivals over Departures, N.S.W.: Nationality\*

Nationality	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
LONG-TERM AND PERMANENT MOVEMENT †					
British ‡	47,553	37,063	20,176	12,467	12,769
American (U.S.)	4,357	5,696	6,627	3,571	1,250
Austrian	442	380	177	(-) 25	(-) 4
Chinese	337	280	123	158	172
Czechoslovak	2,599	316	54	(-) 25	(-) 61
Danish	662	388	240	(-) 13	(-) 41
Dutch	1,467	907	441	(-) 53	(-) 49
Egyptian (U.A.R.)	1,358	1,098	1,212	910	653
Filipino	343	365	358	444	413
Finnish	2,142	552	75	(-) 237	(-) 72
French	1,205	889	493	96	118
German	1,600	1,045	794	67	254
Greek	3,551	2,525	1,372	(-) 566	(-) 546
Hungarian	171	182	138	92	67
Indonesian	95	218	109	71	135
Israeli	227	188	242	191	201
Italian	4,783	3,056	1,669	541	214
Japanese	227	337	472	382	363
Lebanese	4,208	5,216	3,858	2,158	2,597
Norwegian	222	124	91	50	(-) 31
Polish	179	152	134	184	120
Portuguese	1,149	1,014	1,176	672	617
Russian (including Ukrainian)	65	40	61	70	114
Spanish	1,045	1,017	1,101	48	178
Swedish	361	250	1,801	309	245
Swiss	613	545	353	37	(-) 4
Syrian	245	342	405	413	420
Turkish	3,362	3,527	1,964	1,152	1,841
Yugoslav	12,314	18,396	9,202	1,964	1,896
Stateless	167	119	45	111	114
Other and not stated	3,127	5,710	6,423	3,509	4,514
Total	100,176	91,937	59,874	28,748	29,631
TOTAL MOVEMENT †					
British ‡	41,879	34,376	27,372	9,216	(-) 7,493
American (U.S.)	2,712	3,997	5,601	1,468	(-) 245
Austrian	446	414	86	(-) 96	(-) 51
Chinese	362	366	255	216	(-) 115
Czechoslovak	2,571	317	44	(-) 25	(-) 89
Danish	673	301	248	(-) 39	(-) 49
Dutch	1,382	1,114	217	41	(-) 291
Egyptian (U.A.R.)	1,323	1,156	1,246	852	670
Filipino	531	457	477	464	397
Finnish	2,109	508	25	(-) 341	(-) 198
French	1,251	792	411	(-) 115	(-) 137
German	1,397	933	799	(-) 319	(-) 608
Greek	3,392	2,521	1,205	(-) 1,567	(-) 17
Hungarian	218	202	136	136	84
Indonesian	91	514	217	221	206
Israeli	190	167	239	179	248
Italian	4,294	2,367	1,316	12	(-) 823
Japanese	343	394	768	516	354
Lebanese	4,244	5,191	3,563	1,657	2,136
Norwegian	184	91	33	46	(-) 20
Polish	208	175	204	241	98
Portuguese	1,157	907	1,156	702	653
Russian (including Ukrainian)	238	67	(-) 40	79	250
Spanish	954	938	1,080	(-) 12	(-) 66
Swedish	344	238	326	294	63
Swiss	518	423	181	(-) 144	(-) 282
Syrian	247	373	387	394	403
Turkish	3,341	3,454	1,763	859	1,843
Yugoslav	12,226	18,024	8,641	901	1,309
Stateless	177	94	47	135	282
Other and not stated	2,876	5,375	6,219	2,632	3,922
Total	91,878	86,246	64,222	18,603	2,570

\* See text above Table 4.38.

† See text commencing on page 93.

‡ For purposes of the table includes Irish, Pakistani and South African.

Note. The sign (—) denotes an excess of overseas departures over arrivals.

The figures for "British" in the previous table include not only residents of the United Kingdom and of Crown Colonies (such as Hong Kong), but also citizens of Australia, of other countries of the Commonwealth of Nations, and of Ireland, Pakistan and South Africa.

Before the commencement of large-scale immigration in 1948, overseas arrivals entering New South Wales were predominantly British. During the last five years, British nationals accounted for 42 per cent of the excess of long-term and permanent arrivals over departures; Yugoslav, American (U.S.), Lebanese, Italian, Turkish, and Greek nationals accounted for a large part of the balance.

#### REGULATION OF ENTRY INTO AUSTRALIA

Entry into Australia is regulated by the Migration Act, 1958-1973, which came into force originally on 1 June 1959. Any immigrant (for the purpose of the Act, "immigrant" includes persons entering for a temporary stay as well as persons intending to settle) entering without having been granted an "entry permit", or not being a person exempted from entry permit requirements, is a prohibited immigrant. Exempted persons include diplomatic, consular and trade representatives of other countries and the wives and dependent relatives of such representatives; and crew members who enter on leave whilst their aircraft or ship is in an Australian port.

An entry permit is normally granted at the port of entry by means of a stamp on the traveller's passport or equivalent travel document; no form of application is involved. Temporary permits are granted to visitors and persons whose stay is to be of limited duration. Such permits are granted for a specified period and may be granted subject to certain conditions. A person who is refused an entry permit must not be permitted (by the carrier company) to enter Australia.

The Act contains provisions for the deportation of persons who enter Australia without an entry permit, who exceed their approved period of stay, who are convicted of serious crimes, or whose conduct is considered such that they should not be allowed to remain in Australia.

Government policy is designed to facilitate the travel of business and tourist visitors to Australia by keeping to a minimum the formalities for obtaining visas where these are required. Visitor visas are granted normally for initial periods of stay up to three months, but extensions of up to a maximum of twelve months may be granted, after arrival, to persons whose continued genuineness as visitors is not in doubt.

Temporary residence visas may be issued to persons to enter Australia for limited periods to engage in pre-arranged specialised activities. Persons who may receive such visas include senior management personnel for companies, including branches of overseas companies; professional, technical, etc. personnel possessing expertise not available locally; academic staff, members of religious organisations; and entertainers and sportsmen.

Young people are permitted to enter Australia with temporary resident status for purposes of study. The objective is to provide advanced secondary and tertiary study and training which will result in the students obtaining

qualifications of use in their own countries. The student, as well as meeting other requirements of entry, must have the capacity to undertake the course of study proposed and produce evidence of enrolment and assurances as to maintenance and accommodation. Temporary residence, generally for up to twelve months, may also be granted to young people from overseas to enable them to gain specialised training to upgrade their existing occupational experience or skills.

Annual immigration programmes are determined in the light of existing economic and social conditions and, in particular, on the capacity to provide employment, housing, education and welfare services. The Australian Government's current immigration policy precludes discrimination on grounds of race, nationality, politics, creed, or sex and provides for three main categories of immigrants—immediate family members nominated by residents of Australia; refugees and quasi-refugees; and workers with skills or qualifications for which there is a strong and continuing demand. In the case of dependants being re-united with their immediate families, the only tests of acceptability applied are those of sound health and good character. Other persons being considered as immigrants must show, on assessment, that they will be economically viable in Australia; have the personal qualities which will enable them to fit into the Australian community; are medically fit; have a satisfactory character record; and have a sincere intention of making a permanent home in Australia.

#### ASSISTED OVERSEAS IMMIGRATION

Immigration has been a major factor in Australia's growth. Since World War II immigration programmes have played a prominent part in the Australian Government's policies for national development and successive Australian governments have borne a substantial part of the passage costs of selected migrants from overseas countries. In the early post-war period many migrants coming to Australia were displaced persons from refugee camps in Europe. From 1946, a series of formal migration agreements providing for free passages or assistance with passage costs, have formed the basis for large-scale recruitment of migrants from the United Kingdom and other European countries. Special passage assistance schemes have provided financial assistance to attract suitable migrants—not covered by the national or refugee schemes—from Europe, the United States of America, and certain countries in Central and South America, Africa and Asia. The United Kingdom-Australia Assisted Passage Agreement lapsed in May 1972 and has been replaced by a unilateral arrangement. Since September 1975, the personal contribution towards passage costs by assisted migrants has been \$150, provided travel is on transport arranged by the Australian Government. This contribution covers a single person 18 years of age or over, a married couple, or a family group with any number of children under 18 years of age (no contribution is required from those under 18 years of age). Particulars of the schemes of assisted immigration are published in Year Book No. 62 (page 94 *et seq.*).

Particulars of the assisted migrants arriving in Australia since January 1947 are given in the next table:—

Table 4.40. Arrivals in Australia Under Assisted Migration Schemes

Scheme	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Jan. 1947 to June 1974
Austrian .. .. .	555	440	227	183	231	22,386
Dutch .. .. .	2,304	1,724	1,223	598	801	82,657
General Scheme .. .. .	1,192	...	...	(-)	(-)	40,388
German .. .. .	3,148	2,622	1,491	1,192	1,075	97,050
Greek .. .. .	6,249	6,198	3,088	1,257	623	73,117
Italian .. .. .	5,257	4,615	3,641	1,920	1,383	64,479
Maltese .. .. .	641	1,048	904	1,130	1,430	45,204
Refugee .. .. .	16,495	11,812	3,259	2,512	1,228	261,392
Spanish .. .. .	1,130	1,013	856	856	1,148	14,131
S.P.A.P. and U.S.P.A.P.*	20,437	22,578	15,913	10,449	13,816	113,514
Turkish .. .. .	3,542	3,369	1,822	1,216	1,711	13,674
United Kingdom .. .. .	69,035	56,855	44,834	32,995	24,993	1,094,253
Yugoslav .. .. .	...	5,853	4,135	2,303	1,841	14,132
Other Scheme .. .. .	1,883	1,720	945	358	364	36,380
Total Arrivals .. .. .	131,868	119,847	82,343	56,969	50,644	1,972,741

\*Special Passage Assistance Programme and United States Passage Assistance Programme

### MIGRANT INTEGRATION

A number of services are provided to assist migrants to settle in Australia.

The Department of Social Security provides a multi-lingual migrant social welfare service staffed by professional social workers (17 in New South Wales) and welfare officers (23 in New South Wales). The Department also provides the Telephone Interpreter Service in Sydney. Grants are paid by the Australian Government to selected voluntary organisations providing welfare services to migrants, for the purpose of employing professional social workers. The Good Neighbour Movement, which is sponsored and funded by the Australian Government, co-ordinates and co-operates with community groups to help migrants to settle and to integrate into Australian society. The Movement has an autonomous parent body in each State, and in New South Wales there are 110 affiliated organisations. As well as co-ordinating community groups, the Movement provides direct services to migrants and maintains close contact with ethnic groups.

Initial accommodation for the great majority of migrants, assisted and unassisted, is provided by the persons and organisations nominating them. Generally, the only migrants not requiring pre-arranged initial accommodation are those who are financially independent at the time of their arrival in Australia. The New South Wales Government provides initial accommodation in two reception centres in Sydney for assisted British migrants nominated by it. British and non-British assisted migrants nominated by the Australian Government are offered initial accommodation in four government hostels (three in Sydney and one in Wollongong), and families may be eligible for a six-month tenancy of a furnished self-contained flat. To enable Australian Government-nominated families to settle in country towns there is also a scheme which subsidises accommodation in guest houses or hotels for up to six months.

The Australian Government, in conjunction with State and other educational authorities, provides free facilities to enable migrants to learn English and to acquire an appreciation of the Australian way of life. These facilities are available to migrants prior to embarkation and on board ships sailing to Australia. In Australia, in addition to day and evening classes, correspondence, radio and recorded courses, and a special television course, there are full-time intensive and accelerated courses, and courses for migrant

workers in industry, which are given to meet the needs of individual groups of adult migrants (see also the chapter "Education"). Special attention is given to the needs of migrant women, and a Home Tutor project, based on the use of voluntary tutors and directed mainly towards helping migrant women, has been introduced. Special classes in the English language are financed and equipped by the Australian Government for migrant children of school age at migrant hostels and in public and private schools. The number of children receiving special instruction in New South Wales was estimated to total 35,000 in the financial year 1974-75 and the number of special teachers employed was 649.

### PASSPORTS

Australian passports are issued to Australian citizens in terms of the Passports Act, 1938-1973. Applicants must furnish evidence of their identity and nationality. Passports are valid for five years from the date of issue, after which a new passport is required. The fee for a passport is \$10.

The possession of a valid passport does not exempt the holder from the necessity of obtaining a visa where required for entry into an overseas country. Visas are not required by the holders of valid Australian passports travelling as *bona fide* visitors for a specified period of time to Austria, Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Iceland, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Turkey and the Nordic Union—Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland. If the period of stay is longer than the period permitted, the visitor must obtain a visa. Visitors to countries of the British Commonwealth may require a permit or other authority either for entry or for a stay beyond a set period.

The number of passports, excluding diplomatic and official passports, issued in Australia in 1974 totalled 326,087.

### CITIZENSHIP

The Citizenship Act (re-titled the Australian Citizenship Act, 1948-1973 in September 1973) which came into force originally on 26 January 1949, created the status of "Australian citizenship", declared Australian citizens to be British subjects, and recognised as "British subjects" the citizens of other Commonwealth countries and South Africa, and certain Irish citizens.

Australian citizenship was automatically conferred by the Act on persons who were British subjects on 26 January 1949 and who (a) were born in Australia or New Guinea, (b) were naturalised in Australia, (c) had been ordinarily resident in Australia or New Guinea for the five years preceding 26 January 1949, (d) were born outside Australia and New Guinea prior to 26 January 1949 to a father to whom (a) or (b) above applied, or (e) were wives, resident in Australia prior to 26 January 1949, of persons who became Australian citizens under the above provisions.

Australian citizenship may be acquired (a) by birth in Australia, (b) by birth outside Australia to an Australian mother or (in wedlock) to an Australian father, subject to registration of the birth at an Australian consulate, and (c) by grant of citizenship to persons resident in Australia under the conditions prescribed under the Act. To qualify for grant of

citizenship all settlers must have lived in Australia for three years (including one year of continuous residence immediately prior to the granting of citizenship). Apart from residential qualifications, applicants must be of sound mind, of good character, intend to live permanently in Australia and have an adequate knowledge of English and of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. All are required to take an oath, or make an affirmation, of allegiance.

Marriage to a foreign national has no effect on Australian citizenship. Persons of foreign nationality who marry Australian citizens do not automatically acquire Australian citizenship, but may be granted Australian citizenship under easier conditions than those which normally apply. Certain Australian citizens (e.g. persons born overseas and granted Australian citizenship) may have dual nationality i.e. they may be regarded by the authorities in the country of birth as a national of that country. Consequently, they may be subject to the obligations and entitled to the rights of citizens of the other country, if they visit it.

British, etc., subjects are now required to take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance, prior to being granted Australian citizenship. However, prior to 1 December 1973, British subjects, and South African, Pakistani and Irish citizens acquired Australian citizenship by registration (after 12 months residence) or notification (after 5 years residence) in lieu of naturalisation. Because of this and because of the small non-British element in the population, only 25,428 naturalisation certificates were granted to residents of New South Wales during the 47 years from 1900 to 1946. The large post-war influx of non-British migrants who settled permanently in the State has caused an increase in the number of naturalisations, and during the 26 years from 1947 to 1972 196,110 certificates were granted. The following table shows the number of certificates granted in 1974 and in the period 1947 to 1974 and the previous nationality of the recipients:—

**Table 4.41. Citizenship Certificates Granted to Residents of N.S.W.: Previous Nationality of Recipients**

Nationality	1947 to 1974	1974	Nationality	1947 to 1974	1974
American (United States) ..	917	85	Latvian .. .. .	5,004	13
Austrian .. .. .	3,791	89	Lebanese .. .. .	9,452	2,253
British .. .. .	†	1,383	Lithuanian .. .. .	2,375	6
Chinese .. .. .	4,754	303	Norwegian .. .. .	477	7
Czechoslovak .. .. .	5,811	408	Polish .. .. .	18,833	187
Danish .. .. .	915	43	Portuguese .. .. .	570	77
Dutch .. .. .	16,533	228	Rumanian .. .. .	1,266	19
Egyptian (U.A.R.) .. .. .	3,331	556	Russian .. .. .	5,968	70
Estonian .. .. .	2,545	6	Spanish .. .. .	1,236	167
Filipino .. .. .	607	134	Swedish .. .. .	326	17
Finnish .. .. .	984	59	Swiss .. .. .	1,111	108
French .. .. .	1,559	146	Syrian .. .. .	451	128
German .. .. .	13,568	324	Ukrainian .. .. .	5,946	10
Greek .. .. .	31,080	2,904	Yugoslav .. .. .	20,961	1,398
Hungarian .. .. .	13,153	145	Stateless .. .. .	4,365	38
Iraqi .. .. .	767	227	Other .. .. .	3,716	842
Israeli .. .. .	1,736	84			
Italian .. .. .	37,821	1,286			
Jordanian .. .. .	679	124			
			<b>Total Granted</b> ..	<b>222,606‡</b>	<b>13,874</b>

\* Includes all Commonwealth nationalities.

† Not available for 1947 to 1973.

‡ Excludes British.

A citizenship certificate covers the person being granted citizenship and any children of whom he (or she) is the responsible parent or guardian. The children covered by the above certificates granted in 1974 numbered 2,140.





## Chapter 5

# VITAL STATISTICS

Civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1 March 1856. Births, deaths, and marriages must be registered in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973, which replaced the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1899-1970, from 1 January 1974. The registration of ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages, and the civil requirements in regard to the celebration of marriages, are governed by the (Commonwealth) Marriage Act, 1961-1973, which came fully into operation on 1 September 1963, and superseded State legislation formerly dealing with these matters.

The administration of civil registration in New South Wales has been the responsibility of the Registrar General since 1856. Until 1 January 1974, the State was divided, for registration purposes, into 75 registration districts, in each of which a registry office was established with a district registrar in charge; the Registrar General was the district registrar for the district of Sydney. Many districts had additional registry offices, each with an assistant district registrar in charge. With the introduction of the new Act from 1 January 1974, the registration districts were abolished to make way for a new system of regional registries (currently located at Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong), using the latest techniques of data processing and recording; district registrars and assistant district registrars were renamed local registrars. Registrars outside the former Sydney Registration District retained their registration function until 1 January 1975 (except for marriages, which were centrally registered in Sydney). However, the function of all local registrars now has become one of receiving and checking forms of information of births and deaths and despatching these documents to the appropriate regional registry for processing and registration. Copies of the registrations of births and deaths are despatched to the appropriate local registrar to permit certified copies and extracts of registrations to be issued.

Information for the registration of all births is required to be furnished to a local registrar or a regional registry within one month after the birth—a declaration and other evidence may be required after the expiration of that period. Since 1 January 1974 there has been no time limitation on the authority of the Registrar General to authorise registration of a birth. Where particulars of a birth are furnished and the Registrar General refuses, or fails within 3 months, to register the birth, the person seeking to have the birth registered may apply to the Supreme Court for an order for registration.

From 1 April 1935 to 31 December 1968, every still-born child was required by law to be registered, within twenty-one days after birth, in both the register of births and the register of deaths. (The statistics of deaths in New South Wales, however, exclude still-births.) For purposes of registration during this period, a still-born child was defined as “any child of seven months’ gestation or over, not born alive, including any child not born alive which measures at least fourteen inches, but excluding any child which has actually breathed”.

From 1 January 1969, under amended legislation, a still-born child is defined as a child who is of at least twenty weeks’ gestation, or at least 400 grammes weight at delivery, and has not breathed after delivery. The

parent of a still-born child must ensure the registration of the still-birth within one month of occurrence, and the medical practitioner attending the mother is required to complete a certificate of cause of perinatal death. A separate register of still-births is kept by the Registrar General for statistical and medical research purposes only.

In the case of the death of any person in New South Wales, the occupier of the house or place in which the death occurs, or a relative, is responsible for ensuring that the death is registered within one month. A dead body may not be buried unless the undertaker is in possession of a certificate of registration of death, an order for burial issued by a coroner, a medical certificate of cause of death, or a notice of intention to sign a medical certificate of cause of death. A certificate issued by medical practitioners or a coroner is required to be produced to the medical referee for the crematorium prior to him authorising the cremation of a dead body.

Marriages may be celebrated only by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by an authorised civil celebrant, or by a local registrar. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least seven days before the marriage. A minister, civil celebrant, or local registrar who celebrates a marriage must transmit an official certificate of the marriage to the Registrar General at Sydney within 14 days for registration. The Marriage Act provides that the marriage of persons under 18 years of age (under 21 years of age prior to 1 July 1973) is not permitted without the consent of parents or guardians or (where this is not obtainable) of a magistrate or some other prescribed authority. The Act also provides that the minimum age at which persons are legally free to marry is 18 years for males and 16 years for females, but that a judge or magistrate may, in exceptional circumstances, make an order authorising the marriage of a male who has reached age 16 years or a female who has reached age 14 years, subject to certain conditions.

At 1 January 1974, there were 4,466 persons registered as ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales. The distribution amongst the various denominations was: Roman Catholic 1,647, Church of England 855, Methodist 374, Presbyterian 346, Baptist 262, Salvation Army 206, Seventh Day Adventist 159, Churches of Christ 80, Congregational 75, Latter Day Saints 73, Orthodox 55, Jehovah's Witness 51, Lutheran 43, Assemblies of God 41, Jewish 22, and other denominations 187. In addition, 3 persons were registered as civil celebrants.

Births, deaths, and marriages of full-blood Aborigines are registered, but the births and deaths of full-blood Aborigines, which could be distinguished, were excluded from the vital statistics of the State from 1933 to 1966. Following amendment of the Australian Constitution in 1967, births and deaths of full-blood Aborigines have been included in the vital statistics of New South Wales from 1 January 1967 and the figures for the year 1966 have been adjusted to include such events. Differences between the statistics now published and those formerly published which implied the exclusion of Aboriginal births and deaths, cannot be taken as reliable statistics of births or deaths among full-blood Aborigines because no satisfactory basis existed for distinguishing these events.

Population estimates revised in the light of the final results of the 1971 Census of Population and Housing have been used in calculating the birth, death, and marriage rates now published.

## MARRIAGES

The following table shows the average annual number of marriages and the crude rates per 1,000 of mean population since 1916:—

Table 5.1. Marriages, New South Wales

Period	Average Annual Number of Marriages	Marriage Rate*	Year	Number of Marriages	Marriage Rate*
1916-20	15,756	8.03	1963	30,999	7.66
1921-25	18,041	8.20	1964	32,633	7.95
1926-30	19,253	7.86	1965	35,176	8.43
1931-35	18,742	7.20	1966	35,575	8.39
1936-40	25,295	9.29	1967	37,077	8.63
1941-45	28,505	9.97	1968	39,213	8.99
1946-50	30,163	9.90	1969	41,286	9.29
1951-55	28,483	8.41	1970	42,928	9.48
1956-60	28,433	7.70	1971	43,038	9.33
1961-65	31,788	7.86	1972	41,520	8.88
1966-70	39,216	8.96	1973	40,722	8.64

\* Number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population.

The marriage rate rose to an all-time high of 12.20 per 1,000 in 1942 and then declined to 8.67 in 1945. After rising to over 10 per 1,000 in 1946 and 1947, following the return and demobilisation of servicemen, the rate declined steadily to 7.68 in 1956. It fluctuated between 7.50 and 7.95 during the period 1957 to 1964, then rose to 9.48 in 1970, reflecting the increase (resulting from increased numbers of births in the nineteen-forties) in the proportion of the population aged 20-24 years. The rate has fallen in each year since, and in 1973 was 8.64 per 1,000 of mean population.

The crude marriage rates for each of the Australian States and Territories and for Australia are given for the last six years in the following table:—

Table 5.2. Marriage Rates\*, Australia

State or Territory	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
New South Wales ..	8.99	9.29	9.48	9.33	8.88	8.64
Victoria .. ..	8.93	9.11	9.20	9.23	8.77	8.40
Queensland .. ..	8.59	8.88	8.96	9.03	8.58	8.59
South Australia .. ..	8.60	9.30	9.38	9.21	9.10	8.99
Western Australia .. ..	8.83	9.41	9.28	9.09	8.63	8.49
Tasmania .. ..	9.02	9.17	9.11	9.15	8.71	8.55
Northern Territory .. ..	6.20	5.65	6.32	5.61	5.35	5.35
Aust. Capital Territory .. ..	8.60	9.19	9.10	9.69	8.73	8.69
Australia .. ..	8.85	9.16	9.26	9.20	8.78	8.56

\* Number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population.

## CONJUGAL CONDITION AT MARRIAGE

The males married during the year 1973 comprised 35,408 bachelors, 1,412 widowers, and 3,902 divorcees. Of the females, 35,511 were spinsters, 1,435 were widows, and 3,776 were divorcees. The proportion of males remarried was 13.05 per cent, and of females 12.79 per cent.

The following table shows particulars relating to first marriages and remarriages in quinquennial periods since 1916 and annually since 1968:—

Table 5.3. Conjugal Condition at Marriage, N.S.W.

Period	Bridegrooms who were—			Brides who were—			Percentage of Total Married					
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Bridegrooms			Brides		
							Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced
1916-20	73,145	4,762	874	73,089	4,665	1,027	92.9	6.0	1.1	92.8	5.9	1.3
1921-25	83,042	5,538	1,627	83,162	5,171	1,874	92.1	6.1	1.8	92.2	5.7	2.1
1926-30	88,786	5,423	2,056	89,688	4,164	2,413	92.2	5.6	2.2	93.2	4.3	2.5
1931-35	86,636	4,835	2,238	88,085	3,152	2,472	92.4	5.2	2.4	94.0	3.4	2.6
1936-40	116,630	5,986	3,859	118,265	4,149	4,061	92.2	4.7	3.1	93.5	3.3	3.2
1941-45	130,009	6,769	5,749	130,669	5,666	6,192	91.2	4.8	4.0	91.7	4.0	4.3
1946-50	133,918	6,851	10,044	133,499	7,093	10,221	88.8	4.5	6.7	88.5	4.7	6.8
1951-55	125,791	6,606	10,016	124,496	6,782	11,135	88.3	4.7	7.0	87.4	4.8	7.8
1956-60	126,481	6,085	9,597	124,991	6,454	10,718	89.0	4.3	6.7	87.9	4.5	7.5
1961-65	142,561	6,094	10,286	141,675	6,324	10,942	89.7	3.8	6.5	89.1	4.0	6.9
1966-70	175,852	6,371	13,856	175,936	6,565	13,578	89.7	3.2	7.1	89.7	3.3	6.9
1968	35,178	1,257	2,778	35,182	1,327	2,704	89.7	3.2	7.1	89.7	3.4	6.9
1969	37,024	1,290	2,972	37,039	1,355	2,892	89.7	3.1	7.2	89.7	3.3	7.0
1970	38,314	1,355	3,259	38,353	1,382	3,193	89.3	3.2	7.6	89.3	3.2	7.4
1971	38,440	1,353	3,245	38,519	1,354	3,165	89.3	3.1	7.5	89.5	3.1	7.4
1972	36,655	1,315	3,550	36,596	1,449	3,475	88.3	3.2	8.6	89.1	3.5	8.4
1973	35,408	1,412	3,902	35,511	1,435	3,776	87.0	3.5	9.6	87.2	3.5	9.3

Remarriage was greater among widowers than widows up to 1945, except for a short period after the First World War, when a temporary reversal of this trend was due to the remarriage of war widows. The excess of widowers over widows remarried increased after 1925, probably owing, in part, to the introduction of widows' pensions in 1926. In the years since World War II, the number of widows remarrying has exceeded the number of widowers.

Although divorce proceedings were first permitted in New South Wales in 1873, the remarriage of divorced persons did not grow to significant proportions until after an amending Act, which came into operation in 1892, introduced new grounds for divorce. In the period 1893 to 1965, the number of remarriages of divorced women exceeded that of divorced men in every year except 1939, 1946, and 1947, but in the last 7 years this position has been reversed. Remarriages of divorcees increased steadily over the years until 1953, and remained fairly steady until 1965, when the steady increase re-commenced. Since 1945, remarriages of divorcees have exceeded those of widowers and widows in each year. The ratio of divorcees remarrying to widowers and widows remarrying has increased steadily since 1965 when it was 1.8 to 1; in 1973 this ratio was 2.7 to 1.

#### AGE AT MARRIAGE

The age at marriage of brides and bridegrooms who were married during 1973, classified by conjugal condition, is shown in the following table. Further details of the age and conjugal condition of persons marrying are given in the annual Subject Bulletin *Demography*.

**Table 5.4. Marriages, N.S.W., 1973: Age at Marriage and Conjugal Condition**

Age at Marriage (years)	Conjugal Condition at Marriage							
	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Total	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Total
Under 21	6,264	...	...	6,264	17,134	3	22	17,159
21 to 24	16,936	8	103	17,047	12,534	40	341	12,915
25 to 29	8,472	28	732	9,232	4,012	91	1,042	5,145
30 to 44	3,264	198	1,899	5,361	1,529	328	1,613	3,470
45 or more	472	1,178	1,168	2,818	302	973	758	2,033
All Ages	35,408	1,412	3,902	40 722	35,511	1,435	3,776	40,722

A percentage age distribution of bridegrooms and brides at decennial intervals since 1911 and in each of the last six years is given in the next table.

**Table 5.5. Percentage Age Distribution of Bridegrooms and Brides, N.S.W.**

Year	Bridegrooms					Brides				
	Under 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 years and over	Under 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 years and over
All Bridegrooms						All Brides				
1911	4.59	30.71	34.45	25.63	4.62	22.92	36.58	24.18	14.36	1.96
1921	4.50	26.88	33.09	29.79	5.74	20.79	34.90	24.67	16.97	2.67
1931	9.12	32.98	29.67	22.27	5.96	30.55	35.31	18.35	12.85	2.94
1941	5.95	33.19	31.75	23.22	5.89	24.39	36.93	21.31	14.06	3.31
1951	7.53	37.52	27.55	20.09	7.31	29.56	35.47	16.10	14.20	4.67
1961	11.82	38.93	23.39	18.45	7.41	39.28	33.16	10.99	11.22	5.35
1968	14.41	44.57	21.74	13.24	6.04	40.60	36.75	10.37	7.65	4.61
1969	14.29	44.99	21.80	12.99	5.93	40.60	36.42	10.88	7.74	4.36
1970	14.48	45.47	21.48	12.57	6.00	42.11	35.24	10.79	7.32	4.54
1971	15.57	44.80	21.21	12.47	5.96	42.78	34.44	10.93	7.56	4.30
1972	15.40	42.83	22.82	12.50	6.45	42.61	32.72	12.09	7.82	4.76
1973	15.38	41.86	22.67	13.16	6.92	42.14	31.72	12.63	8.52	4.99
Bachelors						Spinsters				
1911	4.87	32.55	36.06	24.45	2.07	24.22	38.48	24.77	12.03	0.50
1921	4.85	28.96	35.23	28.18	2.78	22.55	37.39	25.17	13.80	1.09
1931	9.92	35.80	31.53	20.10	2.65	32.66	37.48	18.43	10.13	1.30
1941	6.44	35.87	33.85	21.45	2.39	26.36	39.63	21.77	11.02	1.22
1951	8.54	42.44	30.01	16.56	2.45	33.83	39.97	15.97	8.74	1.49
1961	13.25	43.52	25.45	15.76	2.02	44.36	36.98	10.62	6.60	1.44
1968	16.06	49.49	23.03	10.14	1.28	45.19	40.24	9.84	3.82	0.91
1969	15.93	49.97	23.04	9.81	1.25	45.21	39.77	10.25	3.92	0.85
1970	16.22	50.67	22.55	9.32	1.24	47.08	38.50	9.84	3.74	0.83
1971	17.43	49.86	22.18	9.19	1.34	47.76	37.49	10.00	3.99	0.76
1972	17.45	48.28	23.91	9.02	1.34	48.30	36.02	11.04	3.94	0.69
1973	17.69	47.83	23.93	9.22	1.33	48.25	35.30	11.30	4.31	0.85

In 1973, approximately 90 per cent of first marriages among men and 95 per cent among women were celebrated before the age of 30 was attained. Marriages of men over 45 years of age were remarriages in 83 per cent of the cases; in the case of marriages of women over 45 years, the proportion of remarriages was 85 per cent.

The following statement shows the average age at marriage of bridegrooms and brides in various years since 1911. The difference between the average ages at marriage of bachelors and spinsters is between 2 and 3 years, the males being the older. There is a tendency for this difference to be slowly reduced. Men who remarry are, on the average, about 4 years older than women who remarry.

Table 5.6. Average Age at Marriage, N.S.W.

Year	Average Age at Marriage of—				Year	Average Age at Marriage of—			
	All Bridegrooms	Bachelors	All Brides	Spinsters		All Bridegrooms	Bachelors	All Brides	Spinsters
	Years	Years	Years	Years		Years	Years	Years	Years
1911	28.8	27.9	25.3	24.7	1961	28.3	26.0	24.9	22.7
1916	29.1	28.4	26.1	25.2	1965	27.4	25.3	24.3	22.3
1921	29.7	28.5	26.2	25.2	1966	27.2	25.1	24.1	22.2
1926	29.1	27.8	25.6	24.5	1967	27.2	25.0	24.3	22.3
1931	28.7	27.3	25.1	24.1	1968	27.0	24.9	24.1	22.2
1936	28.9	27.6	25.5	24.5	1969	27.0	24.9	24.1	22.2
1941	28.8	27.4	25.6	24.4	1970	26.9	24.8	24.1	22.1
1946	28.4	26.8	25.4	24.0	1971	26.8	24.7	24.0	22.1
1951	28.8	26.6	25.7	23.7	1972	27.0	24.7	24.2	22.1
1956	28.7	26.5	25.4	23.2	1973	27.3	24.8	24.4	22.2

Average ages at marriage vary little from year to year, but over the last thirty years they have fallen by over two years for both bachelors and spinsters. The modal age for marriage is lower than the average age, that for brides remaining steady over a long period at 21 years, and for bridegrooms at 22 years, until 1972 when the modal age for both brides and bridegrooms fell by 1 year.

From 1904 (when the data first became available) until 1914, the average age of bachelors marrying remained steady, but that of spinsters marrying increased by nearly a year. During the war years, however, with many men serving overseas, the average age for bachelors rose from 27.9 years to 28.7 years and that for spinsters from 25.0 to 25.3 years. Then a downward trend began which became more marked during the economic depression. In 1931 the average age of bachelors marrying (27.3 years) was the lowest recorded up to that date, and that of spinsters marrying in 1932 (24.09 years) was almost as low as in 1904 (24.08 years). In the post-depression years, the celebration of postponed marriages caused an increase in average ages at first marriage, but with the outbreak of the Second World War the downward trend recommenced, and continued steadily until 1972. In 1973, there was a slight upturn in the average ages.

#### MARRIAGES OF MINORS (PERSONS UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE)

The influences affecting average age at marriage described previously have a part in the year to year changes in the proportions of males and females who marry before reaching 21 years of age.

The trend in the proportion of bridegrooms aged under 21 years of age was upwards until 1931, when the proportion reached 9.12 per cent. The proportion declined subsequently to 5.10 per cent in 1939, but increased fairly steadily during the next 27 years to 15.65 per cent in 1966 and then declined steadily to 14.29 per cent in 1969. Since then, the proportion has fluctuated between 14.48 and 15.57 per cent.

Among brides, the proportion aged under 21 years has always been much larger than among bridegrooms, but it declined continuously for a long period until it fell below 20 per cent in the war year 1916 and the post-war years 1919 and 1920. Then the proportion increased rapidly to 30.55 per cent in 1931. It declined in each of the eight years 1932 to 1939, but rose during the war years to 28.30 per cent in 1944. After falling slightly in the next two years, it rose to 42.59 per cent in 1966. Since then, the proportion has fluctuated between 40.60 and 42.78 per cent. The proportion in 1971 (42.78 per cent) was the highest ever recorded.

An indication of the comparative youthfulness of many of the persons under 21 years of age who married is provided by the following table, which shows the actual age of all persons under 21 years of age married during 1973:—

**Table 5.7. Ages of Minors\* Married in 1973, N.S.W.**

Sex	Age at Marriage (years)							Total under 21
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Bridegrooms .. ..	..	..	4	70	1,007	1,993	3,190	6,264
Brides .. ..	1	38	990	1,916	3,822	5,141	5,251	17,159

\* Persons under 21 years of age.

### MARRIAGES ACCORDING TO DENOMINATION OF THE CEREMONY

Of the marriages performed in New South Wales in 1973, the number celebrated by ministers of religion was 33,763 or 83 per cent of the total. The number contracted before registrars and civil celebrants was 6,959 or 17 per cent of the total.

The following table shows the number and proportion of marriages celebrated by ministers of the principal denominations during the last three years:—

**Table 5.8. Denomination of Marriage Ceremony, N.S.W.**

Denomination	Number of Marriages			Proportion per cent		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Church of England .. ..	12,736	12,142	11,207	29.59	29.24	27.52
Roman Catholic .. ..	12,230	11,541	11,152	28.42	27.80	27.39
Methodist .. ..	4,460	4,442	4,352	10.36	10.70	10.69
Presbyterian .. ..	3,672	3,498	3,488	8.53	8.42	8.57
Orthodox .. ..	1,177	1,126	1,056	2.73	2.71	2.59
Baptist .. ..	760	726	740	1.77	1.75	1.82
Congregational .. ..	343	312	334	0.80	0.75	0.82
Lutheran .. ..	197	195	170	0.46	0.47	0.42
Salvation Army .. ..	175	188	191	0.41	0.45	0.47
Hebrew .. ..	204	168	143	0.47	0.40	0.35
Churches of Christ .. ..	198	182	209	0.46	0.44	0.51
Seventh Day Adventist .. ..	121	166	157	0.28	0.40	0.39
All Other Denominations .. ..	553	580	564	1.28	1.40	1.38
Total before Ministers of Religion .. ..	36,826	35,266	33,763	85.57	84.94	82.91
Total before Registrars and Civil Celebrants .. ..	6,212	6,254	6,959	14.43	15.06	17.09
Total Marriages .. ..	43,038	41,520	40,722	100.00	100.00	100.00

### DIVORCES

The number of marriages dissolved annually by divorce has increased considerably since 1939, and represents a substantial ratio to the number of marriages celebrated. The number dissolved by decrees for dissolution and nullity of marriage in 1973 was 7,430, being in the proportion of 18.2 per cent to the number of marriages celebrated during the year. Detailed statistics of divorces are shown in the chapter "Law, Order, and Public Safety".

### BIRTHS

#### LIVE BIRTHS

Movements in the crude birth rate (i.e., the number of live births per thousand of mean population) prior to 1948 are discussed in earlier issues of this Year Book. From 1948 until 1962 the rate remained fairly steady at 21 or 22 per thousand, but then a rapid decrease followed, until in both



1966 and 1967 the rate had fallen to 18.35, the lowest since 1940. This fall was due partly to the increased use of oral contraceptives, and to the increasing tendency to defer having children during the early years of marriage. From 1968 to 1971, the rate rose each year, reaching 21.35 in 1971 when the number of live births increased by 10,018 (11 per cent) over the number registered in the previous year. This rise is probably due to the increasing number of females reaching child-bearing age. In 1972, and again in 1973, the rate fell, and was 18.52 in 1973.

From 1 January 1968 the criterion for differentiating between a live birth and a still-birth for statistical purposes was slightly changed to accord with international recommendations (see text on page 119).

Statistics of the live births in New South Wales since 1911 are summarised in the next table:—

Table 5.9. Live Births\*, New South Wales

Period	Number of Live Births			Birth Rate†	Masculinity Rate‡	Ex-nuptial Birth Rate§
	Males	Females	Total			
Annual Average—						
1911–15	26,460	25,201	51,661	28.76	105.0	1.58
1916–20	26,441	25,108	51,549	26.29	105.3	1.31
1921–25	27,823	26,626	54,449	24.74	104.5	1.22
1926–30	27,401	25,917	53,318	21.77	105.7	1.09
1931–35	23,071	21,896	44,967	17.29	105.4	0.86
1936–40	24,361	23,318	47,679	17.51	104.5	0.74
1941–45	28,997	27,586	56,583	19.79	105.1	0.81
1946–50	35,398	33,459	68,857	22.60	105.8	0.95
1951–55	37,796	35,941	73,737	21.78	105.2	0.88
1956–60	40,889	38,724	79,613	21.55	105.6	1.01
1961–65	42,586	40,311	82,897	20.49	105.6	1.25
1966–70	42,368	40,191	82,559	18.87	105.4	1.52
Year—						
1963	43,059	41,006	84,065	20.77	105.0	1.19
1964	41,414	39,104	80,518	19.61	105.9	1.32
1965	40,219	37,850	78,069	18.71	106.3	1.37
1966	40,185	37,591	77,776	18.35	106.9	1.42
1967	40,407	38,434	78,841	18.35	105.1	1.47
1968	41,897	39,799	81,696	18.72	105.3	1.52
1969	44,136	41,900	86,036	19.35	105.3	1.54
1970	45,217	43,231	88,448	19.52	104.6	1.65
1971	50,271	48,195	98,466	21.35	104.3	2.10
1972	48,928	46,350	95,278	20.39	105.6	2.09
1973	44,815	42,517	87,332	18.52	105.4	1.85

\* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966. See text on page 104.

† Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population.

‡ Number of male live births per 100 female live births.

§ Number of ex-nuptial live births per 1,000 of mean population.

Crude birth rates for each of the Australian States and for Australia are given for the last six years in the following table. These rates make no allowance for the differences in sex and age composition of the respective populations.

Table 5.10. Birth Rates\*, Australia

State or Country	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
New South Wales	18.72	19.35	19.52	21.35	20.39	18.52
Victoria	21.10	20.96	21.16	21.51	20.18	18.66
Queensland	20.33	20.73	20.90	21.84	20.95	19.83
South Australia	18.89	19.28	19.52	19.55	18.37	16.97
Western Australia	21.34	21.72	21.74	23.50	20.99	19.12
Tasmania	21.89	21.93	21.09	21.27	19.90	18.46
Australia†	20.04	20.38	20.55	21.62	20.39	18.81

\* Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population.

† Includes the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

## RELATIVE FERTILITY

Crude birth rates, which relate the number of live births to the total population, may not truly indicate the trend in fertility over a period of time, and they are of limited use in comparisons with other States or countries. To obtain rates suitable for such purposes, it is essential to eliminate the effects of changing age and sex composition of the population and changes in the conjugal condition.

To determine the trend in fertility for long-term comparisons, it is convenient to relate total live births to the number of women (irrespective of conjugal condition) at each and at the combined reproductive ages. This has been done in the following table, which shows the number of births per 1,000 women in age groups from 15 to 44 years in each census year from 1921 to 1971.

Table 5.11. Live Births per 1,000 Women of Reproductive Age, N.S.W.

Age Group (years)	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
15-19	32.72	29.73	32.52	39.06	48.03	49.97	58.70
20-24	146.57	106.05	161.17	186.37	215.64	159.67	173.88
25-29	169.99	119.68	175.98	180.58	210.30	172.11	188.37
30-34	140.18	94.39	122.69	113.14	124.59	99.91	101.72
35-39	101.71	59.23	68.13	57.23	58.04	46.18	42.61
40-44	43.78	24.04	20.96	17.57	16.72	12.52	10.68
15-44	109.84	72.57	101.37	99.92	108.38	88.60	101.48

The long-term trend in the fertility rates for women aged under 25 has been upward; for the age group 25 to 29 years the rate has fluctuated around 180 live births per 1,000 women, while at the higher age groups the trend has been downward. These trends have been most marked in the lowest (15-19 years) age group (reflecting the increase in ex-nuptial births and the tendency towards earlier marriage) and in the highest (40-44 years) age group (reflecting the increasing tendency towards the limitation of family size).

The low fertility rates for all age groups in 1933 followed the economic recession of the early 'thirties. In 1947, the rates were increased by the general demobilisation of servicemen after the 1939-1945 War. The rates in 1966 and 1971 reflect the tendency for women (particularly in the age group 20-29 years) to continue working after marriage, and to defer having children in the early years of marriage.

The relative movement in births to women of reproductive age in each age group is shown for selected periods since 1921 in the next table:—

Table 5.12. Movements in Live Birth Rates per 1,000 Women of Reproductive Age, by Age Groups, N.S.W.

Age Group (years)	Proportional Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Birth Rates				
	1921 to 1933 (12 years)	1933 to 1947 (14 years)	1947 to 1966 (19 years)	1966 to 1971 (5 years)	1921 to 1971 (50 years)
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
15-19	– 9.1	+ 9.4	+ 53.7	+ 17.5	+ 79.4
20-24	– 27.6	+ 52.0	– 0.9	+ 8.9	+ 18.6
25-29	– 29.6	+ 47.0	– 2.2	+ 9.4	+ 10.8
30-34	– 32.7	+ 30.0	– 18.6	+ 1.8	– 27.4
35-39	– 41.8	+ 15.0	– 32.2	– 7.7	– 58.1
40-44	– 45.1	– 12.8	– 40.3	– 14.7	– 75.6
15-44	– 33.9	+ 39.7	– 12.6	+ 14.5	– 7.6

In comparison, the crude birth rate for New South Wales was 34.4 per cent lower in 1933 than in 1921, 36.9 per cent higher in 1947 than in 1933, 21.1 per cent lower in 1966 than in 1947, and 16.3 per cent higher in 1971 than in 1966.

The particulars in Table 5.11. are not adequate to indicate differential fertility by age, for within age groups the rates change rapidly with each year of age. This is illustrated in the next table. The fertility measured by female births only is added to the table for the purpose of calculating reproduction rates.

Table 5.13. Age-Specific Fertility Rates, N.S.W.

Age (years)	Total Age-Specific Fertility Rate*				Female Age-Specific Fertility Rate†			
	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67	1970-72	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67	1970-72
12	0.01	0.02	...	0.02	0.01	...	...	...
13	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.04	...	0.04	0.05
14	0.30	0.54	0.91	0.99	0.14	0.28	0.40	0.44
15	2.05	3.50	4.24	6.20	0.87	1.76	2.15	2.92
16	9.47	14.64	18.91	23.52	4.81	7.28	8.74	11.25
17	29.93	39.23	47.93	56.14	14.30	17.71	23.31	27.49
18	63.78	78.16	76.50	85.85	31.44	37.68	36.70	41.62
19	101.91	111.65	91.93	106.44	49.44	54.50	44.80	52.32
20	140.71	152.46	126.43	124.49	69.36	74.48	61.94	60.16
21	172.32	194.33	141.72	148.07	83.73	93.61	68.35	72.01
22	201.79	224.91	161.33	167.91	98.53	108.79	77.66	81.36
23	206.72	239.79	195.65	185.79	100.29	116.14	94.26	90.16
24	215.52	237.82	190.72	197.91	104.27	115.99	91.68	95.86
25	205.21	240.30	199.28	199.08	99.62	115.23	97.35	95.91
26	196.69	223.53	191.47	200.25	96.98	108.82	92.91	98.43
27	185.79	214.88	175.88	185.27	91.18	105.38	84.81	90.20
28	169.29	187.97	160.25	167.48	82.45	92.03	78.35	82.41
29	156.42	177.80	139.65	149.39	77.28	87.20	68.46	73.88
30	140.98	148.36	130.27	133.06	67.87	70.93	62.58	64.95
31	125.70	137.54	108.63	109.08	61.77	66.86	54.16	53.22
32	112.46	122.37	101.09	96.27	54.50	61.01	49.98	47.93
33	97.07	106.19	89.39	79.00	48.51	51.89	43.06	38.86
34	89.29	93.50	78.25	66.46	43.64	45.76	37.95	32.69
35	80.56	78.61	62.08	57.68	38.96	37.68	30.37	28.23
36	67.38	65.59	55.71	49.32	32.02	32.89	27.46	24.76
37	57.28	57.01	47.18	38.95	27.65	27.31	23.12	19.10
38	49.18	45.64	37.34	32.62	24.47	21.72	17.88	16.79
39	38.47	37.45	30.50	24.33	18.84	18.73	14.30	12.28
40	29.64	26.34	22.74	20.02	14.09	12.58	10.98	9.69
41	24.06	21.63	15.67	13.22	12.08	11.06	7.80	6.59
42	17.66	15.30	12.63	9.34	8.97	7.51	6.26	4.80
43	11.34	10.35	7.68	5.60	5.64	5.02	3.79	2.70
44	6.60	5.63	4.09	3.38	3.44	2.35	1.91	1.73
45	3.63	2.74	2.24	1.90	1.89	1.41	0.98	0.94
46	1.81	1.28	1.06	0.97	0.77	0.68	0.39	0.49
47	0.64	0.77	0.36	0.36	0.25	0.36	0.14	0.17
48	0.33	0.25	0.14	0.18	0.13	0.11	0.05	0.07
49	0.04	0.12	0.05	0.09	...	0.07	0.04	0.09
50	...	0.01	0.01	0.02	...	0.01	...	...
52	...	...	0.01	...	...	...	0.01	...

\* Average annual number of total live births per 1,000 women at ages shown.

† Average annual number of female live births per 1,000 women at ages shown.

Specific female fertility rates shown in the previous table form the basis of gross and net reproduction rates, which are used as a measure of the potential reproductive capacity of the female population. These rates are unaffected by the age composition of the potential mothers, and consequently they show the fertility of the population more clearly than does the crude birth rate.

The sum of the specific female birth rates at each age may be taken as the number of female children born to 1,000 women who live right through the child-bearing period and, at each year of age, experience the fertility rates shown. This number divided by 1,000 is known as the gross reproduction rate and is the average number of female children born to each woman passing through the child-bearing period in given conditions of fertility. The gross rate makes no allowance for the fact that not all females will live to the end of their reproductive period, it assumes that current fertility will remain constant, and it relates to all women, including single women and sterile married women.

The net reproduction rate represents the gross reproduction rate adjusted for the effects of mortality. It is possible to estimate from the life tables how many females will survive to each year of child-bearing age. The net rate is then calculated by multiplying the specific female birth rate at each age by the number of survivors at that age out of every 1,000 females born; the total of the results of all ages, divided by 1,000, represents the net reproduction rate. This rate indicates the average number of female children who will be born to each female during her lifetime, provided that current fertility remains constant and that age distribution and the mortality experience on which the life tables were based continue substantially unchanged. A net reproduction rate of unity indicates that the female population is just replacing itself and total population will ultimately become stationary.

The following table shows the gross and net reproduction rates for New South Wales in 1973, and during the three years around each census since 1933:—

Table 5.14. Gross and Net Reproduction Rates, New South Wales

Reproduction Rate	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67	1970-72	1973
Gross ..	1.061	1.379	1.470	1.613	1.325	1.343	1.185
Net ..	0.968	1.308	1.414	1.561	1.284	1.302	1.150

Both the reproduction rates are affected by changes in the proportion of women married and the average age at marriage, and for this reason may vary within a comparatively short period of years.

#### BIRTHS IN SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE

The next table shows the live births and crude birth rates in the Sydney Statistical Division and in the remainder of the State during the last eleven

years. Births registered in New South Wales are allocated to a geographical division of the State according to the usual residence of the mother; in cases where the usual residence is outside the State, the birth is allocated to the division in which it occurred. The boundaries of the Sydney Statistical Division, as delimited in 1966, embrace the area expected to contain the urban development of Sydney (and associated smaller urban centres) during at least the next twenty years (see page 72).

**Table 5.15. Live Births\*, Sydney Statistical Division and Remainder of State**

Year	Number of Live Births			Birth Rate†		
	Sydney Statistical Division	Remainder of State	New South Wales	Sydney Statistical Division	Remainder of State	New South Wales
1963	46,866	37,199	84,065	19.55	22.68	20.77
1964	45,363	35,155	80,518	18.58	21.25	19.61
1965	44,889	33,180	78,069	18.02	19.85	18.71
1966	45,514	32,262	77,776	17.90	19.12	18.35
1967	45,993	32,848	78,841	17.79	19.27	18.35
1968	47,977	33,719	81,696	18.22	19.56	18.72
1969	51,135	34,901	86,036	18.98	20.00	19.35
1970	53,333	35,115	88,448	19.35	19.86	19.52
1971	60,395	38,071	98,466	21.46	21.25	21.35
1972	58,674	36,604	95,278	20.53	20.23	20.39
1973	53,259	34,073	87,332	18.48	18.65	18.52

\* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 104.

† Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population.

Before inferences are drawn from a comparison of the crude birth rates for the Sydney Statistical Division and the remainder of the State, allowance has to be made for differences between the age and sex compositions of the population in the two areas.

Until 1971 the crude birth rate in the Sydney Statistical Division was consistently lower than in the remainder of the State, but the difference had been decreasing steadily. In 1971, for the first time, the rate was higher in the Sydney Statistical Division—this trend continued in 1972, but was reversed in 1973.

#### LIVE BIRTHS TO MOTHERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE GROUP

The number of live births to married and unmarried mothers, classified by age group of the mother, is shown in the following table for 1973. These figures should be distinguished from the number of confinements given in Table 5.27. (The summary contained in Table 5.26. shows the relationship between the two sets of figures.)

Table 5.16. Live Births, by Age of Mother, N.S.W., 1973

Age Group (years)	Nuptial Live Births			Ex-nuptial Live Births			All Live Births		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 15	...	1	1	27	17	44	27	18	45
15-19	3,203	2,980	6,183	1,838	1,749	3,587	5,041	4,729	9,770
20-24	13,337	12,713	26,050	1,328	1,312	2,640	14,665	14,025	28,690
25-29	14,953	14,097	29,050	722	674	1,396	15,675	14,771	30,446
30-34	6,211	5,919	12,130	344	344	688	6,555	6,263	12,818
35-39	2,084	2,019	4,103	141	154	295	2,225	2,173	4,398
40-44	557	474	1,031	37	34	71	594	508	1,102
45-49	33	24	57	...	2	2	33	26	59
50 or more	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Not stated	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3
Total	40,378	38,228	78,606	4,437	4,289	8,726	44,815	42,517	87,332

Similar information for single years of age is published in the annual Subject Bulletin *Demography*.

## PREVIOUS ISSUE

The following summary shows details of the previous issue and average number of children of married women who gave birth to live children during 1973, classified according to age of mother:—

Table 5.17. Nuptial Confinements Resulting in a Live Birth, N.S.W., 1973  
Age of Mother and Previous Issue\*

Age of Mother (years)	Number of Married Mothers with Previous Issue* Numbering—											Total Married Mothers	Average Number of Children †
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more		
Under 15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.00
15-19	4,930	1,124	89	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,150	1.22
20-24	13,467	9,435	2,338	503	83	15	2	...	...	...	...	25,843	1.63
25-29	9,134	11,331	5,797	1,806	505	141	52	12	4	2	...	28,784	2.10
30-34	2,148	3,520	3,179	1,833	736	319	144	49	25	11	7	11,971	2.81
35-39	566	749	887	755	472	251	168	94	52	23	31	4,048	3.62
40-44	110	126	171	152	140	92	87	48	37	20	35	1,018	4.63
45-49	6	6	9	6	7	8	5	3	1	2	4	57	5.04
50 or more	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	9.00
Total	30,362	26,291	12,470	5,061	1,944	826	458	206	120	58	77	77,873	2.10
Proportion per cent of Total Married Mothers	38.99	33.76	16.01	6.50	2.50	1.06	0.59	0.26	0.15	0.07	0.10	100.0	...

\* Including ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of a former marriage and all still-born children are excluded.

† Including children born alive at present confinement.

Details for each year of age are published annually in the annual Subject Bulletin *Demography*.

Particulars of the average number of children born to married mothers in selected age groups are given for 1901 and later years in the next table. This information was not recorded for the years 1908 to 1937.

**Table 5.18. Age of Mother and Average Number of Children, N.S.W.**

Year	Average Number of Children per Married Woman to whom a Live Child was born during the Year*							All Ages†
	Age Group (years)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
1901	1.20	1.81	2.86	4.45	6.38	8.39	9.61	3.90
1906	1.22	1.81	2.78	4.12	5.80	7.81	9.20	3.58
1938	1.23	1.69	2.28	3.15	4.37	5.86	7.55	2.60
1948	1.16	1.58	2.20	2.86	3.69	4.77	6.05	2.35
1958	1.24	1.73	2.46	3.11	3.88	4.59	5.53	2.50
1968	1.20	1.65	2.29	3.14	3.95	4.73	5.44	2.28
1969	1.21	1.65	2.24	3.09	3.90	4.75	5.62	2.24
1970	1.20	1.65	2.22	3.03	3.95	4.69	6.09	2.22
1971	1.18	1.63	2.20	3.01	3.84	4.68	5.37	2.18
1972	1.20	1.63	2.14	2.93	3.73	4.50	5.24	2.14
1973	1.22	1.63	2.10	2.81	3.62	4.63	5.04	2.10

\* Including children born alive at present confinement and ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of a former marriage and all still-born children are excluded.

† Includes mothers aged less than 15 years or more than 49 years.

In 1894, 51 per cent of the children born represented the fourth or later child. By 1907 this proportion had fallen to 39 per cent. When the information was next recorded in 1938, it had fallen to 23 per cent. The decline continued during World War II, and in 1947 the proportion was only 16.4 per cent. After 1947, the proportion gradually increased to 22.0 per cent in 1962, but has since declined each year to 11.2 per cent in 1973. Since 1894 there has been a large increase in the proportion of first and second children; the proportion of third children has also increased, but a decrease is apparent for the fourth child, and this becomes greater as the number of previous issue increases.

### THE SEXES OF CHILDREN

Of the 87,332 births registered during 1973 (exclusive of those still-born), 44,815 were males and 42,517 were females, the proportion being 105 males to 100 females. In the last one hundred years, the number of female births has not exceeded that of males in any year, the smallest proportion being 102 males to 100 females (which was recorded last in 1901).

Over the last three decades, the ratio of male to female births was highest in 1956 (when it was 107.4 to 100), and least in 1944 (when it was 103.8 to 100).

The table below shows the number of males born alive to every 100 females born alive (both in nuptial and ex-nuptial births) since 1911:—

Table 5.19. Masculinity of Live Births, N.S.W.

Period	Male Live Births per 100 Female Live Births			Year	Male Live Births per 100 Female Live Births		
	Nuptial Live Births	Ex-nuptial Live Births	All Live Births		Nuptial Live Births	Ex-nuptial Live Births	All Live Births
1911-15	105.0	104.3	105.0	1962	106.2	107.4	106.2
1916-20	105.3	106.1	105.3	1963	105.1	103.9	105.0
1921-25	104.4	107.1	104.5	1964	105.8	107.8	105.9
1926-30	105.7	106.5	105.7	1965	106.3	105.5	106.3
1931-35	105.5	102.8	105.4	1966	107.0	105.8	106.9
1936-40	104.4	106.1	104.5	1967	105.1	105.8	105.1
1941-45	105.1	105.2	105.1	1968	105.0	108.0	105.3
1946-50	105.8	104.9	105.8	1969	105.1	108.3	105.3
1951-55	105.2	104.8	105.2	1970	104.3	107.3	104.6
1956-60	105.6	106.3	105.6	1971	104.1	106.2	104.3
1961-65	105.6	106.6	105.6	1972	105.4	107.2	105.6
1966-70	105.3	107.1	105.4	1973	105.6	103.5	105.4

## EX-NUPTIAL LIVE BIRTHS

The number of ex-nuptial live births in 1973 was 8,726 which represented 9.99 per cent of the total live births and 1.85 births per 1,000 of mean population. A statement of the ex-nuptial live births in New South Wales since 1911 is given below:—

Table 5.20. Ex-nuptial Live Births, N.S.W.

Period	Average Annual Number of Ex-nuptial Live Births	Ratio per cent to Total Live Births	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population	Year	Number of Ex-nuptial Live Births	Ratio per cent to Total Live Births	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population
1911-15	2,829	5.48	1.58	1962	4,771	5.58	1.20
1916-20	2,571	4.99	1.31	1963	4,823	5.74	1.19
1921-25	2,681	4.92	1.22	1964	5,427	6.74	1.32
1926-30	2,682	5.03	1.09	1965	5,700	7.30	1.37
1931-35	2,244	4.99	0.86	1966	6,035	7.76	1.42
1936-40	2,010	4.22	0.74	1967	6,300	7.99	1.47
1941-45	2,324	4.11	0.81	1968	6,622	8.11	1.52
1946-50	2,902	4.21	0.95	1969	6,860	7.97	1.54
1951-55	2,975	4.03	0.88	1970	7,455	8.43	1.65
1956-60	3,741	4.70	1.01	1971	9,674	9.82	2.10
1961-65	5,059	6.10	1.25	1972	9,766	10.25	2.09
1966-70	6,654	8.06	1.52	1973	8,726	9.99	1.85

The proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births declined in the periods 1911-15 and 1916-20, remained fairly constant until it declined in the 1936-40 period, and again remained fairly constant until it rose appreciably in each period from 1956-60 to 1966-70. Between 1936 and 1957, the proportion fluctuated between 3.88 and 4.45 per cent, but since 1957 it has increased steadily each year except for 1969 and 1973. In 1972, the proportion (10.25 per cent) was the highest on record.



## FIRST LIVE BIRTHS

A record has been kept of the number of first live births in each year since 1893. By "first live birth" is meant the first child born alive to a mother in her current marriage; it includes only the first born alive of plural births. The figures are restricted to births to married mothers, as details of issue of the mother are not recorded in registrations of ex-nuptial births.

In the following table are shown details of confinements of married mothers which resulted in a first live birth, related to total confinements at which a child was born living:—

Table 5.21. Nuptial Confinements Resulting in a Live Birth, N.S.W.

Period	Confinements of Married Mothers			Proportion of First Confinements* to Total Confinements
	For First Live Birth	For Other Live Birth	Total	
				Per cent
1906-10	51,000	147,195	198,195	25.7
1911-15	68,205	173,161	241,366	28.3
1916-20	64,225	177,847	242,072	26.5
1921-25	72,949	183,237	256,186	28.5
1926-30	76,602	173,888	250,490	30.6
1931-35	67,289	144,171	211,460	31.8
1936-40	85,023	140,981	226,004	37.6
1941-45	105,659	162,702	268,361	39.4
1946-50	121,595	204,590	326,185	37.3
1951-55	117,740	232,140	349,880	33.7
1956-60	120,822	254,343	375,165	32.2
1961-65	126,941	258,976	385,917	32.9
1966-70	141,711	233,851	375,562	37.7
1968	27,997	46,312	74,309	37.7
1969	29,967	48,355	78,322	38.3
1970	30,890	49,178	80,068	38.6
1971	34,694	53,193	87,887	39.5
1972	33,161	51,508	84,669	39.2
1973	30,362	47,511	77,873	39.0

\* Confinements resulting in a first live birth.

The number of confinements resulting in a first live birth moves in direct ratio to the marriages contracted in immediately preceding years, but the persistent rise up to 1943 in the proportion of confinements resulting in a first live birth was not due to an increased marriage rate so much as to a declining proportion of children after the first, a result of family limitation.

This trend was reversed following the end of World War II. The proportion of confinements resulting in a first live birth fell from 39.4 in the quinquennium 1941-45 to 32.2 in the quinquennium 1956-60 and remained about that percentage until 1963. This decline was due mainly to the large influx of migrants and their tendency towards having larger families. After 1963 the proportion of confinements for a first live birth increased each year up to 1971 when it reached 39.5 per cent. These increases reflect the increased number of marriages resulting from the increased numbers of births in the

1940s. In 1972, and again in 1973, the proportion fell slightly, and was 39.0 per cent in 1973.

The proportion of nuptial first live births to total nuptial live births varies considerably between different divisions within the State. Since the information was first tabulated in 1936, the proportion has been consistently higher in Sydney and its environs than in the remainder of the State. In 1973, the Sydney Statistical Division (40.5 per cent), the Newcastle Statistical District (38.2 per cent), and the Wollongong Statistical District (36.8 per cent) had higher proportions than that for the rest of the State (33.6 per cent). This suggests that families are larger outside the industrial urban areas. Allowance should be made, however, for differing proportions of newly-married couples in the respective areas.

Details of the duration of existing marriage, in relation to the age of the mother at the birth of the first live child to that marriage, are published in the annual Subject Bulletin *Demography*. A summary for 1973 is as follows:—

Table 5.22. Nuptial First Live Births, N.S.W., 1973: Age of Mother and Duration of Marriage

Age of Mother (years)	Duration of Existing Marriage																		Total Nuptial First Live Births
	Months												Years						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5 or more		
Under 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
15-19	75	127	235	365	641	978	763	224	112	159	145	157	761	156	28	3	1	4,930	
20-24	48	85	120	202	403	613	534	241	211	412	376	359	3,957	3,169	1,861	651	225	13,467	
25-29	31	27	39	52	56	100	102	87	87	158	140	174	1,478	1,612	1,728	1,420	1,843	9,134	
30-34	10	13	18	18	16	30	32	30	22	66	54	47	445	298	245	180	624	2,148	
35-39	7	2	6	4	6	17	15	12	9	19	17	13	136	67	54	43	139	566	
40-44	...	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	8	1	2	21	10	13	7	35	110	
45-49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	6	
Total	171	256	419	642	1,124	1,739	1,447	596	444	822	734	753	6,798	5,313	3,931	2,305	2,868	30,362	

### STILL-BIRTHS

Statistics of still-births for 1967 and earlier years relate to all still-born children registered during the year (the definition of a still-birth for registration purposes is given on page 103). From 1 January 1968, to accord with international recommendations, beating of the heart was adopted in lieu of breathing as the criterion of a live birth for statistical purposes and, from that date, any child registered as still-born whose heart beat after the complete expulsion or extraction from the mother was excluded from the statistics of still-births and counted as a live birth; these numbered 31 in 1968 and 44 in 1969.

From 1969 the definition of a still-birth for registration purposes was significantly amended in terms of the period of gestation and size of foetus at delivery—see text on page 103. This change, which was also adopted for statistical purposes, resulted in an estimated increase of 26 per cent in the number of still-births registered in 1969. (The criterion of beating of the heart in lieu of breathing was retained for statistical purposes.)

The number of still-births in New South Wales in 1973 was 1,028 (526 males and 502 females). The masculinity (number of males per 100 females) of still-births is usually considerably higher than that of live births, but in 1973 it was lower at 104.8 compared with 105.4 for live births. This is only the second time this has occurred since still-births have been recorded—the other occasion was in 1962 when the ratio was 99.8 for still-births and 106.2 for live births.

Amongst ex-nuptial births, the frequency of still-births is usually higher than amongst the nuptial births. In 1973, the rates were 15.90 ex-nuptial still-births and 11.16 nuptial still-births per 1,000 of all births (live and still) of each type.

Of the total still-births, 620 were in the Sydney Statistical Division and 408 in the remainder of the State, the rate per 1,000 of all births (live and still) being 11.51 in the former and 11.83 in the latter area.

Compulsory registration of still-births became effective on 1 April 1935. Details for each of the last eleven years and for quinquennial periods from 1941 to 1965 are as follows:—

Table 5.23. Still-births\*, New South Wales

Year	Number of Still-births				Total	Rate per 1,000 of All Births (live and still)			Proportion of Ex-nuptial to Total Still-births	Male Still-births per 1,000 Female Still-births
	Nuptial		Ex-nuptial			Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females						
1941-45	3,909	3,092	215	175	7,391	25.16	32.47	25.46	Per cent 5.28	1,262
1946-50	3,733	2,896	196	199	7,024	19.71	26.50	19.99	5.62	1,269
1951-55	3,231	2,647	176	139	6,193	16.34	20.74	16.52	5.09	1,223
1956-60	3,128	2,699	256	182	6,265	15.13	22.88	15.49	6.99	1,175
1961-65	2,669	2,418	231	202	5,520	12.90	16.83	13.14	7.84	1,107
1963	566	504	52	43	1,165	13.32	19.32	13.67	8.15	1,130
1964	479	431	51	42	1,003	11.97	16.85	12.30	9.27	1,121
1965	476	408	33	30	947	12.07	10.93	11.98	6.65	1,162
1966	483	396	47	38	964	12.10	13.89	12.24	8.82	1,221
1967	407	374	49	33	863	10.65	12.85	10.83	9.50	1,120
1968†	373	350	48	35	806	9.54	12.38	9.77	10.30	1,094
1969‡	488	453	83	56	1,080	11.75	19.86	12.40	12.87	1,122
1970	576	434	67	77	1,154	12.32	18.95	12.88	12.48	1,258
1971	544	461	93	84	1,182	11.19	17.97	11.86	14.97	1,169
1972	521	459	85	86	1,151	11.33	17.21	11.94	14.86	1,112
1973	447	440	79	62	1,028	11.16	15.90	11.63	13.72	1,048

\* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 104.

† From 1 January 1968, excludes children whose heart beat after delivery but who did not breathe—see text on page 119.

‡ From 1 January 1969, includes foetuses of 20 to 27 weeks gestation. See text on page 103.

A comparison of the experience of New South Wales with that of other Australian States is given in the next table; the comparison is affected to some extent by differences in the definitions of "still-birth" adopted by the various States. In this comparison the figures for 1970 and 1971 relate to still-born children of at least 28 weeks gestation and those for 1972 and 1973 to still-born children of at least 20 weeks gestation.

Table 5.24. Still-births, Australian States

State or Country	Number				Rate per 1,000 of All Births (live and still)			
	1970*	1971*	1972†	1973†	1970*	1971*	1972†	1973†
New South Wales ..	888	893	1,151	1,028	9.94	8.99	11.94	11.63
Victoria .. .. .	782	760	842	802	10.60	9.97	11.59	11.81
Queensland .. ..	312	329	429 <sub>r</sub>	387	8.24	8.16	10.81 <sub>r</sub>	10.06
South Australia ..	200	199	229	244	8.77	8.58	10.37	11.82
Western Australia ..	211	206	258	270	9.67	8.43	11.50	12.99
Tasmania .. .. .	80	67	88	98	9.68	7.99	11.12	13.20
Australia‡ .. ..	2,532	2,519	3,089 <sub>r</sub>	2,922	9.74	9.03	11.52 <sub>r</sub>	11.66

\* Still-births of at least 28 weeks gestation.

† Still-births of at least 20 weeks gestation.

‡ Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory in addition to the States.

## PLURAL BIRTHS

During the year 1973, there were 869 cases of plural births in New South Wales. They consisted of 858 cases of twins and 11 cases of triplets. The live children born as twins numbered 1,644 (827 males and 817 females), and 72 were still-born; the live children born as triplets numbered 32 (14 males and 18 females), and 1 was still-born. Of the plural births, 96 cases of twins were ex-nuptial.

The following table shows the number of cases of twins, triplets, quadruplets, and nonuplets born in New South Wales during the years 1971 to 1973, distinguishing nuptial and ex-nuptial births:—

Table 5.25. Plural Births, N.S.W.

Particulars	Nuptial			Ex-nuptial			Total		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Cases of Twins—									
Both living .. ..	884	824	712	86	107	90	970	931	802
One living, one still-born ..	54	25	35	4	4	5	58	29	40
Both still-born .. ..	17	26	15	1	2	1	18	28	16
Total Cases of Twins ..	955	875	762	91	113	96	1,046	988	858
Cases of Triplets—									
All living .. .. .	6	8	10	...	...	...	6	8	10
Two living, one still-born ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1
One living, two still-born ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
All still-born .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Cases of Triplets ..	7	9	11	1	...	...	8	9	11
Cases of Quadruplets—									
All living .. .. .	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Three living, one still-born ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total Cases of Quadruplets	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Cases of Nonuplets—									
Seven living, two still-born ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total Cases of Plural Births	964	885	773	92	113	96	1,056	998	869

The number of cases of plural births recorded in 1973 represented 9.93 cases per 1,000 confinements, while the number of children born at plural births was 1.98 per cent of all births (both live and still).

There were 4,864 cases of twins, 46 cases of triplets, 4 cases of quadruplets, and 1 case of nonuplets in the five years 1969–1973. In this period, the number of confinements was 456,179 and the rates per 100,000 confinements were 1,066 cases of twins, 10 cases of triplets, and 1 case of quadruplets. Otherwise stated, there were approximately 11 cases of plural births in every 1,000 confinements. The incidence of plurality is fairly constant year by year.

Sixteen cases of quadruplets have been recorded—five between 1877 and 1897, and one in each of the years 1913, 1930, 1950, 1953, 1956, 1962, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, and 1972. Only 1 case of nonuplets has been recorded, namely in 1971.

### SUMMARY OF CONFINEMENTS, LIVE BIRTHS, AND STILL-BIRTHS

The following table shows the number of confinements, live births, still-births, and plural births in the year 1973:—

**Table 5.26. Confinements and Children Born, N.S.W., 1973**

Class of Birth	Confinements		Children						
	Married Mothers	Un-married Mothers	Born Living		Still-born		All Births		
			Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Total
Single Births ..	77,936	8,675	77,115	8,541	821	134	77,936	8,675	86,611
Twins—									
Both living ..	712	90	1,424	180	...	...	1,424	180	1,604
One living, one still-born ..	35	5	35	5	35	5	70	10	80
Both still-born ..	15	1	...	...	30	2	30	2	32
Total Twins ..	762	96	1,459	185	65	7	1,524	192	1,716
Triplets—									
All living ..	10	...	30	...	...	...	30	...	30
Two living, one still-born ..	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	3
One living, two still-born ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All still-born ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Triplets ..	11	...	32	...	1	...	33	...	33
Quadruplets ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	78,709	8,771	78,606	8,726	887	141	79,493	8,867	88,360
	87,480		87,332		1,028				

The number of confinements of married and unmarried mothers in age groups in 1972 and 1973 is shown in the next table. Details for single years of age are shown in the annual Subject Bulletin *Demography*.

Table 5.27. Confinements, by Age of Mother, N.S.W.

Age of Mother (years)	1972			1973		
	Number of Confinements			Number of Confinements		
	Married Mothers	Unmarried Mothers	Total	Married Mothers	Unmarried Mothers	Total
Under 15	2	54	56	1	44	45
15-19	7,269	4,034	11,303	6,212	3,607	9,819
20-24	28,505	2,973	31,478	26,083	2,649	28,732
25-29	30,618	1,543	32,161	29,081	1,403	30,484
30-34	13,104	743	13,847	12,118	687	12,805
35-39	4,752	342	5,094	4,110	297	4,407
40-44	1,253	114	1,367	1,045	76	1,121
45-49	93	14	107	58	2	60
50 or more	...	...	...	1	...	1
Not stated	...	7	7	...	6	6
Total	85,596	9,824	95,420	78,709	8,771	87,480

## LEGITIMATIONS

The (State) Legitimation Act, 1902, provided for the legitimation of children born before the marriage of their parents, if no legal impediment to the marriage existed at the time of their birth.

From 1 September 1963, the State Act was superseded by the (Commonwealth) Marriage Act, 1961-1973, which introduced uniform provisions for the whole of Australia for the legitimation of illegitimate children by the subsequent marriage of their parents. The Act provides that a child born before 1 September 1963, whose parents were not married to each other at the time of his birth but have subsequently married each other, becomes, by virtue of the marriage, the legitimate child of his parents from 1 September 1963. A child born after 1 September 1963, whose parents subsequently marry each other, becomes legitimated from the date of his birth. The legitimation takes place whether or not there was a legal impediment to the parents' marriage at the time of the child's birth, and whether or not the child was still living at the time of the marriage.

Although legitimation under the Act takes place by virtue of the Act itself, regulations under the Act require the parents of a legitimated child to furnish information on a prescribed form to the appropriate registering authority, who will register the child as the legitimate child of his parents. Provision is made for a person to apply to the Supreme Court for an order declaring that he is the legitimate child of his parents.

The number of legitimations registered in New South Wales in decennial periods since 1911 and in each of the last twelve years is shown in the following table:—

**Table 5.28. Legitimations, N.S.W.**

Period	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1911-1920	4,016	1962	346	1968	1,375
1921-1930	4,749	1963	1,195	1969	1,455
1931-1940	4,518	1964	1,613	1970	1,518
1941-1950	3,080	1965	1,110	1971	1,659
1951-1960	2,809	1966	1,351	1972	1,615
1961-1970	11,593	1967	1,341	1973	1,650

The total number of legitimations registered under the State Act up to 31 August 1963, when it was superseded, was 21,669. The new Commonwealth Act legitimated children who could not be legitimated under the State Act because a legal impediment to their parents' marriage existed at the time of their birth, and this is reflected in the higher number of legitimations registered since 1963.

## DEATHS

The statistics of deaths in New South Wales cover all deaths registered in the State other than still-births (although in 1968 and earlier years, still-births were registered as deaths as well as births). The deaths of full-blood Aborigines, which could be distinguished, were excluded from the death statistics of New South Wales from 1933 to 1966, but have been included (following amendment of the Australian Constitution in 1967) from 1 January 1967. The figures for 1966 have been adjusted to include deaths of full-blood Aborigines (see page 104). In the period September 1939 to December 1941, the Australian defence personnel who died in New South Wales (256 males) were included, but New South Wales defence personnel who died outside the State were excluded. From 1 January 1942 to 30 June 1947, all deaths of Australian defence personnel, Allied defence personnel, prisoners of war, internees from overseas, and other non-civilians were excluded from the death statistics which, for that period, relate to civilians only.

Deaths during 1973 numbered 41,122, equal to a rate of 8.72 per 1,000 of mean population. Of the total, 22,663 were males and 18,459 females, the rate for the former being 9.60 and for the latter 7.84 per 1,000 of male and female mean population respectively. The following table shows the average annual number of deaths in quinquennial periods since 1911 and the number of deaths in each of the last 11 years, together with the rate per 1,000 of mean population.

Table 5.29. Deaths\*, New South Wales

Period	Number of Deaths (excluding Still-births)			Death Rate†			Proportion per cent of Male to Female Rate
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Annual Average—							
1911-15	11,020	7,817	18,837	11·71	9·14	10·49	128
1916-20	12,052	8,750	20,802	12·15	9·03	10·61	135
1921-25	11,660	8,721	20,381	10·39	8·08	9·26	129
1926-30	12,925	9,779	22,704	10·35	8·14	9·27	127
1931-35	12,760	9,837	22,597	9·67	7·67	8·69	126
1936-40	14,542	11,193	25,735	10·59	8·30	9·45	128
1941-45	15,383	12,424	27,807	10·75	8·70	9·73	124
1946-50	16,685	12,867	29,552	10·94	8·45	9·70	129
1951-55	18,217	13,918	32,135	10·70	8·27	9·49	129
1956-60	19,119	14,883	34,002	10·28	8·11	9·20	127
1961-65	20,866	16,648	37,514	10·26	8·27	9·27	124
1966-70	22,822	18,427	41,249	10·41	8·46	9·44	123
Year—							
1963	20,594	16,632	37,226	10·13	8·26	9·20	123
1964	21,899	17,588	39,487	10·62	8·60	9·61	123
1965	21,553	17,396	38,949	10·29	8·37	9·33	123
1966	22,467	18,097	40,564	10·56	8·57	9·57	123
1967	21,947	17,666	39,613	10·18	8·25	9·22	123
1968	22,966	18,837	41,803	10·49	8·66	9·58	121
1969	22,607	18,058	40,665	10·14	8·15	9·15	124
1970	24,123	19,478	43,601	10·62	8·62	9·62	123
1971	22,603	19,088	41,691	9·78	8·30	9·04	118
1972	23,044	18,608	41,652	9·84	7·98	8·91	123
1973	22,663	18,459	41,122	9·60	7·84	8·72	123

\* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 104.

† Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

The rates shown are crude rates, with no allowance for changing age or sex composition of the population from year to year. The crude death rate declined from 16.88 in the period 1861-65 to 8.69 in 1931-35, rose to 9.73 in 1941-45, contracted to 9.20 in 1956-60, and then rose again to 9.44 in the period 1966-1970. The rate has declined steadily since 1971 and in 1973 was 8.72 per 1,000 of mean population. The higher crude rates since the 1931-35 period have been due mainly to changes in the age structure of the population.

#### DEATHS—AGE AND SEX

The sex and age composition of a population largely determines the level of the crude death rate. The true level of the death rate and a proper assessment of the changes in it are dependent upon an analysis of population and deaths by sex and age. The changing sex and age composition of the population is analysed in the chapter "Population". The number of deaths by sex and single years of age is published in the annual Subject Bulletin *Demography*, and such data, summarised in broad age groups and covering each five-yearly period since 1921, are shown in the following table.



Table 5.30. Deaths in Age Groups\*, New South Wales

Period	Age at Death—Years										Total Deaths
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or more	Not Stated	
MALES											
1921-25	11,884	1,817	2,129	3,155	4,615	5,930	9,031	10,085	9,601	55	58,302
1926-30	11,238	1,873	2,550	3,078	4,959	6,871	9,738	12,819	11,452	49	64,627
1931-35	7,341	1,748	2,322	2,507	4,217	7,433	10,103	14,249	13,845	34	63,799
1936-40	7,275	1,629	2,544	2,709	4,082	8,582	12,583	15,754	17,522	30	72,710
1941-45	7,337	1,331	1,601	1,936	3,519	8,129	15,027	17,827	20,196	13	76,916
1946-50	7,075	991	1,848	2,119	3,697	8,019	16,997	20,515	22,130	32	83,423
1951-55	6,565	1,085	2,090	2,455	4,071	8,579	17,469	24,566	24,173	30	91,083
1956-60	6,234	1,008	2,026	2,382	4,096	9,268	16,835	26,906	26,794	44	95,593
1961-65	5,724	979	2,264	2,237	4,585	10,489	19,063	27,469	31,482	39	104,331
1966-70	5,400	924	2,956	2,236	4,742	11,096	22,154	28,852	35,718	32	114,110
FEMALES											
1921-25	9,345	1,419	1,913	3,162	3,611	3,875	5,376	6,572	8,325	7	43,605
1926-30	8,738	1,422	2,182	3,011	4,040	4,525	6,139	8,717	10,111	7	48,892
1931-35	5,709	1,219	1,972	2,589	3,653	5,087	6,599	10,096	12,257	4	49,185
1936-40	5,692	1,099	1,784	2,604	3,352	5,735	7,793	11,615	16,288	2	55,964
1941-45	5,768	901	1,391	2,371	3,122	5,683	9,295	13,557	20,030	1	62,119
1946-50	5,136	669	923	1,777	2,878	5,361	9,835	14,775	22,976	7	64,337
1951-55	5,074	673	757	1,409	2,727	5,271	9,989	16,944	26,734	13	69,591
1956-60	4,608	598	704	1,229	2,800	5,292	9,356	18,697	31,129	4	74,417
1961-65	4,405	648	905	1,118	2,864	5,916	9,822	19,722	37,829	11	83,240
1966-70	3,804	620	1,010	1,137	2,833	6,436	11,379	20,219	44,696	2	92,136
PERSONS											
1921-25	21,229	3,236	4,042	6,317	8,226	9,805	14,407	16,657	17,926	62	101,907
1926-30	19,976	3,295	4,732	6,089	8,999	11,396	15,877	21,536	21,563	56	113,519
1931-35	13,050	2,967	4,294	5,096	7,870	12,520	16,702	24,345	26,102	38	112,984
1936-40	12,967	2,728	4,328	5,313	7,434	14,317	20,376	27,369	33,810	32	128,674
1941-45	13,105	2,232	2,992	4,307	6,641	13,812	24,322	31,384	40,226	14	139,035
1946-50	12,211	1,660	2,771	3,896	6,575	13,380	26,832	35,290	45,106	39	147,760
1951-55	11,639	1,758	2,847	3,864	6,798	13,850	27,458	41,510	50,907	43	160,674
1956-60	10,842	1,606	2,730	3,611	6,896	14,560	26,191	45,603	57,923	48	170,010
1961-65	10,129	1,627	3,169	3,355	7,449	16,405	28,885	47,191	69,311	50	187,571
1966-70	9,204	1,544	3,966	3,373	7,575	17,532	33,533	49,071	80,414	34	206,246

\* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 104.

There has been a continued increase in the number of deaths at the higher ages, owing to an increasing proportion of population in those age groups. At the same time the number of deaths at earlier ages, particularly infant deaths, has decreased. However, these absolute figures obscure the true changes in the incidence of mortality, which are illustrated in the next table.

The table shows, for each sex, the age-specific death rates, and the crude death rates for all ages combined, in the three-yearly periods around each census from 1921 to 1971. The age-specific rates are calculated by relating the number of deaths in an age group to the total population in that age group. The crude rates, on the other hand, are calculated by relating all deaths to the total population and, therefore, reflect to some degree changes in the age composition of the population as well as changes in the age-specific rates.

Table 5.31. Age-Specific and Crude Death Rates, New South Wales

Age Group (years)	Death Rate*							Reduction in death rate, 1920-22 to 1970-72. Per cent.
	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67	1970-72	
MALES								
0-4	21.50	12.52	9.81	7.27	6.00	5.04	5.41	75
5-9	1.85	1.41	0.93	0.75	0.51	0.43	0.46	75
10-14	1.58	1.23	0.78	0.70	0.51	0.45	0.41	74
15-19	2.17	1.68	1.43	1.56	1.20	1.29	1.48	32
20-24	2.70	2.29	1.61	1.84	1.62	1.69	1.78	34
25-29	3.36	2.21	1.54	1.60	1.46	1.55	1.45	57
30-34	4.11	2.80	1.94	1.92	1.64	1.62	1.50	64
35-39	5.38	3.77	2.68	2.49	2.34	2.60	2.34	57
40-44	6.77	5.33	4.24	4.00	3.89	4.05	3.58	47
45-49	9.56	7.90	7.26	6.53	6.36	6.34	6.37	33
50-54	12.30	11.61	12.02	10.91	10.72	11.07	10.54	14
55-59	18.77	17.64	18.58	19.40	17.69	18.31	17.64	6
60-64	28.37	25.68	28.82	28.95	27.84	29.47	28.72	(-) 1
65-69	43.09	39.93	44.09	43.19	43.06	45.10	44.32	(-) 3
70-74	65.82	62.26	64.75	66.96	65.50	69.82	68.70	(-) 4
75-79	104.97	95.33	100.81	100.73	97.26	104.09	106.45	(-) 1
80-84	160.03	156.58	151.01	149.52	147.50	149.57	151.52	5
85 or more	291.99	249.31	252.16	256.61	246.10	243.99	243.60	17
All Ages— Crude Rate	10.72	9.60	10.99	10.57	10.04	10.34	10.07	6
FEMALES								
0-4	16.94	10.06	7.32	5.77	4.75	3.72	3.95	77
5-9	1.64	1.18	0.64	0.52	0.38	0.38	0.31	81
10-14	1.20	0.83	0.55	0.39	0.33	0.27	0.26	78
15-19	1.61	1.34	0.61	0.66	0.47	0.54	0.58	64
20-24	2.43	2.03	0.93	0.67	0.58	0.68	0.56	77
25-29	3.45	2.43	1.49	0.87	0.71	0.68	0.65	81
30-34	3.84	2.87	1.70	1.20	1.03	0.99	0.97	75
35-39	4.67	3.75	2.41	1.75	1.52	1.70	1.56	67
40-44	5.15	4.24	3.31	2.63	2.44	2.50	2.46	52
45-49	6.73	6.03	4.83	4.49	4.01	4.05	3.89	42
50-54	9.30	8.27	7.74	6.47	5.86	6.35	5.99	36
55-59	13.09	11.61	10.58	10.17	8.58	9.44	9.13	30
60-64	18.98	17.27	16.92	14.98	13.70	14.45	13.95	27
65-69	31.79	29.54	26.69	24.58	23.03	22.74	21.83	31
70-74	50.19	46.06	45.63	41.64	38.08	38.46	38.29	24
75-79	88.17	74.82	75.13	71.12	65.64	64.16	64.34	27
80-84	141.41	125.71	127.66	115.98	107.53	111.62	106.43	25
85 or more	254.76	215.11	222.92	218.43	205.96	204.39	195.58	23
All Ages— Crude Rate	8.23	7.57	8.55	8.18	8.00	8.39	8.30	(-) 1

\* Average annual number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population at ages shown.

Note. The sign (—) denotes an increase per cent from 1920-22 to 1970-72.

There was a substantial reduction in most of the age-specific death rates over the period. In the case of males, the greatest improvement was at ages under 10 years (75 per cent reduction), and for females the reduction in rates was greatest at ages 5-9 and 25-29 (81 per cent reduction). For males in the age groups 60-64 to 75-79 inclusive, there was a slight increase

in the death rates over the period, the greatest increase being for ages 70-74 (4 per cent increase). In the case of females, the rate fell in all age groups, the least reduction in the rate being 23 per cent for ages 85 or more. The rates for females were reduced to a greater extent than the rates for males in every age group. Although the crude rates show little change (the rate for males declined by 6 per cent and that for females rose by 1 per cent) in the period since 1920-22, the age-specific rates in 1970-72 were less than half those in 1920-22 for males aged under 15 years and from 25 to 39 years and for females at all ages to 44 years.

### EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The average expectation of life at specified ages according to the Australian mortality experience of the three years around each of the censuses of 1933, 1947, 1954, 1961, and 1966 is shown in the following table:—

Table 5.32. Expectation of Life, Australia

At Age	Males					Females				
	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67*	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67*
Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years
0	63.48	66.07	67.14	67.92	67.63	67.14	70.63	72.75	74.18	74.15
10	58.01	59.04	59.53	59.93	59.50	61.02	63.11	64.78	65.92	65.75
20	48.81	49.64	50.10	50.40	49.98	51.67	53.47	55.06	56.16	56.00
30	39.90	40.40	40.90	41.12	40.72	42.77	44.08	45.43	46.49	46.34
40	31.11	31.23	31.65	31.84	31.44	34.04	34.91	36.00	36.99	36.85
50	22.83	22.67	22.92	23.13	22.76	25.58	26.14	27.03	27.92	27.83
60	15.57	15.36	15.47	15.60	15.27	17.74	18.11	18.78	19.51	19.52
70	9.59	9.55	9.59	9.77	9.52	10.97	11.14	11.62	12.19	12.23
80	5.22	5.36	5.47	5.57	5.51	6.01	6.02	6.30	6.68	6.72
90	2.98	2.74	2.93	3.02	3.05	3.05	3.08	3.24	3.48	3.53
100	1.10	†	†	†	1.82	1.02	†	†	†	2.04

\* The population and deaths used in the calculations include particulars of full-blood Aborigines for the complete period. For the earlier periods particulars of full-blood Aborigines are excluded.

† Not available.

### DEATHS IN SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE

The next table shows the deaths and the crude death rates in the Sydney Statistical Division and in the remainder of the State during the last eleven years. Deaths registered in New South Wales are allocated to a geographical division of the State according to the usual residence of the deceased (or the mother in the case of new-born children); in cases where the usual residence is outside the State, the death is allocated to the division in which it occurred. The boundaries of the Sydney Statistical Division, as delimited in 1966, embrace the area expected to contain the urban development of Sydney (and associated smaller urban centres) during at least the next twenty years (see page 72).

Until 1970 the crude death rate in the Sydney Statistical Division was consistently higher than in the remainder of the State. In 1970 and subsequent years, the rate has been higher in the remainder of the State. However, crude rates should be used with caution, owing to differences in the proportions of each sex and in the age composition of the population of these parts of the State.

**Table 5.33. Deaths\*, Sydney Statistical Division and Remainder of State**

Year	Number of Deaths			Death Rate†		
	Sydney Statistical Division	Remainder of State	New South Wales	Sydney Statistical Division	Remainder of State	New South Wales
1963	22,939	14,287	37,226	9·57	8·71	9·20
1964	24,205	15,282	39,487	9·91	9·24	9·61
1965	23,886	15,063	38,949	9·59	9·01	9·33
1966	25,114	15,450	40,564	9·88	9·16	9·57
1967	24,456	15,157	39,613	9·46	8·89	9·22
1968	25,469	16,334	41,803	9·67	9·48	9·58
1969	24,828	15,837	40,665	9·22	9·07	9·15
1970	26,457	17,144	43,601	9·60	9·70	9·62
1971	25,461	16,230	41,691	9·05	9·06	9·04
1972	25,267	16,385	41,652	8·84	9·06	8·91
1973	24,665	16,457	41,122	8·56	9·01	8·72

\* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 104.

† Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

#### DEATH RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES

The next table shows the crude death rates for each of the Australian States and for Australia for each of the last six years. These rates make no allowance for the differences in sex and age composition of the respective populations.

**Table 5.34 Death Rates\*, Australia**

State or Country	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
<b>New South Wales</b> ..	<b>9·58</b>	<b>9·15</b>	<b>9·62</b>	<b>9·04</b>	<b>8·91</b>	<b>8·72</b>
Victoria ..	9·00	8·55	8·79	8·72	8·39	8·53
Queensland ..	9·29	8·95	9·50	8·93	8·86	8·72
South Australia ..	8·83	8·19	8·75	8·23	8·21	8·18
Western Australia ..	8·15	7·69	7·59	7·57	7·04	7·31
Tasmania ..	8·64	8·59	8·18	8·42	8·21	8·43
Australia† ..	9·11	8·68	9·02	8·66	8·45	8·42

\* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

† Includes the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

The crude death rates in Australia and in various other countries in 1973 are shown in the next table. The rates for Australia compare favourably with those in other countries but care should be exercised in comparing these rates, owing to differences in the sex and age composition of the respective populations. (A similar comparison for infant deaths is shown in Table 5.40 on page 133.)

Table 5.35. Crude Death Rates\*, Australia and Other Countries, 1973

State or Country	Rate*	State or Country	Rate*
Western Australia .. .. .	7.3	New Zealand .. .. .	8.5
South Australia .. .. .	8.2	Spain .. .. .	8.5
Australia .. .. .	8.4	Greece .. .. .	8.7
Tasmania .. .. .	8.5	New South Wales .. .. .	8.7
Victoria .. .. .	8.4	Yugoslavia .. .. .	8.7
Queensland .. .. .	8.7	Switzerland .. .. .	8.9
New South Wales .. .. .	8.7	Finland .. .. .	9.3
		United States of America .. .. .	9.4
		Italy .. .. .	9.9
Japan .. .. .	6.6	Denmark .. .. .	10.0
Israel .. .. .	7.2	France .. .. .	10.7
Canada .. .. .	7.4	Portugal .. .. .	11.1
Netherlands .. .. .	8.2	Hungary .. .. .	11.8
Mexico .. .. .	8.2	Germany, Federal Republic of .. .. .	11.8
U.S.S.R. .. .. .	8.2†	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .. .. .	11.9
Poland .. .. .	8.3	Austria .. .. .	12.6
Australia .. .. .	8.4	Germany, Democratic Republic of .. .. .	13.7

\* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

† Figure relates to 1971.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY

## DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE (EXCLUDING STILL-BIRTHS)

During the year 1973, the children who died before completing the first year of life numbered 1,491 which was equivalent to a rate of 17.07 per 1,000 live births. These figures exclude still-births, which are not included in any of the tables relating to deaths unless specifically stated. The definition of still-birth for registration purposes adopted in 1935, and amended from 1 January 1969, is given on page 103. From 1 January 1968 the criterion for differentiating between a live birth and a still-birth for statistical purposes was slightly changed to accord with international recommendations (see text on page 119).

The death rate is higher for male infants than for female, the rates in 1973 being 19.59 and 14.42 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The rates for each sex are shown in the following table in quinquennial periods since the year 1911 and for the last six years:—

Table 5.36. Infantile Mortality\*, N.S.W.

Period	Deaths under One Year of Age			Death Rate†		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Annual Average—						
1911–15	2,062	1,627	3,689	77.94	64.55	71.41
1916–20	1,918	1,447	3,365	72.54	57.64	65.28
1921–25	1,798	1,384	3,182	64.61	51.98	58.43
1926–30	1,655	1,266	2,921	60.41	48.83	54.78
1931–35	1,075	811	1,886	46.59	37.05	41.95
1936–40	1,109	854	1,963	45.52	36.64	41.18
1941–45	1,147	887	2,034	39.55	32.16	35.95
1946–50	1,163	827	1,990	32.85	24.73	28.91
1951–55	1,049	803	1,852	27.76	22.33	25.11
1956–60	1,023	747	1,770	25.01	19.31	22.24
1961–65	964	721	1,685	22.64	17.88	20.32
1966–70‡	927	641	1,567	21.86	15.95	18.98
Year—						
1968	869	656	1,525	20.76	16.48	18.67
1969	943	682	1,625	21.37	16.28	18.89
1970	1,067	676	1,743	23.60	15.64	19.71
1971	977	733	1,710	19.43	15.21	17.37
1972	977	686	1,663	19.97	14.80	17.45
1973	878	613	1,491	19.59	14.42	17.07

\* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 104.

† Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

‡ From 1 January 1968, includes children whose heart beat after delivery but who did not breathe—see text on page 119.

In 1930 the rate was less than 50 deaths per 1,000 live births for the first time on record; it fell below 40 per 1,000 in 1933, below 30 per 1,000 in 1947, and below 20 per 1,000 in 1963. In 1973 the rate (17.07) was the lowest ever recorded.

During the period reviewed, there has been an unbroken and pronounced excess of the male rate over the female rate, and this excess has tended to increase. In the five years 1911 to 1915 the excess was 20 per cent, and in the five years 1966 to 1970 it was 37 per cent. In 1973 the excess was 36 per cent.

The remarkable improvement which has taken place in the infantile mortality rate in the period covered by the table is due, in large degree, to the measures adopted to combat preventable diseases by health laws and by education, to the rising standard of living, and to the establishment of baby health centres and other means of promoting the welfare of mothers and young children. Most mothers utilise the equipment and facilities for childbirth provided in public hospitals, and in 1973-74, 83,459 babies were born in public hospitals (including private and intermediate wards) in New South Wales—equivalent to 98 per cent of all births in that year. Particulars of these developments are given in the chapters "Health Services" and "Welfare Services".

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY BY AGE

Of the total number of deaths of infants under one year of age in 1973, 67 per cent occurred within a week of birth, 74 per cent within the first month, and 85 per cent within three months. The following table shows the number of deaths at various ages under 1 year in the Sydney Statistical Division and in the whole State, and the rates per 1,000 live births, for the last three years:—

Table 5.37. Infantile Mortality: Age at Death, Sydney Statistical Division and N.S.W.

Age at Death	Sydney Statistical Division						New South Wales					
	Number of Deaths			Deaths per 1,000 Live Births			Number of Deaths			Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Under												
1 week	708	686	614	11.72	11.69	11.53	1,147	1,133	998	11.65	11.89	11.43
1 week	36	35	36	0.60	0.60	0.68	52	54	59	0.53	0.57	0.68
2 weeks	15	17	16	0.25	0.29	0.30	26	25	20	0.26	0.26	0.23
3 "	29	15	20	0.48	0.26	0.38	35	25	28	0.36	0.26	0.32
Total under 1 month	788	753	686	13.05	12.83	12.88	1,260	1,237	1,105	12.80	12.98	12.65
1 month	47	39	50	0.78	0.66	0.94	78	71	77	0.79	0.75	0.88
2 months	48	62	54	0.79	1.06	1.01	83	100	80	0.84	1.05	0.92
3 "	61	41	32	1.01	0.70	0.60	86	67	57	0.87	0.70	0.65
4 "	31	36	31	0.51	0.61	0.58	48	49	44	0.49	0.51	0.50
5 "	20	19	15	0.33	0.32	0.28	34	39	22	0.35	0.41	0.25
6 "	14	9	15	0.23	0.15	0.28	27	21	30	0.27	0.22	0.34
7 "	17	11	15	0.28	0.19	0.28	23	20	24	0.23	0.21	0.27
8 "	10	9	7	0.17	0.15	0.13	17	15	16	0.17	0.16	0.18
9 "	12	8	5	0.20	0.14	0.09	21	15	11	0.21	0.16	0.13
10 "	8	8	6	0.13	0.14	0.11	15	13	12	0.15	0.14	0.14
11 "	13	12	6	0.22	0.20	0.11	18	16	13	0.18	0.17	0.15
Total under 1 year	1,069	1,007	922	17.70	17.16	17.31	1,710	1,663	1,491	17.37	17.45	17.07

Although there has been a remarkable improvement in the mortality rates after the first week of life, the improvement in the death rate during the first week of life has not been nearly as great. The ratio of deaths under 1 week to live births does not, however, provide a valid basis for determining changes in mortality during the first week of life, as deaths occurring during this period are due almost exclusively to the same pre-natal diseases or conditions which cause still-births. It is probable that under improved conditions of pre-natal care and obstetric technique, many infants who formerly would have been still-born are now born alive, but die within a week of birth. Available information regarding still-births (see Table 5.23) suggests that the proportion of still-births is declining. Combined figures for still-births and deaths under 1 week are shown in Table 5.44, and these figures indicate more clearly the saving of life that has occurred.

More skilful attention after birth may decrease the number of infants who die from pre-natal causes, but it is recognised that the rate of mortality among infants in the first week of life will not be reduced appreciably except through increased pre-natal care, and considerable attention is being given to the care and instruction of expectant mothers.

The following table shows the rates of mortality among infants in age groups, in quinquennial periods since 1911 and annually since 1963:—

**Table 5.38. Infantile Mortality Rates\* in Age Groups, N.S.W.**

Period	Number of Deaths per 1,000 Live Births at Age :—							
	Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 1 Month	1 Month and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6 Months	6 Months and under 12 Months	Under 1 Month	Under 3 Months	Under 1 Year
1911-15	23.08	8.79	10.76	12.09	16.69	31.87	42.63	71.41
1916-20	24.28	8.18	9.47	9.68	13.67	32.46	41.93	65.28
1921-25	22.94	7.30	8.33	8.27	11.59	30.24	38.57	58.43
1926-30	23.31	6.56	6.39	7.08	11.44	29.87	36.26	54.78
1931-35	22.67	5.10	3.90	3.64	6.64	27.77	31.67	41.95
1936-40	22.77	4.97	3.46	3.48	6.50	27.74	31.20	41.18
1941-45	20.02	4.33	3.22	3.32	5.06	24.35	27.57	35.95
1946-50	17.68	2.85	2.25	2.50	3.63	20.53	22.78	28.91
1951-55	15.13	2.21	2.01	2.39	3.37	17.34	19.35	25.11
1956-60	14.03	2.02	1.79	2.13	2.27	16.04	17.83	22.24
1961-65	13.07	1.48	1.96	1.96	1.86	14.55	16.50	20.32
1966-70†	12.81	1.26	1.65	1.76	1.49	14.08	15.73	18.98
1963	12.74	1.36	2.00	1.96	1.84	14.10	16.09	19.90
1964	13.14	1.17	2.05	2.06	1.88	14.31	16.36	20.29
1965	12.71	1.22	1.68	1.84	1.67	13.92	15.60	19.11
1966	12.59	1.36	1.53	1.88	1.82	13.95	15.48	19.18
1967	12.04	1.38	1.75	1.76	1.48	13.42	15.17	18.42
1968†	12.67	1.08	1.71	1.64	1.57	13.75	15.46	18.67
1969	13.03	1.33	1.65	1.58	1.30	14.35	16.00	18.89
1970	13.61	1.19	1.63	1.96	1.32	14.80	16.43	19.71
1971	11.65	1.15	1.64	1.71	1.23	12.80	14.43	17.37
1972	11.89	1.09	1.79	1.63	1.05	12.98	14.78	17.45
1973	11.43	1.23	1.80	1.41	1.21	12.65	14.45	17.07

\* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 104.

† From 1 January 1968, includes children whose heart beat after delivery but who did not breathe—see text on page 119.

The improvement has been greatest in the age group 6 to 12 months, followed by ages 1 week and under 1 month, and 3 to 6 months. There has also been substantial improvement in the group aged 1 to 3 months.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY IN SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION AND REMAINDER OF STATE

The next table shows the number of infant deaths and the infant death rates in the Sydney Statistical Division and in the remainder of the State during the last eleven years. (The Sydney Statistical Division was delineated in 1966 to embrace the urban area of Sydney and closely associated surrounding areas—see page 72.)

**Table 5.39. Infantile Mortality\*, Sydney Statistical Division and Remainder of State**

Period	Deaths under 1 Year of Age			Infantile Death Rate†		
	Sydney Statistical Division	Remainder of State	New South Wales	Sydney Statistical Division	Remainder of State	New South Wales
1963	852	821	1,673	18.18	22.07	19.90
1964	848	786	1,634	18.69	22.36	20.29
1965	818	674	1,492	18.22	20.31	19.11
1966	838	654	1,492	18.41	20.27	19.18
1967	824	628	1,452	17.92	19.12	18.42
1968‡	866	659	1,525	18.05	19.54	18.67
1969	922	703	1,625	18.03	20.14	18.89
1970	1,028	715	1,743	19.28	20.36	19.71
1971	1,069	641	1,710	17.70	16.84	17.37
1972	1,007	656	1,663	17.16	17.92	17.45
1973	922	569	1,491	17.31	16.70	17.07

\* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 104.

† Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

‡ From 1 January 1968, includes children whose heart beat after delivery but who did not breathe—see text on page 119.

In the following table, the rates of infantile mortality in the Australian States and in various other countries in 1971 are compared:—

**Table 5.40. Infantile Mortality Rates\*, Australia and Other Countries, 1971**

State or Country	Rate*	State or Country	Rate*
Tasmania .. .. .	13.7	New South Wales .. .. .	17.4
Victoria .. .. .	14.7	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .. .. .	18.0
South Australia .. .. .	15.9	Canada .. .. .	18.8
Australia .. .. .	17.3	Germany, Democratic Republic of .. .. .	18.8†
New South Wales .. .. .	17.4	United States of America .. .. .	19.2
Western Australia .. .. .	19.1	Israel .. .. .	22.9†
Queensland .. .. .	19.2	U.S.S.R. .. .. .	22.9
		Germany, Federal Republic of .. .. .	23.2
		Austria .. .. .	25.9†
Netherlands .. .. .	11.1	Greece .. .. .	27.0
Finland .. .. .	11.8	Bulgaria .. .. .	27.3†
Japan .. .. .	12.4	Spain .. .. .	27.9†
France .. .. .	14.4	Italy .. .. .	28.3
Denmark .. .. .	14.8†	Poland .. .. .	29.5
Switzerland .. .. .	15.1†	Hungary .. .. .	34.9
New Zealand .. .. .	16.7†	Yugoslavia .. .. .	55.2†
Australia .. .. .	17.3	Mexico .. .. .	68.5†

\* Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

† Figure relates to 1970.



The rates for Australia are superior to those in most other countries, but the diversity of definitions of "still-births", and the consequent effect upon the number of live births and deaths under 1 year, renders difficult a true assessment of the relative mortality of infants in various countries.

### CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY

Over the past fifty years, there has been a great decline in mortality from gastro-enteritis and colitis and other diseases of the digestive system, and from infective and parasitic diseases. The mortality rate from congenital malformations and certain diseases peculiar to early infancy has been reduced only slightly. Deaths in this class are mainly due to causes in existence before the actual birth of the infant, and under conditions prevailing in earlier years the infant would probably have been still-born.

The following table shows the incidence of mortality caused by the principal diseases among infants at various periods during the first year of life, comparing the experience in the Sydney Statistical Division with that in the whole State for the year 1973:—

**Table 5.41. Infantile Mortality Rates from Principal Causes of Death, 1973**

Cause of Death*	Inter-national Code Number	Deaths of Children at Ages under 1 Year per 1,000 Live Births					
		Sydney Statistical Division			New South Wales		
		Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 1 Month	Total under 1 Year	Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 1 Month	Total under 1 Year
Infective and parasitic diseases ..	000-136	0.08	0.06	0.32	0.08	0.05	0.38
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases .. .. .	240-279	...	...	0.08	0.02	...	0.10
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs .. .. .	320-389	0.08	0.06	0.30	0.06	0.03	0.31
Pneumonia .. .. .	480-486	0.04	0.08	0.86	0.07	0.09	0.85
Other diseases of the respiratory system .. .. .	460-474, 490-519	...	...	0.17	0.01	...	0.22
Diseases of the digestive system ..	520-577	0.17	0.02	0.24	0.13	0.01	0.18
Congenital anomalies .. .. .	740-759	1.82	0.66	3.72	1.77	0.61	3.52
Maternal conditions .. .. .	760-763	0.92	0.04	0.96	1.05	0.03	1.09
Difficult labour and other complications of pregnancy and childbirth .. .. .	764-773	5.20	0.11	5.35	5.12	0.09	5.26
Anoxic and hypoxic conditions n.e.c. and immaturity unqualified	776-777	2.54	0.08	2.67	2.54	0.07	2.65
Other causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality .. .. .	774, 775, 778	0.38	0.06	0.47	0.37	0.03	0.42
Accidents, poisonings and violence	E800-E999	0.06	0.08	0.73	0.03	0.09	0.87
All other .. .. .	Residual	0.26	0.13	1.45	0.17	0.11	1.24
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>11.53</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>17.31</b>	<b>11.43</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>17.07</b>

\* Classified on the basis of the Eighth Revision of the International List.

The changing relative importance of the various causes of infantile deaths as age advances is shown in Table 5.42, in which the deaths from various causes are shown as a proportion of the total deaths in certain age

groups representing four stages within the first year. In the table, cumulative age groups have been avoided in order to indicate the changing importance of the various causes of death with increasing age.

Of the deaths under 1 week, 95 per cent were due either to congenital anomalies or to "certain causes of perinatal mortality", which includes causes in the mother and conditions due to complications of pregnancy and childbirth, including placental and cord conditions and immaturity. These causes also resulted in 68 per cent of the deaths at ages 1 week to under 1 month. In ages from 1 month to under 3 months, the proportion had fallen to 32 per cent, and, of these, congenital anomalies accounted for 27 per cent. In this age group deaths caused by respiratory diseases, principally pneumonia, accounted for 19 per cent of all deaths, and accidents, poisonings and violence for 14 per cent. At ages 3 months to under 1 year, deaths due to congenital anomalies had fallen to 24 per cent, while deaths due to respiratory diseases and those due to accidents, poisonings and violence rose to 21 and 19 per cent, respectively.

The most marked reduction in the mortality rate has been achieved amongst infants who have survived the first month of life. Deaths of infants aged 1 month and over are mainly due to post-natal influences such as epidemic diseases, diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems, etc., and the decline is due to the effectiveness of the measures taken to overcome these post-natal causes of death.

Table 5.42. Infantile Mortality: Distribution of Causes of Death, N.S.W., 1973

Cause of Death*	International Code Number	Age at Death			
		Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 1 Month	1 Month and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 1 Year
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	000-136	0.70	3.74	4.46	6.55
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases .. .. .	240-279	0.20	...	1.91	1.75
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs .. .. .	320-389	0.50	2.80	3.18	6.11
Pneumonia .. .. .	480-486	0.60	7.48	15.92	15.28
Other diseases of the respiratory system ..	460-474, 490-519	0.10	...	3.18	5.68
Diseases of the digestive system .. .. .	520-577	1.10	0.93	...	1.75
Congenital anomalies .. .. .	740-759	15.53	49.53	27.39	24.45
Certain causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality .. .. .	760-779	79.46	18.69	4.46	0.87
Accidents, poisonings and violence .. ..	E800-E999	0.30	7.48	14.01	18.78
All other .. .. .	Residual	1.50	9.35	25.48	18.78
Total .. .. .	...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

\* Classified on the basis of the Eighth Revision of the International List.

Detailed tables of causes of infantile mortality are published annually in the annual Subject Bulletin *Causes of Death*.

## DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS

There was a steady decrease in the death rate of children under 5 years of age until 1967 when the rate of 4.31 per 1,000 of the mean population under 5 years of age was the lowest then recorded. From 1968 to 1972, the rate fluctuated between 4.5 and 5.0 approximately but in 1973 it fell to 4.02, the lowest ever recorded. The rates in quinquennial periods from 1916 to 1965 and annually since 1963 are shown in the following table:—

Table 5.43. Deaths under 5 Years of Age\*, N.S.W.

Period	Average Annual Number	Rate†	Year	Number	Rate†
1916-20	4,708	19.31	1963	1,987	4.81
1921-25	4,246	17.25	1964	1,991	4.79
1926-30	3,995	15.95	1965	1,831	4.42
1931-35	2,610	11.37	1966	1,798	4.42
1936-40	2,593	12.08	1967	1,723	4.31
1941-45	2,621	10.82	1968‡	1,786	4.52
1946-50	2,442	7.96	1969	1,866	4.68
1951-55	2,328	6.51	1970	2,031	4.98
1956-60	2,168	5.78	1971	1,984	4.69
1961-65	2,026	4.95	1972	1,943	4.45
			1973	1,779	4.02

\* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 104.

† Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population under 5 years of age.

‡ From 1 January 1968, includes children whose heart beat after delivery but who did not breathe—see text on page 119.

Children are more susceptible to the attacks of disease in the earlier years of life than later, and the death rate decreases steadily until the age of 10 years is reached. The high death rate for preventable diseases, in earlier years, was due partly to parental ignorance of the proper food or treatment required, and the decrease in the rate may be attributed to more widespread knowledge of infant hygiene and mothercraft as well as advances in preventive medicine and drug therapy.

## PERINATAL MORTALITY

As pre-natal causes are a common factor in both still-births and the mortality of infants in the first few weeks subsequent to birth, it is of interest to study the combined rate for still-births and the deaths of children who were born alive—a combination which has come to be known as “perinatal mortality”. Statistics of perinatal mortality are shown in the following table on two bases:—

- for still-births (for definition, see page 119) plus early neonatal deaths (children who die within 7 days of their birth); and
- for still-births plus neonatal deaths (children who die within 28 days of their birth).

Table 5.44. Perinatal Mortality\*, N.S.W.

Year	Mortality per 1,000 Live Births and Still-births Combined					
	Still-births plus Deaths under 1 Week			Still-births plus Deaths under 28 Days		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1941-45	49.20	40.50	44.97	54.05	44.05	49.18
1946-50	41.77	32.60	37.32	44.82	35.13	40.12
1951-55	34.30	28.36	31.40	36.62	30.37	33.58
1956-60	31.98	26.47	29.30	34.32	28.09	31.29
1961-65	27.87	24.10	26.04	29.53	25.35	27.50
1963	27.98	24.40	26.23	29.40	25.65	27.57
1964	26.89	23.57	25.28	28.11	24.66	26.43
1965	26.84	22.10	24.54	28.31	23.01	25.74
1966	27.41	21.75	24.68	28.74	23.12	26.02
1967	25.13	20.16	22.73	26.94	21.11	24.10
1968	24.24	20.28	22.31	25.33	21.33	23.38
1969†	27.56	22.85	25.27	29.21	23.79	26.57
1970	30.57	21.86	26.32	31.84	22.93	27.49
1971	25.46	21.19	23.37	26.68	22.24	24.51
1972	25.64	21.62	23.69	26.65	22.77	24.76
1973	24.52	21.21	22.90	26.11	22.06	24.14

\* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 104.

† From 1 January 1969, the definition of a still-birth was amended to include foetuses of 20 weeks gestation. See text on page 119.

## CAUSES OF DEATH

The classification of causes of death in Australia has been based, since 1907, on the classification introduced by the International Statistical Institute in 1893 and revised by international commissions in 1900, 1909, 1920, 1929, 1938, 1948, 1955, and 1965.

The Sixth Revision (1948) of the International Statistical Classification, which was used to classify deaths in the years 1950 to 1957, introduced major changes in the classification and (except for certain causes) affected the comparability of figures for years before 1950 with those for 1950 and later years. The difficulty of making comparisons was increased by the adoption of more flexible rules for the selection of the underlying cause of death where the death certificates contain multiple causes. A detailed classification of causes of death for 1950 according to both the Fifth Revision (1938) and the Sixth Revision (1948) was published in the *Statistical Register* for 1950-51; figures for 1950 are also shown in both bases in comparative tables in Year Book No. 55. The Seventh Revision (1955) of the Classification, which was used to classify deaths in the years 1958 to 1967, was limited to essential changes, and (except for certain causes of death) comparability was not affected significantly by its adoption. The Eighth Revision (1965), adopted for use from 1 January 1968, incorporated many changes which restrict comparability, particularly in the field of heart disease.

The International Classification (Eighth Revision) code number for each cause or group of causes is generally shown in parenthesis in the heading to relevant tables in this chapter.

The following table shows deaths registered in New South Wales during 1973, classified according to the abbreviated list of fifty causes adopted by the World Health Assembly in 1965, and the rates per million of mean population for these causes (more detailed statistics are contained in the annual Subject Bulletin *Causes of Death*):—

Table 5.45. Causes of Death, N.S.W., 1973\*

Abbreviated Classification	International Classification Code Number	Number of Deaths	Proportion of Total	Rate per Million of Mean Population
			Per cent	
Cholera .. .. .	000	...	...	...
Typhoid fever .. .. .	001	...	...	...
Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis .. .. .	004, 006	...	...	...
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases .. .. .	008, 009	75	0.18	16
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .. .. .	010-012	13	0.03	3
Other tuberculosis, including late effects .. .. .	013-019	23	0.06	5
Plague .. .. .	020	...	...	...
Diphtheria .. .. .	032	2	...	...
Whooping cough .. .. .	033	2	...	...
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever .. .. .	034	...	...	...
Meningococcal infection .. .. .	036	8	0.02	2
Acute poliomyelitis .. .. .	040-043	...	...	...
Smallpox .. .. .	050	...	...	...
Measles .. .. .	055	4	0.01	1
Typhus and other rickettsioses .. .. .	080-083	...	...	...
Malaria .. .. .	084	...	...	...
Syphilis and its sequelae .. .. .	090-097	7	0.02	1
All other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	†	94	0.23	20
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue .. .. .	140-209	7,033	17.10	1,492
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature .. .. .	210-239	93	0.23	20
Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	250	623	1.51	132
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency .. .. .	260-269	31	0.08	7
Anaemias .. .. .	280-285	80	0.19	17
Meningitis .. .. .	320	30	0.07	6
Active rheumatic fever .. .. .	390-392	10	0.02	2
Chronic rheumatic heart disease .. .. .	393-398	264	0.64	56
Hypertensive disease .. .. .	400-404	524	1.27	111
Ischaemic heart disease .. .. .	410-414	12,407	30.17	2,631
Other forms of heart disease .. .. .	420-429	1,794	4.36	380
Cerebrovascular disease .. .. .	430-438	6,316	15.36	1,339
Influenza .. .. .	470-474	40	0.10	8
Pneumonia .. .. .	480-486	957	2.33	203
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma .. .. .	490-493	1,579	3.84	335
Peptic ulcer .. .. .	531-533	224	0.54	48
Appendicitis .. .. .	540-543	28	0.07	6
Intestinal obstruction and hernia .. .. .	550-553, 560	113	0.27	24
Cirrhosis of liver .. .. .	571	383	0.93	81
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	580-584	288	0.70	61
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	600	62	0.15	13
Abortion .. .. .	640-645	...	...	...
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium .. .. .	{ 630-639, 650-678	7	0.02	1
Congenital anomalies .. .. .	{ 740-759	436	1.06	92
Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions .. .. .	{ 764-768, 772, 776	225	0.55	48
Other causes of perinatal mortality .. .. .	{ 760-763, 769-771, 773-775, 777-779	602	1.46	128
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions .. .. .	{ 780-796	352	0.86	75
All other diseases .. .. .	{ Remainder of 240-738	3,298	8.02	699
Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	{ E810-E823	1,253	3.05	266
All other accidents .. .. .	{ E800-E807, E825-E949	1,054	2.56	224
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries .. .. .	{ E950-E959	595	1.45	126
All other external causes .. .. .	{ E960-E999	193	0.47	41
<b>Tota .. .. .</b>	<b>000-E999</b>	<b>41,122</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>8,721</b>

\* Classified in accordance with the Eighth Revision (1965) of the International List.

† Numbers 002, 003, 005, 007, 021-031, 035, 037-039, 044-046, 051-054, 056-079, 085-089, 098-136.

The incidence of the individual diseases has varied with the changing sex and age composition of the population, and degenerative diseases associated with ageing now account for a high proportion of the deaths. New drugs and improved preventive measures have greatly reduced the mortality from epidemic diseases and diseases of early childhood, thus increasing the number of persons reaching the higher age groups, where the risk from degenerative diseases is naturally greatest. Of the deaths associated with ageing in 1973, diseases of the heart accounted for 14,465 deaths, malignant neoplasms for 7,033, cerebrovascular disease for 6,316, hypertensive disease for 524, and nephritis and nephrosis for 288 deaths. Altogether, these five causes were responsible for 70 per cent of the total deaths in the State during 1973.

The remainder of this chapter consists of an analysis of the statistics of those causes of death in New South Wales which have special interest or significance.

### INFECTIVE DISEASES

The incidence of diseases classified as infective and parasitic was generally low in 1973 and these diseases caused less than 1 per cent of the total deaths during the year.

The following table, which shows the number of deaths due to certain infective diseases which were formerly responsible for considerable mortality, illustrates the decline in the importance of these diseases over the last thirty-eight years:—

**Table 5.46. Deaths from Certain Infective Diseases**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 137)

Period	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever (001, 002)	Tuberculosis (010-019)	Diphtheria (032)	Whooping Cough (033)	Scarlet Fever (034·1)	Polio-myelitis (040-044) (incl. late effects)	Measles (055)
1936-40	79	5,144	785	410	81	51	152
1941-45	25	4,770	452	336	45	69	160
1946-50	9	4,026	218	140	14	139	142
1951-55	10	2,134	103	32	4	275	77
1956-60	4	1,159	12	14	1	34	49
1961-65	2	820	8	6	1	37	33
1966-70	1	354	2	10	...	7	44
1969	...	57	...	4	...	1	18
1970	...	65	...	...	...	4	4
1971	...	35	1	1	...	1	5
1972	...	38	...	2	...	4	1
1973	...	36	2	2	...	2	4

The decrease in numbers of deaths from these diseases may be attributed to improved hygiene, advances in medical science, and preventive campaigns. Campaigns for the immunisation of children against diphtheria and whooping cough were introduced in the nineteen-thirties, and have received wide-spread acceptance. Immunisation against poliomyelitis was introduced in 1956 for children under 15 years, and extended in 1958 to all persons

aged under 40 years, and subsequently to all persons. Deaths from poliomyelitis in 1963 and later years were all from late effects of the disease. Compulsory examination for the detection of tuberculosis was introduced in 1950; the resultant earlier detection and improved methods of treatment have lowered the number of deaths markedly—there were 36 deaths in 1973 of which 12 were from late effects of the disease.

### MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS

In this subsection, statistics for malignant neoplasms include neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues, to which 675 deaths were assigned in 1973.

Malignant neoplasms are annually responsible for more deaths than any other cause except diseases of the heart. During the year 1973, they accounted for 17.1 per cent of the total deaths in the State.

**Table 5.47. Malignant Neoplasms (140-209)**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 137)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*
	Males	Females	Persons	
1941-45	8,424	8,415	16,839	11.78
1946-50	9,835	9,415	19,250	12.63
1951-55	11,629	10,365	21,994	12.99
1956-60	13,272	11,243	24,515	13.27
1961-65	15,101	12,507	27,608	13.62
1966-70	17,510	13,987	31,497	14.40
1969	3,551	2,867	6,418	14.44
1970	3,793	2,988	6,781	14.97
1971	3,790	3,015	6,805	14.76
1972	3,917	2,974	6,891	14.75
1973	3,966	3,067	7,033	14.92

\* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Although fatal malignant neoplasms occur at all ages, the disease is essentially one of advanced age. Of the persons who died from malignant neoplasms during 1973, 93 per cent were 45 or more years of age and 58 per cent were 65 or more.

**Table 5.48. Malignant Neoplasms: Deaths in Age Groups, 1973**

Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 10	33	13	46	60-64	572	353	925
10-19	27	23	50	65-69	671	376	1,047
20-29	45	27	72	70-74	640	393	1,033
30-34	34	28	62	75-79	489	403	892
35-39	47	41	88	80-84	339	338	677
40-44	81	91	172	85 or more	181	248	429
45-49	168	188	356	Not stated	1	...	1
50-54	254	245	499				
55-59	384	300	684	Total	3,966	3,067	7,033

Although the crude death rate from this cause has been increasing steadily, this is due partly to the greater number of people surviving to the higher ages, at which the risk of death from this cause is greatest. Age-specific death rates for the three years around each census since 1947 are shown below:—

Table 5.49. Malignant Neoplasms: Age-Specific Death Rates

Age Group (years)	Death Rates*					Increase in death rate, 1946-48 to 1970-72, Per cent
	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67	1970-72	
MALES						
0- 4	1.05	0.95	1.09	0.81	0.76	(—) 28
5- 9	0.47	0.69	0.81	0.82	0.86	83
10-14	0.46	0.72	0.78	0.67	0.55	20
15-19	0.96	1.00	0.71	0.93	0.68	(—) 29
20-24	0.88	1.09	0.86	1.06	1.17	26
25-29	1.06	1.48	1.83	1.40	1.45	37
30-34	1.50	2.18	1.90	2.38	2.22	48
35-39	2.68	2.58	3.05	3.59	3.52	31
40-44	4.71	5.18	5.21	5.85	5.59	19
45-49	8.97	9.58	9.90	10.01	11.93	33
50-54	15.65	16.80	17.82	19.05	20.47	31
55-59	25.99	31.05	33.11	31.93	36.63	41
60-64	43.36	47.72	53.00	54.52	61.37	42
65-69	66.07	72.42	78.67	81.87	91.16	38
70-74	96.62	106.02	106.70	118.92	132.93	38
75-79	138.60	142.23	137.19	154.68	181.44	31
80-84	158.22	166.53	172.55	188.80	194.27	23
85 or more	172.12	219.64	227.62	218.72	237.04	38
All Ages— Crude Rate	12.81	13.97	14.50	15.29	16.61	30
FEMALES						
0- 4	0.70	1.09	0.74	0.82	0.68	(—) 3
5- 9	0.46	0.63	0.58	0.60	0.88	91
10-14	0.32	0.39	0.57	0.50	0.60	88
15-19	0.37	0.56	0.45	0.53	0.59	59
20-24	0.46	0.42	0.74	0.69	0.65	41
25-29	1.21	1.41	1.02	1.04	0.89	(—) 26
30-34	1.69	2.54	2.35	1.81	1.91	13
35-39	4.40	4.00	3.83	3.82	3.98	(—) 10
40-44	7.33	6.82	6.86	7.02	7.12	(—) 3
45-49	12.13	12.25	11.22	11.44	12.26	1
50-54	19.74	18.00	16.30	18.33	18.02	(—) 9
55-59	27.61	26.24	23.08	24.89	27.02	(—) 2
60-64	37.03	31.85	32.20	31.46	36.08	(—) 3
65-69	48.63	47.80	46.24	41.83	45.98	(—) 5
70-74	70.66	67.84	58.41	61.60	64.08	(—) 9
75-79	96.55	95.88	81.67	78.53	85.94	(—) 11
80-84	109.70	110.69	110.01	115.17	104.62	(—) 5
85 or more	129.64	141.20	144.90	138.38	132.75	2
All Ages— Crude Rate	12.23	12.44	12.09	12.46	13.03	7

\* Average annual number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population at ages shown.

Note. The sign (—) denotes a decrease.



The age-specific rates for males aged 0-4 years and 15-19 years, and for females aged 0-4, 25-29, 35-44, and 50-84 years, decreased between the 1946-48 and 1970-72 periods. The only age groups showing a much greater proportional increase than the crude rates (for all ages) were 5-9 and 30-34 years for males and 5-24 years for females—age groups in which the number of deaths is small. Neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues cause a large proportion of the cancer deaths at these ages.

While improvement in diagnosis has undoubtedly been responsible for some of the increase in recorded deaths from malignant neoplasms, the decrease in the death rate from infectious diseases with the resultant increase in the number of persons at risk would also have played a part. It is interesting to contrast the movements in the death rates from tuberculosis and malignant neoplasms over the past seventy years; the rates at ten-yearly intervals since 1890 are shown below:—

**Table 5.50. Tuberculosis and Malignant Neoplasms: Death Rates\***

Year	Tuberculosis	Malignant Neoplasms	Year	Tuberculosis	Malignant Neoplasms
1890	11.21	3.68	1940	3.45	11.54
1900	8.93	5.82	1950	2.10	12.48
1910	7.65	7.37	1960	0.45	13.28
1920	6.30	8.56	1970	0.14	14.97
1930	4.52	9.39			

\* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

A classification of deaths from malignant neoplasms during 1973 according to the site of the neoplasm is shown in the following table:—

**Table 5.51. Malignant Neoplasms: Deaths Classified According to Site of Disease, 1973**

Site of Disease	Males	Females	Persons	Site of Disease	Males	Females	Persons
Malignant Neoplasm of—				Malignant Neoplasm of—			
Buccal cavity and pharynx .. ..	100	38	138	Skin .. ..	123	61	184
Digestive organs and peritoneum ..	1,210	1,079	2,289	Brain and nervous system .. ..	101	70	171
Respiratory system	1,184	229	1,413	Other and unspecified sites ..	213	208	421
Breast .. ..	6	546	552	Neoplasms of—			
Uterus .. ..	...	209	209	Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues .. ..	381	294	675
Other female genital organs .. ..	...	212	212				
Male genital organs	440	...	440				
Urinary organs ..	208	121	329	Total .. ..	3,966	3,067	7,033

Fatal malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs (the largest group) are situated most frequently in the stomach and large intestine, the numbers in 1973 being 527 and 777 respectively. The respiratory system was the site of 33 per cent of the fatal malignant neoplasms among men in 1973, compared with only 8 per cent among women. In women the breast ranked next to the digestive organs as the most common site, accounting for 18 per cent of the deaths.

#### DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

Diseases of the circulatory system have accounted for well over half the deaths in New South Wales in recent years—in 1973, the number of such deaths was 22,750, or 55.3 per cent of all deaths. While this group covers a large number of clinically distinguishable conditions, changes in the classification of diseases over the years, and improved certification of causes of death as medical knowledge has increased, make it difficult to assess the relative growth or decline in importance of individual conditions within the group. The total number of deaths caused by diseases of the circulatory system, and the rates per 10,000 of the mean population, are shown in the following table for the last eleven years:—

**Table 5.52. Diseases of the Circulatory System (390-458)**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 137)

Year	Number of Deaths			Death Rate*			Proportion of Total Deaths
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
1963	11,186	9,744	20,930	55.01	48.37	51.71	Per cent
1964	11,762	10,283	22,045	57.04	50.29	53.68	56.2
1965	11,739	10,419	22,158	56.04	50.12	53.09	55.8
1966	12,197	10,828	23,025	57.35	51.27	54.32	56.9
1967	11,862	10,497	22,359	55.03	49.01	52.03	56.8
1968	12,582	11,495	24,077	57.48	52.85	55.17	56.4
1969	12,321	10,935	23,256	55.26	49.34	52.31	57.6
1970	12,794	11,605	24,399	56.31	51.38	53.86	57.2
1971	11,915	11,429	23,344	51.54	49.69	50.62	56.0
1972	12,170	11,153	23,323	51.97 <sub>r</sub>	47.83 <sub>r</sub>	49.91	56.0
1973	11,792	10,958	22,750	49.95	46.54	48.25	55.3

\* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

The group "diseases of the circulatory system" includes diseases of the heart, arteries, veins, and lymphatic system. In 1973, 82 per cent of the total deaths in this group were due to ischaemic heart disease (conditions of the coronary artery) (12,407 deaths) and cerebrovascular disease ("strokes") (6,316 deaths). Since most diseases of the circulatory system are of a degenerative nature (i.e., due to ageing), the majority of deaths from these causes occur at advanced ages—in 1973, 63 per cent were at ages 70 or more, and 84 per cent at ages 60 or more.

## MATERNAL DEATHS

All deaths due to complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium are included under this heading. Maternal deaths are not numerically important, but are nevertheless of special significance. The number in 1973 was 7, corresponding to a death rate of 0.03 per 10,000 females. As the incidence of maternal deaths falls only upon women bearing children, mortality rates are more generally quoted as a proportion of the total live births. The general trend in the mortality rate expressed per 1,000 live births was downward until 1922; in the next fourteen years it was on a higher level, but an improvement occurred in 1937 and has continued. The low rate achieved in recent years has been due to the effectiveness of new drugs, advances in medical knowledge, and better care of mothers in the pre-natal period. The number of deaths of mothers per 1,000 live births in 1973 (0.08) was the lowest ever recorded.

Table 5.53. Maternal Deaths (630-678)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 137)

Period	Number of Deaths				Rate per 1,000 Live Births					
	Including Criminal Abortion		Excluding Criminal Abortion		Including Criminal Abortion			Excluding Criminal Abortion		
	Married Women	Single Women	Married Women	Single Women	Married Women	Single Women	Total	Married Women	Single Women	Total
1936-40	1,040	125	892	60	4.55	12.44	4.89	3.91	5.97	3.99
1941-45	858	81	752	43	3.16	6.97	3.32	2.77	3.70	2.81
1946-50	450	57	418	29	1.36	3.93	1.47	1.27	2.00	1.30
1951-55	263	30	236	17	0.74	2.02	0.79	0.67	1.14	0.69
1956-60	249	35	219	23	0.66	1.87	0.71	0.58	1.23	0.61
1961-65	131	21	120	11	0.34	0.83	0.37	0.31	0.43	0.32
1966-70	92	14	90	9	0.24	0.42	0.26	0.24	0.27	0.24
1969	15	...	15	...	0.19	...	0.17	0.19	...	0.17
1970	19	3	19	1	0.23	0.40	0.25	0.23	0.13	0.23
1971	13	2	11	1	0.15	0.21	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.12
1972	10	...	10	...	0.12	...	0.10	0.12	...	0.10
1973	7	...	7	...	0.09	...	0.08	0.09	...	0.08

Details as to conjugal condition have been recorded annually since 1893. Throughout the ensuing period, the maternal death rate has, except in 1969, 1972, and 1973 when no single woman died, been higher among single than among married women. During the past ten years 41 per cent of the deaths of single women in this group were due to criminal abortion as compared with 4 per cent of the deaths of married women.

The ages of the 7 women who died from maternal causes in 1973 ranged from 19 to 44 years, and of these women three had no previous issue.

Table 5.54. Classification of Maternal Deaths, 1973

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths		Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Sydney Statistical Division	New South Wales	Sydney Statistical Division	New South Wales
Urinary infections and toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium .. .. .	...	1	...	0.01
Haemorrhage of pregnancy .. .. .	...	1	...	...
Ectopic pregnancy .. .. .	1	1	0.02	0.01
Other complications of pregnancy .. .. .	1	2	0.02	0.02
Abortion (excluding criminal) .. .. .	...	...	...	...
Delivery complicated by haemorrhage .. .. .	1	...	...	...
Delivery with other specified complications .. .. .	1	1	0.02	0.01
Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium .. .. .	...	...	...	...
Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis .. .. .	...	1	...	0.01
Puerperal pulmonary embolism .. .. .	...	1	...	0.01
Other and unspecified complications of the puerperium .. .. .	...	...	...	...
Total, excluding criminal abortion .. .. .	3	7	0.06	0.08
Criminal abortion .. .. .	...	...	...	...
Total .. .. .	3	7	0.06	0.08

More than any other cause of death during childbirth, puerperal sepsis can be classified as a preventable disease. Preventive measures and improved treatment have reduced the number of deaths due to this cause from 110 in 1920 to an average of about one per year during the last five years. Criminal abortion was not responsible for any maternal death in 1973.

### VIOLENCE

The classification "External Violence" (E800-E999) includes accidents, poisonings, suicides, and homicides. Deaths from these causes in 1973 totalled 3,095 (including 595 suicides, 2,307 accidents, 95 homicides, and 95 deaths from injuries where it was undetermined whether they were accidentally or purposely inflicted), and accounted for 7.5 per cent of the total deaths in the State. Deaths of males numbered 2,087 and of females 1,008. The death rate from these causes was 6.56 per 10,000 of mean population in 1973, compared with 6.79 in the quinquennium 1969-73.

The number of deaths and the death rates from suicide since 1941 are shown in the following table:—

Table 5.55. Suicide (E950-E959)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 137)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1941-45	864	346	1,210	1.21	0.48	0.85
1946-50	1,151	419	1,570	1.51	0.55	1.03
1951-55	1,426	527	1,953	1.68	0.63	1.15
1956-60	1,650	633	2,283	1.77	0.69	1.24
1961-65	2,087	1,094	3,181	2.05	1.18	1.57
1966-70	2,097	1,082	3,179	1.91	0.99	1.45
1969	405	184	589	1.82	0.83	1.33
1970	406	179	585	1.79	0.79	1.29
1971	397	224	621	1.72	0.97	1.35
1972	429	215	644	1.83	0.92	1.38
1973	394	201	595	1.67	0.85	1.26

\* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

The mode of suicide usually adopted by men is either poisoning, shooting, or hanging. Women, as a general rule, avoid weapons and resort mostly to poison. Of every 100 cases of suicide during the five years 1969-1973, 54 were by the agency of poison (including 16 by gas), 23 by shooting, 11 by hanging, 3 by jumping from heights, 3 by drowning, and 6 by other means. The male mortality rate from suicide is about twice the female rate.

As is the case with suicides, the number of males who die from accidents each year greatly exceeds the number of females. In 1973 the ratio was more than 2 to 1.

**Table 5.56. Accidents (E800-E949)**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 137)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1941-45	4,604	1,789	6,393	6.43	2.51	4.47
1946-50	5,472	2,073	7,545	7.18	2.72	4.95
1951-55	6,842	2,709	9,551	8.04	3.22	5.64
1956-60	6,952	2,784	9,736	7.48	3.03	5.27
1961-65	7,315	3,267	10,582	7.19	3.24	5.22
1966-70	8,056	3,682	11,738	7.34	3.38	5.37
1969	1,561	711	2,272	7.00	3.21	5.11
1970	1,666	771	2,437	7.33	3.41	5.38
1971	1,679	691	2,370	7.26	3.00	5.11
1972	1,530	716	2,246	6.53	3.07	4.81
1973	1,567	740	2,307	6.66	3.15	4.89

\* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Classification of accidents which occurred during 1973, according to the external cause of injury, shows that out of every 1,000 deaths from accidents, 546 were due to road vehicle accidents, 170 to falls, 72 to drowning (including drownings in water transport accidents), 14 to railway accidents, 22 to accidents caused by fire, 16 to accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances, and 13 were caused by electric current. Of the 546 deaths caused by road vehicle accidents, 541 were due to accidents in which a motor vehicle was involved.

Accidents were the principal cause of death amongst males in the age group 1 year and under 40 years, and amongst females in the age group 1 year and under 30 years. They were responsible for 71 per cent of the deaths of males aged 15-24 years. Details relating to road accidents are published in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

## Chapter 6

# PRIVATE FINANCE

### CURRENCY

Under the Constitution, the control of currency, coinage, and legal tender is vested in the Australian Government.

The Australian Treasurer is empowered by legislation to arrange for the making and issuing of coins of specified denominations. The minting of all Australian coins is carried out by the Royal Australian Mint, which was opened in Canberra in 1965.

Before 1910, the right to issue paper currency in New South Wales was vested in private banking institutions by virtue of Royal Charter or special Act of Parliament, and a tax of 2 per cent per annum was imposed by the State on the bank notes current. In 1910, the Australian Parliament authorised the issue of Australian notes, and to prevent the circulation of other notes, declared notes issued by any of the States not to be legal tender, and imposed a tax of 10 per cent per annum on the notes of the trading banks issued or re-issued after 1 July 1911. Under the Reserve Bank Act, 1959–1973, the issue of notes other than by the Reserve Bank of Australia is prohibited.

The issue of Australian notes was controlled by the Australian Treasury until 1920, when control was transferred to the Note Issue Department of the Commonwealth Bank. The Department was managed by a separate Board of Directors until 1924, and from then until 1960, by the authority controlling the Commonwealth Bank. Since 14 January 1960, the Note Issue Department has been controlled by the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank.

The assets of the Note Issue Department must be held in gold, on deposit with any bank, or in securities of the governments of the United Kingdom, Australia, or a State. A statement of the profits of the Department is shown on page 155, and the balance sheet on page 154.

### DECIMAL CURRENCY SYSTEM

In 1959, the Australian Government appointed a Decimal Currency Committee to investigate the advantages and disadvantages of a decimal currency system in Australia and, if decimal currency were favoured, to recommend the most suitable unit of account and denominations of subsidiary currency and the method of introducing the system.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in August 1975.

Following the Committee's recommendations, the Government announced in 1963 that it proposed to introduce a system of decimal currency into Australia. The Currency Act, 1963–1969, the first of the Acts necessary to give effect to the Government's proposals, provided for the existing Australian currency system to be replaced by a decimal currency system in which the monetary unit would be the dollar (\$). The new decimal system was introduced on 14 February 1966, and replaced the £ s. d. system over a transitional period which ended on 31 July 1967.

A Decimal Currency Board was appointed to advise the Australian Treasurer and to supervise certain of the arrangements for the changeover to decimal currency. The Government undertook to pay compensation to the owners of a large proportion of the monetary machines converted for use under the new decimal system.

In the decimal currency system, the monetary unit is the dollar (\$), divided into 100 cents. The par value of the Australian dollar, last notified to the International Monetary Fund (9 September 1973), is 1.09578 grams of fine gold. It was not changed when the Australian dollar was devalued by 12 per cent on 25 September 1974.

Particulars of the decimal coins and notes on issue are given in the next table. The notes are legal tender in Australia for any amount. The cupro-nickel coins are legal tender for any amount not exceeding five dollars, and the bronze coins for any amount not exceeding twenty cents.

**Table 6.1. Australian Decimal Coins and Notes**

Coins				Notes	
Denomination	Diameter (maximum)	Weight (standard)	Composition	Denomination	Colour
	Millimetres	Grams			
Bronze—					
1 cent ..	17.526	2.592	{ 97% copper 2½% zinc ½% tin	\$1	Brown
2 cents ..	21.590	5.185		\$2	Green
Cupro-nickel—					
5 cents ..	19.406	2.828	{ 75% copper 25% nickel	\$5	Mauve
10 cents ..	23.597	5.655		\$10	Blue
20 cents ..	28.499	11.310		\$20	Red
50 cents* ..	31.648	15.561		\$50†	Gold

\* A 12-sided, plain-edged coin.

† On issue from 9 October 1973.

### FORMER CURRENCY SYSTEM

In the pre-decimal currency system, the monetary unit was the pound (£), divided into 20 shillings (s.) each of 12 pence (d.). Particulars of this currency system were given on page 118 of Year Book No. 61.

### AUSTRALIAN NOTES ON ISSUE

Particulars of the Australian notes on issue in 1969 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 6.2. Australian Note Issue

Denomination of Notes		Last Wednesday in June					
£ s. d. Currency System	Decimal Currency System	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
		\$ thousand					
10s.	\$1	37,528	40,400	42,218	43,552	48,487	53,196
£1	\$2	117,281	118,500	119,284	118,451	123,670	130,195
...	\$5	64,088	73,307	81,373	85,283	94,378	103,525
£5	\$10	441,276	474,004	521,061	560,268	639,899	701,083
£10	\$20	447,245	509,271	605,383	691,476	851,381	960,629
£20	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	\$50*	...	...	...	...	...	197,462
£50	...	42	40	38	38	8	8
£100	...	40	37	31	31	19	18
Held by—							
Public	.. .. .	942,632	1,050,359	1,191,682	1,316,451	1,528,620	1,845,329
Banks	.. .. .	164,867	165,202	177,706	182,648	229,222	300,787
Total	.. .. .	1,107,500	1,215,561	1,369,388	1,499,099	1,757,842	2,146,116

\* On issue from 9 October 1973.

## BANKING

The Australian banking system comprises a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia), two development banks, thirteen trading banks, and thirteen savings banks.

Statistics of general banking business are given in respect of (1) the major trading banks, and (2) all trading banks. The "major trading banks" comprise six private trading banks and an Australian Government Bank (the Commonwealth Trading Bank), all of which have interests throughout Australia. The group "all trading banks" comprises the major trading banks, three State Government banks (including the Rural Bank of New South Wales) which trade mainly in their respective States, and three other banks (two of them overseas institutions) whose business is either specialised and limited to a particular area or confined largely to financing overseas trade.

The savings banks comprise the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks, seven private savings banks associated with private trading banks, and two trustee savings banks.

## AUSTRALIAN BANKING LEGISLATION

Banking in Australia, apart from the business of State Government banks, is controlled by Australian Government legislation. The State banks are regulated by State legislation, but are subject to certain provisions of the Australian law relating to the control of gold and foreign exchange.

The current Federal banking legislation, which is described below, was enacted in 1959 and became operative from 14 January 1960. The principal changes effected by the legislation were:—



- (a) the reconstitution of the Central Banking Business, the Note Issue Department, and the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank as the Reserve Bank of Australia;
- (b) the establishment of a new institution, the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, with responsibilities for the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and other activities formerly undertaken by the Commonwealth Bank; and
- (c) the substitution of a Statutory Reserve Deposits system (under which trading banks are required to lodge with the central bank a specified percentage of their deposits) for the Special Accounts system (under which the amounts lodged with the central bank were related to monthly movements in the deposits held by the trading banks).

The legislation replaced by the current legislation is described on page 341 of Year Book No. 56.

#### BANKING ACT

The Banking Act, 1959–1974, which replaced the Banking Act, 1945–1953, regulates the business of all trading and savings banks except the State Government banks. Apart from the substitution of a Statutory Reserve Deposits system for the Special Accounts system and the special provisions for the regulation of savings bank business, the provisions of the new Act are essentially the same as those of the Act it replaced.

Under the Act, banking business in Australia may be conducted only by a body corporate possessing the written authority of the Governor-General. Bodies (such as pastoral companies, building societies, and merchant banks) which transact some banking business, though not engaged in the general business of banking, may be exempted from all or part of the Act. Amalgamations of banks, or reconstructions, require the consent of the Australian Treasurer, but he may not withhold it unreasonably.

Each trading bank must maintain a Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with the Reserve Bank, and must keep in the account an amount equal to a specified percentage of its Australian deposits. This percentage, known as the statutory reserve deposit ratio, is determined by the Reserve Bank. The Bank may vary the ratio, but not so as to increase it above 25 per cent, on one day's notice, and may increase the ratio above 25 per cent on 45 days' notice. A ratio in excess of 25 per cent may be fixed initially for a period of up to six months and may be continued in force for successive periods of three months if notice of extension is given at least 45 days before the end of each period. The same statutory reserve deposit ratio must be applied to each of the major trading banks; for the other non-government trading banks, the ratio may be set below, but must not exceed, the ratio set for the major trading banks. The Reserve Bank is required to inform the trading banks, at least once in every quarter, of the statutory reserve deposit ratio policy it expects to follow.

Interest is payable on the daily balances of the statutory reserves, at a rate fixed by the Reserve Bank with the Treasurer's approval. The rate

has been 0.75 per cent since 1 January 1958. Amounts held in the accounts in excess of the sums required to conform with the ruling ratio must be repaid by the Reserve Bank as soon as practicable.

The Reserve Bank may determine the general policy to be followed by banks in making advances. With the approval of the Australian Treasurer, the Bank may also make regulations to control rates of interest payable to or by the banks or other bodies in the course of banking business.

Authority is given to the Reserve Bank to requisition foreign currency receipts of the banks from their Australian business. The Governor-General may make regulations for the control of dealings in foreign exchange, including the fixing of rates of exchange. Provision is also made for the mobilisation of gold in Australia upon the issue of a proclamation by the Governor-General.

Under the Act, deposit liabilities in Australia have priority over all other liabilities. The Auditor-General is required to investigate the affairs of each bank periodically, and when directed by the Treasurer acting on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank. If a bank advises that its position is insecure, if it is unable to meet its obligations, or if the Reserve Bank, after receiving a report from the Auditor-General, is of the opinion that a bank's position is insecure, the Reserve Bank may investigate that bank's affairs and assume control of its business. Banks must supply prescribed returns and such other information concerning their business as the Reserve Bank directs, but they cannot be required to disclose the affairs of an individual customer.

Savings banks must keep the Reserve Bank informed of their loan and investment policy, and must comply with regulations under the Act prescribing the ways in which depositors' funds may be invested. The provisions relating to savings banks are described in more detail on page 177.

#### RESERVE BANK ACT AND COMMONWEALTH BANKS ACT

The Reserve Bank Act, 1959–1973, established the Reserve Bank of Australia as the Central Bank, imposed duties on the Bank Board in respect of the Bank's monetary and banking policy, and defined the relationship between the Board and the Australian Government.

The Commonwealth Banks Act, 1959–1974, established the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, and placed under its general control the Commonwealth Development Bank, the Commonwealth Trading Bank, and the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

Further particulars of the Reserve Bank and Commonwealth Banking Corporation are given below.

#### RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA

Under the Reserve Bank Act, 1959–1973, the Central Banking Business, the Note Issue Department, and the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia were reconstituted as the Reserve Bank of Australia. The Reserve Bank continues in existence the body corporate formerly known as the Commonwealth Bank, the development of which is discussed on page 342 of Year Book No. 56.

The Reserve Bank is the Central Bank. It controls the note issue, is custodian of Australia's international currency reserves, and exercises controls over trading and savings banks (see above). Most of its central banking powers are derived from the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959-1974. The Bank also acts as banker to the Australian and some State Governments and provides special banking facilities through its Rural Credits Department.

The Reserve Bank is controlled by a Board of Directors which comprises the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank (who are chairman and vice-chairman respectively), the Secretary of the Australian Treasury, and seven other members, of whom a least five must not be officers of the Bank or of the Australian Public Service. The Governor and Deputy Governor are appointed for a maximum term of seven years. Of the seven other members, those who are officers of the Bank or the Australian Public Service are appointed during the pleasure of the Governor-General, and the remainder for a maximum term of five years. The administration of the Bank is controlled by the Governor.

Under the Reserve Bank Act, it is the duty of the Board to ensure that the monetary and banking policy of the Bank is directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia and that the powers of the Bank are exercised in the manner that will best contribute to the stability of the currency, the maintenance of full employment, and the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia.

To assist in achieving effective management of the economy, the Australian Government passed the Financial Corporations Act, 1974, which provides the basis for the examination and, as necessary, regulation of activities in the non-bank financial sector. The Act requires a wide range of financial corporations, whose assets exceed \$1 million, to register with the Reserve Bank and to provide information about their activities to enable the allocation of the corporations to appropriate categories. The corporations are then required to provide statistical information, and those whose assets exceed \$5 million are subject to any controls on asset ratios, lending policy, and interest rates, applicable to their particular category, which may be determined by the Reserve Bank and authorised by regulations. The corporations to which the Act applies include permanent building societies, credit co-operatives, authorised money market dealers, money market corporations, and finance companies (including pastoral finance companies).

The Bank Board must keep the Australian Government informed of the monetary and banking policy of the Bank. In the event of a difference of opinion, the Board must endeavour to reach agreement with the Treasurer. Failing agreement, the Treasurer may make a recommendation to the Governor-General-in-Council who may, by order, determine the policy to be followed by the Bank. The Bank must adopt the policy ordered after the Treasurer indicates that the Government accepts responsibility for that policy and will take such action within its powers as it considers necessary by reason of the policy. Within fifteen sitting days of his advice to the Board, the Treasurer must inform Parliament of the difference of opinion and of the order determining policy.

Statistics of the central banking business (including the Note Issue Department) of the Reserve Bank during recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 6.3. Reserve Bank: Central Banking Business

(including Note Issue Department)

Averages of Weekly Figures (Australia and elsewhere)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	\$ million				
LIABILITIES					
Capital and Reserves .. .. .	62.6	66.2	70.2	66.2	48.3
Special Reserve—					
I.M.F. Special Drawing Rights* .. ..	36.8	106.8	170.7	196.9	185.0
Australian Notes on Issue .. .. .	1,175.6	1,309.4	1,448.6	1,633.2	1,958.1
Deposits of Trading Banks—					
Statutory Reserve Deposit .. .. .	646.9	644.0	589.7	641.6	1,025.9
Term Loan Fund .. .. .	22.6	24.6	49.0	33.2	32.5
Farm Development Loan Fund .. .. .	14.7	26.8	36.1	45.2	10.5
Other .. .. .	8.4	5.9	10.7	5.3	10.6
Deposits of Savings Banks .. .. .	596.1	550.6	745.6	1,200.9	1,311.2
Other Liabilities .. .. .	285.1	399.5	785.1	1,454.2	1,209.5
Total Liabilities .. .. .	2,848.7	3,133.8	3,905.6	5,276.6	5,791.6
ASSETS					
Gold and Foreign Exchange .. .. .	1,043.3	1,492.5	2,774.8	4,122.1	3,767.7
Australian Government Securities—					
Redeemable in Australia—					
Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes .. ..	432.7	292.7	192.9	98.1	72.2
Other Securities .. .. .	817.5	855.5	523.7	406.4	730.2
Australian Notes and Coin .. .. .	10.2	10.5	11.1	19.3	19.2
All Other Assets .. .. .	545.1	482.7	403.1	630.7	1,202.4
Total Assets .. .. .	2,848.7	3,133.8	3,905.6	5,276.6	5,791.6

\* First acquired in January 1970.

The Rural Credits Department, which was established in 1925 as a separate department of the Commonwealth Bank, may make seasonal advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in marketing or processing primary produce. In lieu of making advances the Department may discount bills on behalf of these institutions. Advances for the purposes of the Department may be obtained from the Treasurer and the Reserve Bank; the amount due to the Treasurer at any time may not exceed \$6,000,000.

The aggregate capital of the Reserve Bank amounted to \$49,428,000 and general reserves totalled \$17,689,000 at 30 June 1974.

The balance sheet of each department of the Reserve Bank at 30 June 1974, and an aggregate balance sheet from which inter-departmental accounts totalling \$1,066,058,000 have been excluded, are summarised in the following table:—

**Table 6.4. Reserve Bank: Balance Sheets at 30 June 1974**

Item	Central Banking Business	Note Issue Department	Rural Credits Department	All Depart- ments*
	\$ thousand			
LIABILITIES				
Capital .. .. .	40,000	...	9,428	49,428
Reserve Funds .. .. .	5,568	...	12,121	17,689
Special Reserve—I.M.F. Drawing Rights ..	183,359	...	...	183,359
Australian Notes on Issue .. .. .	...	2,163,761	...	2,163,761
Deposits, Bills Payable, etc. (including Provi- sions) .. .. .	4,940,998‡	24,676	180,614	4,080,229
Total Liabilities .. .. .	5,169,925	2,188,437	202,162	6,494,466
ASSETS				
Gold and Balances held Abroad (including money at short call and Treasury Bills) ..	2,712,450	141,139	...	2,853,588
Other Overseas Securities .. .. .	280,746	126,518	...	407,264
I.M.F. Special Drawing Rights .. .. .	149,943	...	...	149,943
Australian Notes and Coin .. .. .	8,159	...	...	8,159
Australian Government Securities† .. ..	879,987	516,610	...	1,396,597
Bills, Remittances in Transit .. .. .	156,004	...	...	156,004
Premises .. .. .	49,436	2,421	...	51,856
Loans, Advances, etc., and All Other Assets ..	933,200	1,401,750¶	202,162	1,471,054
Total Assets .. .. .	5,169,925	2,188,437	202,162	6,494,466

\* Excludes inter-departmental accounts, \$1,066,058,000.

† Includes Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes.

‡ Comprises Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts of Trading Banks (\$912,778,000), Term Loan Fund Accounts of Trading Banks (\$3,140,000), Farm Development Loan Fund Accounts of Trading Banks (\$3,361,000), Other Deposits of Trading Banks (\$3,370,000), Deposits of Savings Banks (\$1,052,668,000), Deposits of Overseas Institutions (\$144,994,000), and Other Deposits and Provisions for Contingencies (\$2,816,686,000).

¶ Includes interest-bearing deposit with the Central Bank, \$917,783,000.

The annual profits of the Reserve Bank are allocated as follows:—

Central Banking Business: A proportion, determined by the Treasurer after consultation with the Bank Board, to the Reserve Bank reserve fund, and the balance to the Australian Treasury;

Note Issue Department: All to the Australian Treasury;

Rural Credits Department: Half to Rural Credits Development Fund (to be used for the promotion for primary production) and half to the Department's reserve fund.

The profits of the Central Banking Business in the years 1969-70 to 1971-72 were allocated to the Bank's reserve fund and the Treasury in the following proportions:—

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	Per cent		
Reserve Fund .. .. .	41.1	35.4	100.0
Australian Treasury .. .. .	58.9	64.6	...

In the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 the net earnings from the Central Banking Business and the Note Issue Department, after deducting amounts written off Bank premises, were transferred to reserves for contingencies.

The next table shows the net profits of the Reserve Bank, and their distribution in each of the last five years:—

**Table 6.5. Reserve Bank: Net Profits\***

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	\$ thousand				
NET PROFITS					
Central Banking Business ..	8,874	11,292	4,905	...	...
Note Issue Department .. ..	36,343	46,878	25,178	...	...
Rural Credits Department ..	1,856	1,641	1,499	1,298	1,686
Total .. .. .	47,073	59,811	31,582	1,298	1,686
DISTRIBUTION OF NET PROFITS					
Central Banking Reserves ..	3,649	4,000	4,905	...	...
Australian Treasury .. ..	41,568	54,170	25,178	...	...
Rural Credits Department—					
Reserves .. .	928	821	750	649	843
Development Fund ..	928	821	750	649	843
Total .. .. .	47,073	59,811	31,582	1,298	1,686

\* Net profits after deducting amounts written off Bank premises and amounts provided for contingencies—see text above table.

### COMMONWEALTH BANKING CORPORATION

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, which was constituted on 14 January 1960, under the Commonwealth Banks Act, 1959-1974, controls the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Each of the three banks under the control of the Corporation has its own statutory functions and responsibilities and its separate identity within the framework of the Corporation. The Corporation and the banks under its control are guaranteed by the Australian Government.

The Corporation is controlled by a Board of Directors which comprises eight members (of whom one is Chairman and another Deputy Chairman) appointed by the Governor-General for a maximum term of five years

and three ex officio members (the Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director of the Corporation and the Secretary of the Treasury). Apart from the ex officio members, no officer of the Australian Public Service and no director or officer of a bank is eligible for appointment to the Board.

The Board determines the policy of the Corporation and its constituent banks and controls their affairs. Under the Commonwealth Banks Act, it is the duty of the Board to ensure that the policy of the Corporation and the banking policy of the banks under its control are directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia and have due regard to the stability and balanced development of the Australian economy.

The statutory relationship between the Board and the Government, and the procedure to be followed in the event of differences of opinion between them, are similar to those outlined above in respect of the Reserve Bank. The Board must keep the Government informed of the policy of the Corporation and the banking policy of the banks under its control. If there is a difference of opinion which cannot be reconciled, the Governor-General-in-Council may, by order, determine the policy to be followed.

An Executive Committee of the Board, comprising the Managing Director of the Corporation and four other members of the Board, is appointed for each of the three banks under the control of the Corporation. The Chairman of the Board may not be a member of an executive committee, and the Secretary of the Treasury may be a member only of the committee for the Savings Bank. The Committee for a bank must ensure that the bank follows the policy laid down for it and complies with directions issued to it by the Board.

The Corporation is managed, under the Board, by the Managing Director and his Deputy, and each of the banks under the control of the Corporation is managed, under the Managing Director of the Corporation, by a general manager. The Managing Director and the Deputy Managing Director of the Corporation, and the general manager of each of the banks, are appointed by the Governor-General.

The balance sheets of the Corporation and the banks under its control at 30 June 1974 and the profits of the banks in each of the last five years are shown later in the chapter.

#### COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Trading Bank commenced business on 3 December 1953, when it took over the assets, liabilities, and trading business of the General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank. It was brought under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation on 14 January 1960.

The Trading Bank is empowered to carry on general banking business, is required to develop and expand its business, and, subject to the Treasurer's consent, it may arrange for other banks to amalgamate with it. It is subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959-1974, and since 1959-60 has been liable for Federal tax on incomes.

## COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened as a separate department of the Commonwealth Bank, in Victoria, on 15 July 1912 and in the other States within the following six months. Operations in New South Wales commenced on 13 January 1913. The department was established as a separate institution—the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia—on 9 June 1928, but remained under the control of the management of the Commonwealth Bank. The Savings Bank was brought under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation on 14 January 1960.

Since 14 January 1960, the Savings Bank has been subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959–1974. Regulations under this Act (see page 177) prescribe the ways in which savings banks may invest depositors' funds.

The Bank provides housing loans to individuals and building societies at the lowest practicable interest rates. Finance is also made available to local and semi-government bodies to assist in providing roads, water, sewerage, electricity, and other essential services, and to schools, churches and non-profit organisations for various community projects.

## COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Commonwealth Development Bank was constituted under the Commonwealth Banks Act, 1959–1974, and commenced operations on 14 January 1960. It was formed basically from an amalgamation of the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank, and is under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation.

The main function of the Development Bank is to provide finance to primary producers and to persons seeking to establish or develop industrial undertakings (particularly small undertakings), in cases where the granting of assistance is considered desirable and finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. In considering whether to grant a loan, the Bank is required to have regard primarily to the prospects of the borrower's operations being successful, and not necessarily to the amount of security that can be provided. The Bank is also required to give advice and assistance to promote the efficient organisation and conduct of primary production and industrial undertakings. It may not finance the purchase of goods which are not intended for use in the borrower's business.

Finance is provided by the Bank by way of fixed-term loans and hire purchase. At 30 June 1974, the fixed-term loans outstanding amounted to \$242 255,000 (primary production \$203,418,000; industrial undertakings \$38,837,000) and the outstanding balances on hire purchase agreements to \$55,600,000.

The Bank is subject to the Banking Act, 1959–1974, but it is not required to maintain a Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with the Reserve Bank. It must obtain the Treasurer's consent before borrowing overseas or before incurring indebtedness to the Reserve Bank in excess of \$4,000,000.



### BALANCE SHEETS AND PROFITS OF COMMONWEALTH BANKING CORPORATION

The balance sheets of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation and the banks under its control at 30 June 1974, and an aggregate balance sheet from which inter-bank accounts have been excluded, are summarised in the next table:—

**Table 6.6. Commonwealth Banking Corporation and Banks under its Control:  
Balance Sheets at 30 June 1974**

Item	Common- wealth Banking Corporation	Common- wealth Trading Bank	Common- wealth Savings Bank	Common- wealth Development Bank	Total*
\$ thousand					
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Capital .. .. .	...	14,858†	...	61,714¶	76,572
Reserve Funds .. .. .	...	28,934	53,168	35,590	117,692
Balances due to Other Banks ..	...	89,441	...	158,434	89,525
Deposits, Bills Payable, and All Other Liabilities .. .. .	49,853	3,313,631	4,487,289	62,173	7,851,427
Total Liabilities .. .. .	49,853	3,446,864	4,540,457	317,911	8,135,215
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash Balances, Cash at Bankers, and Money at Short Call† ..	1,674	87,907	580,613	4,873	621,364
Statutory Reserve Deposit Ac- count with Reserve Bank ..	...	198,295	...	...	198,295
Australian Public Securities, in- cluding Treasury Bills ..	4,471	519,893	2,370,306	1,968	2,896,639
Loans, Advances, etc. .. ..	...	1,993,780	1,460,218	300,096	3,593,465
Premises .. .. .	41,894	19,012	65,654	...	126,560
Other Assets .. .. .	1,814	627,977	63,666	10,973	698,894
Total Assets .. .. .	49,853	3,446,864	4,540,457	317,911	8,135,215

\* Excludes amounts owing between the banks under the control of the Corporation.

† Includes \$12,859,000 held by the Trading Bank at short call overseas, loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market (Trading Bank, \$28,800,000 and Development Bank, \$3,000,000), cash with Reserve Bank (Savings Bank, \$475,710,000), and deposits with Australian trading banks (Savings Bank, \$99,117,000).

‡ Includes \$4,000,000 transferred during 1959-60 from reserves of the Reserve Bank.

¶ Includes \$10,000,000 transferred during 1959-60 from reserves of the Reserve Bank and amounts provided by the Australian Government (\$20,000,000 in 1961-62 and \$10,000,000 in 1963-64).

The annual profits of the banks under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation are allocated as follows:—

Commonwealth Trading Bank: Half to the Australian Treasury and half to reserve fund;

Commonwealth Savings Bank: Part to State authorities (because of amalgamations with State savings banks), half of the balance to the Australian Treasury, and half of the balance to the reserve fund;

Commonwealth Development Bank: All to the reserve fund.

The next table shows the net profits in recent years, and the distribution of the profits, of the banks under the control of the Corporation:—

**Table 6.7. Banks under the Control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation: Net Profits**

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	\$ thousand				
NET PROFITS					
Commonwealth Trading Bank ..	4,624	4,672	4,602	6,510	3,529
Commonwealth Savings Bank ..	4,225	9,205	10,734	11,914	8,206
Commonwealth Development Bank ..	2,069	1,785	1,493	1,498	1,561
Total .. .. .	10,919	15,661	16,829	19,922	13,297
DISTRIBUTION OF NET PROFITS					
Reserve Funds .. .. .	5,893	7,445	7,551	8,893	6,400
Australian Treasury .. .. .	3,824	5,660	6,058	7,395	4,839
State Authorities .. .. .	1,202	2,555	3,219	3,634	2,059
Total .. .. .	10,919	15,661	16,829	19,922	13,297

The profits shown for the Trading and Savings Banks are after writing down bank premises. Amounts written off, or provided for contingencies, before determining net profit must be approved by the Treasurer.

The Trading Bank became liable in 1959–60 for Federal tax on incomes. The profits shown for the Bank in the above table are after payment of tax.

#### AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Australian Resources Development Bank is wholly owned by the major trading banks, and is authorised by the Banking Act, 1959–1974, to carry on banking business in Australia. It provides finance (by way of direct loans or equity investment, or by refinancing loans made by trading banks) to Australian enterprises to assist them to participate in the development of Australia's natural resources. The Banking Act provides that the structure and ownership of the Resources Bank may not be varied without the written consent of the Australian Treasurer. The Bank commenced operations on 29 March 1968.

The Resources Bank's capital of \$5,250,000 comprises share capital of \$3,000,000 and loan capital amounting to \$2,250,000. The share capital was subscribed by the major trading banks, and the loan capital by the Reserve Bank (\$2,100,000), the Rural Bank of N.S.W. (\$100,000), and the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia (\$50,000). Additional loans (called subordinated bank loans) may be provided by the trading banks (60 per cent) and the Reserve Bank (40 per cent, up to a maximum of \$18,900,000). It is expected that the Reserve Bank's share of the loan capital and subordinated bank loans will be repaid progressively.

Short-term bridging loans may also be made to the Resources Bank by the trading banks and the Reserve Bank.

The Bank obtains funds from the public by accepting term deposits (minimum deposit \$10,000) for periods of four or five years, and by the issue of marketable registered securities (known as Transferable Deposits) in multiples of \$100 for terms ranging from five to ten years. Short-term securities (Negotiable Certificates of Deposit) are issued for periods of 3 to 6 months in amounts of \$50,000 and over. Particulars of the rates of interest offered by the Bank are given in Table 6.29.

Loans made by the Bank are usually for periods of from five to ten years, on terms which require progressive reduction of the principal during the currency of the loan. In general, the minimum loan is for \$500,000. By 30 September 1974, the Bank had approved loans totalling \$674,000,000, and loans and advances outstanding at that date amounted to \$388,000,000.

The net profit of the Resources Bank was \$1,631,000 in 1972-73 and \$1,542,000 in 1973-74. The balance sheet of the Bank at 30 September in each of the last six years is shown in the next table.

**Table 6.8. Australian Resources Development Bank: Balance Sheet at 30 September 1969 to 1974**

Item	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	\$ thousand					
LIABILITIES						
Issued Share Capital ..	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Loans from other Banks—						
Loan Capital ..	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
Subordinated Loans* ..	8,000	25,400	40,000	47,250	47,250	47,250
Bridging Loans ..	5,152	...	5,500	...	...	36,190
Deposits—						
Transferable Certificates of Deposit ..	69,665	115,788	156,036	253,814	256,588	273,339
Overseas ..	...	38,960	73,921	35,333	8,741	9,616
Term Deposits ..	1,252	1,705	1,770	1,719	2,989	2,343
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit ..	...	1,950	1,973	...	...	9,797
Reserve Fund and other Liabilities ..	2,537	5,721	18,610	20,759	19,484	21,310
Total Liabilities ..	91,857	194,774	303,060	364,124	340,302	405,095
ASSETS						
Cash at Bankers ..	330	21	114	134	17	1,095
Loans to Authorised Dealers in the Short-term Money Market ..	100	3,035	9,430	9,970	12,220	13,100
Treasury Notes ..	193	199	196	697	99	200
Loans and Advances ..	90,868	190,382	289,821	337,472	294,650	387,850
Other Assets ..	366	1,138	3,498	15,852	33,316	2,850
Total Assets ..	91,857	194,774	303,060	364,124	340,302	405,095
NET PROFIT						
Total ..	316	592	1,018	2,251	1,631	1,542

\* These loans are subordinate, in right of repayment, to deposits and other funds lodged with the Bank.

## RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the foundation and development of the Rural Bank of New South Wales are given on page 708 of the 1930-31 edition and in subsequent issues of the Year Book.

The Bank was reconstituted in 1947, and restrictions on its lending activities were then removed. It comprises a General Bank Department, which is empowered to conduct general banking business, and a Government Agency Department, which administers various lending activities on behalf of the State Government. Control of the Bank is exercised by three full-time commissioners (one of whom is President) appointed until sixty-five years of age, subject to ability and good behaviour, and two part-time commissioners appointed for a maximum period of five years.

At 30 June 1974, there were 189 branches and 16 agencies of the Bank in Sydney and important country centres. In other places, the Commonwealth Trading Bank acts as agent of the Rural Bank.

## GENERAL BANK DEPARTMENT

The balance sheet and profit of the General Bank Department in the last four years are shown in the following table:—

Table 6.9. Rural Bank: General Department Balance Sheet and Profit

Item	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$ thousand			
LIABILITIES AT 30 JUNE				
Inscribed Stock and Debentures	18,126	18,418	18,821	19,230
General Reserve .. ..	14,360	15,344	16,455	17,691
Special Reserve .. ..	34,709	37,771	41,082	44,850
Deposits, Other Liabilities, and Reserves for Contingencies ..	408,651	474,806	626,650	766,345
Re-establishment and Employment Act .. ..	210	174	133	89
Total Liabilities .. ..	476,055	546,513	703,139	848,205
ASSETS AT 30 JUNE				
Cash and Bank Balances ..	7,395	6,140	6,955	8,986
Money at Short Call or on Short Term .. ..	28,353	41,338	94,320	54,846
Cheques, etc., and Balances with and due by other Banks	22,014	16,063	2,468	14,082
Government and Public Securities .. ..	91,855	112,182	119,370	135,304
Loans and Advances .. ..	290,659	326,793	403,888	563,127
Bank Premises and Sites ..	17,379	20,408	22,333	24,894
Sundry Debtors and Other Assets .. ..	18,400	23,588	53,805	46,966
Total Assets .. ..	476,055	546,513	703,139	848,205
NET PROFIT				
Total .. ..	1,816	1,969	2,221	2,472

One half of the General Bank Department's net profits in each year are paid into the State's Consolidated Revenue Fund and the balance into the Bank's General Reserve.

In terms of the agreement under which the savings business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was amalgamated with the Commonwealth Savings Bank in 1931, the Commissioners of the Rural Bank receive one-half of the profits earned in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Savings Bank. Amounts received in this manner to 30 June 1974, totalled \$48,069,000 of which \$44,850,000 has been credited to a special reserve. The share of the profits received was \$3,310,000 in 1972-73 and \$3,768,000 in 1973-74.

The Bank is required to hold at least twenty per cent of its deposits in cash, bank balances, deposits at not more than six months call, Australian Government securities, and (from 1969) certain New South Wales public authorities' securities (provided they are listed on a recognized stock exchange in Australia).

#### GOVERNMENT AGENCY DEPARTMENT

A Government Agency Department was established under the Rural Bank Act, 1932-1969, with the object of co-ordinating, under the control of a central authority, certain lending activities formerly conducted through State Government departments. The scope of the Department's functions and powers is defined by the Rural Bank (Agency) Act, 1934-1941, in terms of which various agencies have been created.

In respect of each agency, the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy. The cost of administering the agencies is payable to the Bank by the Government, and revenue earnings are payable to the State Treasurer. Collections on account of principal sums due by borrowers (except for building and housing) may be retained by the Department for the purpose of making further advances.

Three of the existing agencies are concerned with building and housing. One of these ceased to make new advances in 1942, when its functions were transferred to the Housing Commission. The Sale of Homes Agency, however, commenced making new advances in 1954, and the Building Society Agency in 1956. The Sale of Homes Agency arranges the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission, while the Building Society Agency makes advances to co-operative building societies from funds allocated to the State under Commonwealth-States Housing Agreements. Further particulars of these agencies are given in the chapter "Housing and Building".

The other agencies within the Government Agency Department are concerned with rural finance. Particulars of their activities are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

The financial operations of the various agencies during the last three years are summarised in the following table.

Table 6.10. Rural Bank of New South Wales: Government Agency Department

Agency	Revenue Collections	Adminis- trative Expenses	Advances		
			Made during Year	Repaid during Year	Outstand- ing at 30 June
\$ thousand					
1971-72					
Advances to Settlers ..	176	186	1,853	540	4,234
Rural Industries ..	693	327	1,889	2,037	19,633
Rural Reconstruction ..	645	1,050	14,870	1,394	27,231
Irrigation ..	5,678	307	1,966	1,271	19,780
Closer Settlement ..	1	...	...	2	32
Building Relief ..	...	...	...	...	1
Sale of Homes ..	8,882	917	25,660	7,111	181,889
Building Society ..	7,989	447	28,575	12,448	160,449
Total, All Agencies ..	24,065	3,235	74,813	24,805	413,249
1972-73					
Advances to Settlers ..	187	176	350	748	3,868
Rural Industries ..	664	360	827	3,273	17,101
Rural Reconstruction ..	1,284	1,496	18,182	4,764	41,210
Irrigation ..	6,544	340	1,644	1,758	19,598
Closer Settlement ..	1	1	...	4	29
Building Relief ..	...	...	...	...	1
Sale of Homes ..	9,707	1,010	14,827	10,373	185,350
Building Society ..	8,894	546	31,424	18,421	173,446
Total, All Agencies ..	27,281	3,929	67,254	39,340	440,602
1973-74					
Advances to Settlers ..	168	201	482	798	3,555
Rural Industries ..	458	435	837	4,825	12,745
Rural Reconstruction ..	1,748	1,550	14,945	8,955	47,363
Irrigation ..	5,429	416	1,954	2,027	17,670
Closer Settlement ..	1	1	...	6	23
Building Relief ..	...	...	...	...	1
Sale of Homes ..	9,393	1,046	1,865	13,652	173,035
Building Society ..	9,656	657	44,294	20,735	197,022
Total, All Agencies ..	26,854	4,306	64,376	50,997	451,413

Amounts advanced and repaid during the year represent capital sums only, but balances outstanding at 30 June comprise principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

It is not possible from the figures in the table to calculate the net profit or loss of the various agencies, as no charge is made for interest on capital resources used in making loans and advances.

### TRADING BANKS

Thirteen trading banks conduct business in Australia. They comprise nine private banks authorised in terms of the Banking Act, the Commonwealth Trading Bank (which is subject to the Banking Act), and three State Government banks (including the Rural Bank of N.S.W.). Of these, eight private banks and two government banks conduct business in New South Wales.

The number of branches and amount of deposits and advances of each bank in New South Wales and Australia in June 1974, are shown below. Large sums held by the banks in the form of cash balances, Statutory Reserve Deposits with the Reserve Bank, and investments in Government securities are omitted from this statement, but the totals for all banks are shown in later tables.

**Table 6.11. Trading Banks: Branches, Deposits, and Advances, June 1974**

Bank	In New South Wales			In Australia*		
	Branches ↑	Deposits	Loans and Advances‡	Branches ↑	Deposits	Loans and Advances‡
		Average of Weekly Figures			Average of Weekly Figures	
		No.	\$ million		No.	\$ million
Commonwealth Trading Bank¶	369	1,293.8	1,031.0	797	2,595.1	1,887.4
Bank of N.S.W. . . . .	399	1,706.1	1,427.5	927	2,893.8	2,383.8
Commercial of Sydney . . . .	283	630.5	565.5	527	1,005.9	775.1
Commercial of Australia . . . .	137	232.6	226.0	522	1,037.0	810.5
National of Australasia . . . .	138	309.0	347.0	732	1,660.9	1,241.7
Bank of Adelaide . . . . .	1	11.7	10.1	97	167.1	110.3
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group . . . . .	262	686.3	679.2	930	2,394.9	1,890.4
Major Trading Banks . . . . .	1,589	4,870.0	4,286.3	4,532	11,754.8	9,099.2
Rural Bank of N.S.W.¶ . . . .	187	657.6	568.4	187	657.6	568.4
Bank of New Zealand . . . . .	1	10.8	9.4	2	14.4	14.1
Banque Nationale de Paris . . . .	2	50.3	39.1	5	79.8	64.3
Banks Operating in N.S.W. . . .	1,779	5,588.7	4,903.2	4,726	12,506.6	9,746.0
State Bank (South Australia)¶¶	...	...	...	36	58.9	193.8
Rural (Western Australia)¶ . . .	...	...	...	71	124.1	161.6
Bank of Queensland . . . . .	...	...	...	8	24.4	18.9
Total, All Banks . . . . .	1,779	5,588.7	4,903.2	4,841	12,714.0	10,120.3

\* Excludes Papua New Guinea.

† Excludes agencies numbering 376 in New South Wales and 1,376 in Australia.

‡ Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

¶ Government bank.

The trading banks' liabilities and assets within Australia in each of the last eleven years are summarised in the following two tables.

**Table 6.12. Trading Banks: Deposits and Other Liabilities in Australia\***

Period	Deposits			Balances Due to Other Banks†	Bills Payable and All Other Liabilities to the Public	Total Liabilities ‡
	Current	Fixed	Total			

Average of Weekly Figures—\$ million

#### MAJOR TRADING BANKS

Year ended June—						
1964	2,847.0	1,338.4	4,185.4	22.0	81.7	4,289.1
1965	2,995.0	1,678.6	4,673.7	23.6	101.4	4,798.7
1966	2,983.8	1,943.3	4,927.0	38.3	128.7	5,094.0
1967	3,157.3	2,086.7	5,244.0	26.1	141.1	5,411.2
1968	3,328.4	2,274.6	5,603.1	26.8	134.1	5,763.9
1969	3,560.9	2,515.9	6,076.7	69.2	152.8	6,298.7
1970	3,807.2	2,809.7	6,616.8	156.7	219.2	6,992.7
1971	3,907.9	2,922.9	6,830.7	260.9	297.2	7,388.7
1972	4,104.8	3,413.5	7,518.3	329.3	333.2	8,180.7
1973	4,969.8	4,428.5	9,398.3	363.0	386.8	10,148.1
1974	5,683.7	6,063.7	11,747.5	378.1	622.7	12,748.3
Month of June—						
1964	2,879.1	1,499.1	4,378.2	23.1	85.1	4,486.4
1965	2,955.3	1,791.1	4,746.4	34.6	124.0	4,904.9
1966	2,989.9	2,002.6	4,992.4	25.8	139.2	5,157.4
1967	3,135.7	2,129.1	5,264.8	30.3	129.5	5,424.5
1968	3,396.1	2,301.8	5,697.9	41.5	147.1	5,886.6
1969	3,623.9	2,653.2	6,277.1	99.2	174.9	6,551.2
1970	3,768.7	2,854.6	6,623.2	244.0	281.8	7,149.1
1971	3,984.7	2,927.4	6,912.0	305.0	351.0	7,568.0
1972	4,286.4	3,432.9	7,719.3	354.3	371.9	8,445.4
1973	5,546.2	4,774.7	10,321.0	330.4	510.0	11,161.5
1974	5,311.8	6,443.0	11,754.8	644.5	876.9	13,276.3

#### ALL TRADING BANKS

Year ended June—						
1964	3,007.3	1,422.7	4,430.0	25.9	173.9	4,629.8
1965	3,167.2	1,784.7	4,951.9	28.5	203.9	5,184.3
1966	3,158.7	2,073.0	5,231.7	46.1	239.9	5,517.7
1967	3,351.1	2,226.9	5,578.0	35.7	262.9	5,876.6
1968	3,536.1	2,442.5	5,978.6	37.9	267.2	6,283.8
1969	3,784.1	2,706.0	6,490.2	80.2	295.6	6,866.0
1970	4,040.6	3,039.4	7,080.0	169.4	371.5	7,620.9
1971	4,151.2	3,188.7	7,339.8	274.9	465.1	8,079.8
1972	4,459.5 <sup>r</sup>	3,793.0 <sup>r</sup>	8,252.5 <sup>r</sup>	352.5 <sup>r</sup>	523.3 <sup>r</sup>	9,128.3 <sup>r</sup>
1973	5,289.1	4,800.0	10,089.1	380.8	584.4	11,054.3
1974	6,093.3	6,543.2	12,636.5	401.7	848.6	13,886.8
Month of June—						
1964	3,044.5	1,604.8	4,649.3	26.7	180.5	4,856.5
1965	3,128.7	1,909.7	5,038.4	39.4	229.6	5,307.4
1966	3,172.4	2,136.0	5,308.4	35.0	253.9	5,597.3
1967	3,338.9	2,274.8	5,613.7	39.6	256.1	5,909.4
1968	3,614.0	2,472.9	6,086.9	54.2	284.5	6,425.6
1969	3,855.1	2,850.5	6,705.6	111.5	322.2	7,139.3
1970	4,001.8	3,097.2	7,098.9	257.7	439.4	7,796.0
1971	4,254.7	3,176.5	7,431.2	320.8	526.1	8,278.0
1972	4,580.0	3,742.1	8,322.1	372.0	559.3	9,253.4
1973	5,920.3	5,152.2	11,072.5	351.0	726.3	12,149.7
1974	5,728.1	6,985.9	12,714.0	669.2	1,185.3	14,568.4

\* Includes Papua New Guinea for June 1973 and earlier periods.

† Includes short-term loans from Reserve Bank.

‡ Excludes shareholders' funds.



Table 6.13. Trading Banks: Assets in Australia\*

Period	Cash Items	Government Securities		Other (including local and semi-govt.) Securities	Statutory Reserve Deposit with Reserve Bank	Loans to Authorised Dealers in Short-term Money Market	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted†	Other Assets‡	Total Assets within Australia
		Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes	Other						

Average of Weekly Figures—\$ million

## MAJOR TRADING BANKS

Year ended June—									
1964	137.1	109.6	866.2	69.0	530.3	64.4	2,212.7	299.0	4,288.3
1965	144.6	114.1	932.3	76.6	700.6	74.6	2,430.1	299.4	4,772.5
1966	160.8	87.7	987.4	81.6	606.8	70.6	2,708.7	339.6	5,043.2
1967	152.4	85.4	1,169.4	91.3	475.1	82.3	2,970.8	398.3	5,424.9
1968	153.5	84.5	1,190.9	103.2	478.6	75.3	3,350.3	392.9	5,829.2
1969	152.6	92.3	1,244.0	119.4	521.5	87.8	3,733.6	433.1	6,384.4
1970	157.0	118.9	1,256.1	144.6	645.0	95.5	4,161.6	488.4	7,067.0
1971	168.7	218.7	1,153.5	168.5	642.0	93.9	4,505.0	599.4	7,549.9
1972	179.2	262.7	1,506.2	229.9	587.4	146.0	4,911.5	641.1	8,464.0
1973	188.1	448.9	2,113.9	281.2	636.6	164.8	5,922.6	750.3	10,506.4
1974	230.3	251.2	2,198.6	346.9	1,021.0	123.7	8,066.0	961.9	13,199.6
Month of June—									
1964	136.1	50.4	865.3	73.0	677.7	56.6	2,333.2	274.9	4,467.2
1965	159.9	20.6	871.2	79.3	656.1	77.4	2,631.1	331.6	4,827.1
1966	150.2	38.5	1,019.0	87.1	472.6	61.0	2,844.6	417.1	5,090.1
1967	160.0	24.1	1,065.8	95.9	474.0	73.5	3,180.9	397.2	5,471.5
1968	150.4	25.1	1,071.8	107.6	456.5	74.0	3,597.7	441.4	5,924.4
1969	149.4	47.5	1,240.6	131.7	565.9	77.9	3,952.2	443.3	6,608.5
1970	162.2	51.5	1,142.1	150.8	676.7	74.4	4,400.9	556.0	7,214.6
1971	170.9	108.1	1,193.4	180.7	617.8	118.0	4,770.0	630.5	7,789.2
1972	178.3	110.5	1,542.6	247.0	555.7	205.6	5,257.0	614.1	8,710.7
1973	200.1	184.0	2,001.2	304.8	780.8	119.1	7,087.6	792.0	11,469.6
1974	256.1	72.4	1,929.7	363.6	1,026.9	27.4	9,099.2	1,177.4	13,952.7

## ALL TRADING BANKS

Year ended June—									
1964	143.6	114.5	929.7	78.3	531.4	73.9	2,487.9	326.3	4,685.5
1965	151.7	121.0	1,017.7	83.6	701.6	85.1	2,732.0	328.6	5,221.2
1966	170.7	89.1	1,080.7	91.7	607.8	83.8	3,040.1	371.6	5,535.4
1967	161.7	89.3	1,284.4	103.0	476.1	98.5	3,319.3	430.0	5,962.1
1968	164.4	92.8	1,309.3	117.0	479.8	89.7	3,751.0	426.8	6,430.9
1969	162.9	99.3	1,375.6	140.6	522.9	107.5	4,158.9	469.6	7,037.2
1970	168.2	126.7	1,393.6	170.1	646.9	120.3	4,634.5	528.7	7,788.9
1971	179.4	225.3	1,303.2	195.7	644.0	120.4	5,028.2	647.0	8,343.2
1972	194.6	268.7	1,675.5	260.2	589.6	177.6	5,490.1	696.6	9,352.9
1973	200.0	457.1	2,314.1	317.2	639.9	196.4	6,617.8	823.7	11,566.0
1974	244.5	258.7	2,411.3	398.5	1,025.8	154.6	8,969.0	1,046.1	14,508.7
Month of June—									
1964	144.0	53.4	959.1	80.8	678.8	67.3	2,609.9	302.8	4,896.0
1965	168.4	22.2	952.0	84.8	657.2	93.7	2,955.1	363.1	5,296.5
1966	162.8	40.0	1,116.6	98.6	473.5	74.8	3,182.8	449.9	5,598.9
1967	172.3	24.6	1,187.0	105.0	475.2	88.8	3,547.8	430.1	6,030.8
1968	161.4	27.5	1,188.5	123.7	457.8	87.7	4,019.8	477.2	6,543.6
1969	158.5	52.9	1,389.6	154.2	567.6	94.9	4,383.6	481.2	7,282.4
1970	171.9	54.3	1,275.2	175.4	678.7	102.8	4,902.6	599.6	7,960.5
1971	181.8	110.8	1,339.5	207.1	619.8	142.0	5,316.8	682.1	8,599.9
1972	190.1	116.7	1,702.9	272.8	558.2	249.8	5,875.7	677.6	9,643.7
1973	213.6	189.0	2,221.0	344.5	784.7	149.6	7,856.2	864.3	12,622.9
1974	273.0	79.8	2,084.3	417.6	1,032.6	65.4	10,120.3	1,276.6	15,349.6

\* Includes Papua New Guinea for June 1973 and earlier periods.

† Excludes loans to authorised dealers in short-term money market. Includes term loans and farm development loans.

‡ Includes Term Loan Fund and Farm Development Loan Fund Accounts with Reserve Bank.

Deposits on current account may be withdrawn on demand; for the most part they do not bear interest, but some of them (including some deposits of governments and of other banks, and the deposits of some non-profit organisations) are interest-bearing. Fixed deposits bear interest, and are made for fixed terms of up to forty-eight months. In June 1974, total deposits in Australia with the major trading banks amounted to \$11,754,841,000, of which current not-bearing-interest deposits represented 41 per cent, current bearing-interest deposits 5 per cent, and fixed deposits 55 per cent; government balances included in the total deposits amounted to \$468,849,000, of which current not-bearing-interest deposits represented 10 per cent, current bearing-interest deposits 14 per cent, and fixed deposits 76 per cent.

Balances due to other banks include short-term loans from the Reserve Bank. These loans have been made in conjunction with the operation of the Statutory Reserve Deposit system, in order to avoid rigidity in that system.

Cash items of the major trading banks in June 1974, comprised gold coin (\$15,000), other coin (\$15,542,000), Australian notes (\$233,776,000), and balances (other than Statutory Reserve Deposits, Term Loan Funds and Farm Development Loan Funds) with the Reserve Bank (\$6,776,000). Treasury Notes and Treasury Bills are short-term Australian Government securities which may be re-discounted at the Reserve Bank; by June 1967, Treasury Notes had displaced Treasury Bills from the trading banks' portfolios.

The Statutory Reserve Deposit with the Reserve Bank represents the funds which trading banks have been required to hold with the Central Bank under the Statutory Reserve Deposit system (see page 150). The Reserve Deposits are used, in conjunction with a liquidity convention (the L.G.S. ratio described below), as a means of control over bank credit. The statutory reserve deposit ratio (the ratio between the funds required to be held on deposit with the Reserve Bank and banks' total Australian deposits) was fixed at 16.5 per cent on 14 January 1960. Changes in the ratio in recent years are shown below:—

<i>Date of Change</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Date of Change</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Date of Change</i>	<i>Ratio</i>
	Per cent		Per cent		Per cent
1965—		1969—		1974—	
Apr. 5 .. 14.8		Aug. 18 .. 9.5		June 13 .. 8.25	
May 5 .. 13.8		Oct. 3 .. 10.0		June 20 .. 7.5	
Dec. 7 .. 12.8		1970—		July 9 .. 6.9	
		Sept. 29 .. 9.4		July 12 .. 6.0	
1966—		1971—		July 24 .. 5.5	
Apr. 5 .. 10.4		Apr. 15 .. 8.9		Aug. 29 .. 5.0	
Apr. 26 .. 9.4		Dec. 20 .. 7.1		Sep. 25 .. 4.0	
Dec. 6 .. 8.9		1972—		Oct. 10 .. 3.0	
		Nov. 8 .. 6.6		1975—	
1968—		1973—		July 16 .. 4.0	
Feb. 19 .. 8.4		Apr. 17 .. 7.1		July 17 .. 3.6	
Apr. 9 .. 8.0		Apr. 30 .. 7.6		Aug. 5 .. 4.6	
Oct. 23 .. 8.5		Aug. 2 .. 8.0		Sep. 16 .. 5.6	
Nov. 15 .. 9.0		Aug. 28 .. 9.0			

The reductions in the statutory reserve deposit ratio in December 1966, February and April 1968, November 1972, and 17 July 1975, and part of the reductions in May 1965 (0.4 per cent), on 5 April 1966 (0.9 per cent), and on 20 December 1971 (0.8 per cent), were made to permit transfers of funds from the banks' Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts to their Term Loan Fund accounts or Farm Development Loan Fund accounts with the Central Bank. The movement shown for 2 August 1973 is the net effect of an increase in the ratio of 1 per cent and a decrease of 0.6 per cent to permit transfers as described above.

The Central Bank implements its Statutory Reserve policy in conjunction with a convention, established in its present form in 1956, by agreement between the Central Bank and the trading banks. The trading banks agreed to endeavour to observe a minimum ratio of liquid assets plus government securities to total deposits (known as the L.G.S. ratio) and, if necessary, to borrow temporarily from the Central Bank (at penal rates if considered justified) to maintain this ratio. The Central Bank undertook to administer the Statutory Reserves so that trading banks would be able to maintain the L.G.S. ratio above the minimum if their lending was in accord with Central Bank credit policy. The agreed minimum L.G.S. ratio was initially 14 per cent but was increased to 16 per cent in 1959 and 18 per cent in April 1962.

Loans, advances, and bills discounted mainly comprise overdrafts repayable on demand. They also include (inter alia) fixed-term loans made from two categories of revolving funds held in accounts with the Reserve Bank and (since 1967) personal loans repayable by instalments and short-term mortgage and bridging loans. The revolving funds are Term Loan Funds (established in April 1962), from which loans are made for fixed terms (ranging from about three to eight years) for capital expenditure, and Farm Development Loan Funds (established in April 1966), from which loans are made for fixed terms (usually for periods of up to fifteen years) for farm development and, since November 1972, for a wider range of purposes such as the purchase of rural properties, debt reconstruction, and assistance in retaining farming enterprises where death of the proprietor creates financial difficulties. Approximately two-thirds of the funds for the accounts were provided from the banks' Statutory Reserve Deposits, and one-third from their liquid assets and government securities. The balances in the trading banks' Fund accounts with the Reserve Bank in June of each of the last five years are shown in Table 6.3; the balances outstanding on loans made from the accounts are shown for the last six years in Table 6.14.

Particulars of new and increased lending commitments in Australia in each of the last six years, and of overdraft limits and advances outstanding at the end of each of these years, are given in respect of the major trading banks in the following table:—

**Table 6.14. Major Trading Banks: New and Increased Lending Commitments, Overdraft Limits, and Advances Outstanding, Australia\***

Year ended Second Wednesday of July	New and Increased Lending Commitments in Year†			Amount Outstanding at end of Year			
	Term Loans	Farm Development Loans	Other Loans, Advances, etc. †¶	Overdraft Limits †¶§	Loans, Advances, etc.		
					Term Loans	Farm Development Loans	Other Loans, Advances, etc. †¶
\$ million							
1969	193.2	30.0	1,611.0	5,295.2	367.7	66.6	3,464.9
1970	247.3	20.0	1,697.0	5,595.8	492.7	79.4	3,722.2
1971	204.9	25.8	1,853.3	5,984.1	606.1	89.6	4,032.1
1972	263.6	48.6	2,771.8	7,023.9 <sup>r</sup>	722.5	113.0	4,429.1
1973	290.8	173.3	5,256.3	9,558.6	727.6	215.4	6,209.7
1974	386.1	79.2	4,308.1	10,439.4	907.5	267.0	7,676.1

\* Includes Papua New Guinea for July 1973 and earlier periods.

† Compiled by Reserve Bank of Australia.

‡ Mainly overdrafts.

¶ Excludes temporary advances to woolbuyers and loans to authorised dealers in short-term money market.

§ Excludes term loans and farm development loans.

New and increased lending commitments (mainly new and increased overdraft limits) represent the gross new lending approved by the banks. Broad estimates of cancellations and reductions of existing overdraft limits in a year may be made by subtracting the overdraft limits outstanding at the end of the year from the sum of (a) overdraft limits outstanding at the end of the previous year and (b) new and increased lending commitments in respect of "Other Loans, Advances, etc." entered into in the year. Movements in overdraft limits from year to year show the net addition to these limits in the year; estimates of unused overdraft limits at the end of each year may be made by subtracting "Other Loans, Advances, etc." outstanding from the overdraft limits outstanding.

Important factors affecting the level of deposits of the trading banks are movements in international reserves, changes in government expenditure, and the advance policy followed by the banks themselves. The level of advances is determined largely by the demand for overdraft accommodation, the liquidity of the trading banks (which may be modified by Central Bank action), and the advance policy of the banks. Advances tend to follow a seasonal pattern contrary to that of deposits, but as many advances are non-seasonal and as the seasonal demand for advances is weaker when export incomes are high, the fluctuations are usually not as pronounced.

The next table shows, in respect of the major trading banks, the ratio of not-bearing-interest deposits and of various classes of assets to total deposits in Australia in recent years:—

Table 6.15. Major Trading Banks: Ratios in Australia\*

Month of June	Deposits Not Bearing Interest	Liquid Assets and Government Securities			Statutory Reserve with Central Bank	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted
		Cash Items	Australian and State Government Securities			
			Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes	Other		
Ratio per cent to Total Deposits—Average of Weekly Figures						
1964	59.8	3.1	1.2	19.8	15.5	53.3
1965	55.9	3.4	0.4	18.4	13.8	55.4
1966	53.5	3.0	0.8	20.4	9.5	57.0
1967	53.5	3.0	0.5	20.2	9.0	60.4
1968	53.0	2.6	0.4	18.8	8.0	63.1
1969	51.4	2.4	0.8	19.8	9.0	63.0
1970	51.0	2.4	0.8	17.2	10.2	66.4
1971	51.1	2.5	1.6	17.3	8.9	69.0
1972	49.7	2.3	1.4	20.0	7.2	68.1
1973	48.6	1.9	1.8	19.4	7.6	68.7
1974	40.7	2.2	0.6	16.4	8.7	77.4

\*Excludes Papua New Guinea from July 1973.

#### TRADING BANK DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the deposits and advances in New South Wales of the trading banks listed in Table 6.11 are shown below. The business of the banks is conducted on an Australia-wide basis and little significance attaches to the cash balances, Government securities, etc., held by the banks in any one State; hence such figures have been omitted from the table.

Table 6.16. Trading Banks: Deposits and Advances in New South Wales

Period	Deposits				Total Deposits	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted*
	Current		Fixed			
	Australian and State Governments	Other	Australian and State Governments	Other		
	Average of Weekly Figures—\$ million					

## MAJOR TRADING BANKS

<b>Year ended</b>						
<b>June—</b>						
1964	27.8	1,106.0	53.8	448.9	1,636.5	910.2
1965	24.8	1,170.5	65.3	574.0	1,834.6	1,004.8
1966	24.1	1,154.6	75.1	681.4	1,935.2	1,142.7
1967	24.6	1,209.8	67.9	722.5	2,024.8	1,262.6
1968	18.8	1,278.6	94.9	795.6	2,187.9	1,418.5
1969	14.5	1,391.3	108.3	869.4	2,383.5	1,581.6
1970	17.8	1,498.3	135.4	961.2	2,612.8	1,784.0
1971	22.3	1,564.6	136.0	1,060.2	2,783.1	1,912.3
1972	20.2	1,659.3	144.8	1,263.9	3,088.3	2,092.2
1973	22.7	2,013.1	156.4	1,689.8	3,882.1	2,710.3
1974	28.5	2,286.1	192.8	2,287.3	4,794.9	3,824.2
<b>Month of</b>						
<b>June—</b>						
1964	22.0	1,117.6	68.1	498.8	1,706.5	982.4
1965	31.4	1,160.1	71.5	624.4	1,887.4	1,105.1
1966	17.2	1,155.5	69.6	702.0	1,944.3	1,201.3
1967	23.4	1,209.6	68.4	740.6	2,041.9	1,341.9
1968	21.4	1,311.8	88.5	810.4	2,232.1	1,507.0
1969	19.8	1,425.3	104.9	918.2	2,468.2	1,705.6
1970	29.8	1,488.8	138.7	988.1	2,645.4	1,884.9
1971	67.2	1,586.7	84.6	1,110.5	2,848.9	2,017.0
1972	33.5	1,731.7	105.3	1,300.0	3,170.5	2,302.1
1973	51.0	2,253.6	153.2	1,778.5	4,236.3	3,304.3
1974	46.9	2,105.9	115.8	2,601.4	4,870.0	4,286.3

## ALL TRADING BANKS

<b>Year ended</b>						
<b>June—</b>						
1964	40.6	1,206.4	80.9	489.3	1,817.2	1,088.6
1965	39.4	1,279.4	98.9	623.8	2,041.6	1,191.0
1966	41.0	1,260.5	114.0	742.8	2,158.3	1,338.6
1967	42.6	1,326.8	101.9	793.5	2,264.7	1,463.8
1968	35.7	1,406.0	135.0	878.4	2,455.1	1,650.5
1969	27.8	1,535.0	153.7	962.8	2,679.3	1,825.4
1970	31.8	1,650.7	191.2	1,068.1	2,941.8	2,057.4
1971	38.4	1,723.9	197.6	1,192.6	3,152.5	2,209.2
1972	38.2	1,837.4	212.9	1,425.7	3,514.3	2,422.0
1973	43.3	2,227.8	228.9	1,885.1	4,385.2	3,094.4
1974	65.1	2,553.9	279.6	2,563.5	5,462.1	4,338.9
<b>Month of</b>						
<b>June—</b>						
1964	35.8	1,222.6	110.5	542.1	1,911.0	1,152.9
1965	49.8	1,270.3	109.5	679.3	2,108.9	1,302.4
1966	38.2	1,264.3	105.5	766.8	2,174.7	1,399.0
1967	43.9	1,336.4	101.9	815.5	2,297.7	1,551.5
1968	41.6	1,444.8	124.9	896.7	2,507.9	1,753.2
1969	32.4	1,581.0	147.9	1,018.7	2,780.0	1,956.5
1970	47.2	1,642.3	192.1	1,104.0	2,985.6	2,172.1
1971	96.7	1,759.8	124.3	1,249.7	3,230.5	2,326.7
1972	59.5	1,924.3	153.0	1,479.8	3,616.7	2,657.0
1973	85.3	2,504.1	221.2	1,979.5	4,790.1	3,741.2
1974	95.0	2,367.0	160.9	2,965.8	5,588.7	4,903.2

\* Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

## CLASSIFICATION OF TRADING BANK ADVANCES AND DEPOSITS

The following classification of trading bank advances outstanding in Australia in July 1973 and 1974 has been compiled from returns supplied by the major trading banks listed in Table 6.11:—

Table 6.17. Major Trading Banks: Classification of Advances\* Outstanding, Australia†

Classification	Advances* Outstanding on Second Wednesday in July in—			
	1973		1974	
	Term Loans‡	Total	Term Loans‡	Total
\$ million				
<b>Resident Borrowers—</b>				
<b>Business Advances—</b>				
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying—				
Sheep Grazing .. .. .	90.3	321.3	105.6	333.7
Wheat Growing .. .. .	41.2	132.8	47.7	135.1
Dairying and Pig Raising .. .. .	51.5	135.1	56.1	143.7
Other .. .. .	153.3	461.3	191.0	548.9
Total .. .. .	336.2‡	1,050.6	400.3‡	1,161.4
Manufacturing .. .. .	218.1	970.1	261.5	1,460.1
Transport, Storage, and Communication	24.6	125.8	21.9	165.2
Finance—				
Building and Housing Societies .. .. .	...	89.8	...	78.4
Pastoral Finance Companies .. .. .	2.5	23.0	2.1	70.4
Hire Purchase and other Finance Companies .. .. .	7.4	132.0	14.6	203.9
Other .. .. .	2.2	330.2	2.2	232.3
Total .. .. .	12.1	574.9	18.9	585.1
Commerce—				
Retail Trade .. .. .	17.1	448.3	27.4	558.0
Wholesale Trade .. .. .	32.2	348.5	34.6	479.4
Temporary Advances to Woolbuyers .. .. .	...	153.3	...	173.6
Total .. .. .	49.3	950.1	62.0	1,211.0
Building and Construction .. .. .	8.2	293.1	17.9	344.4
Other Businesses: Mining .. .. .	221.9	388.6	284.9	448.6
Other .. .. .	64.3	976.2	91.7	1,167.1
Unclassified .. .. .	2.4	104.9	3.5	86.5
Total Business Advances—				
Companies .. .. .	578.0¶	3,530.6	744.0¶	4,533.5
Other .. .. .	143.7¶	1,903.7	151.5¶	2,095.8
Total .. .. .	937.1‡	5,434.3	1,162.5‡	6,629.3
Advances to Public Authorities .. .. .	0.3	50.4	0.3	96.2
Personal Advances (main purpose)—				
For Building or Purchasing Own Home .. .. .	0.3	475.4	0.4	629.8
Other (including Personal Loans) .. .. .	1.8	1,247.9	2.4	1,554.1
Total .. .. .	2.1	1,723.3	2.8	2,184.0
Advances to Non-profit Organisations .. .. .	3.5	85.6	8.2	98.1
Total Advances to Resident Borrowers .. .. .	943.0‡	7,293.6	1,173.7‡	9,007.6
<b>Non-resident Borrowers .. .. .</b>	...	12.4	0.8	16.6
<b>Total Advances .. .. .</b>	943.0‡	7,306.0	1,174.5‡	9,024.2

\* Loans (excluding loans to authorised dealers in short-term money market), advances, and bills discounted.

† Includes Papua New Guinea in 1973.

‡ Includes farm development loans: \$215.4 m. in 1973; \$267.0 m. in 1974 (Sheep Grazing, \$59.0 m. and \$72.8 m. respectively; Wheat Growing, \$26.8 m. and \$32.4 m.; Dairying and Pig Raising, \$34.8 m. and \$40.4 m.; Other Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying, \$94.9 m. and \$121.5 m.)

¶ Term loans only. Particulars for farm development loans are not available.

Term loans and farm development loans are fixed-term loans made from revolving funds which the trading banks hold with the Reserve Bank. Further particulars of these funds are given on page 168.

"Resident borrowers" comprise institutions (including branches of overseas institutions) engaged in business or non-profit activities in Australia and persons residing permanently in Australia. The group "non-resident borrowers" covers institutions incorporated abroad and (though represented) not carrying on business in Australia and all other persons.

"Business advances" have been classified according to the main industry of the borrower, and include all advances to corporate bodies other than public authorities. "Advances to public authorities" cover all advances to local and semi-governmental authorities, including separately constituted government business undertakings (but not Australian or State Governments), irrespective of the purpose of the advance or the industry in which the authority is engaged. "Personal advances" comprise advances to persons in their private capacity for such purposes as purchase of a house or household equipment, repayment of personal debts, etc.

A classification of the new and increased lending commitments of the major trading banks in the last two years is given in the next table. The classification used is a summary of that used for bank advances.

**Table 6.18. Major Trading Banks: Classification of New and Increased Lending Commitments\*, Australia**

Classification	1972-73		1973-74	
	Term Loans and Farm Development Loans	Other Loans, Advances, etc.†	Term Loans and Farm Development Loans	Other Loans, Advances, etc.†
	\$ million			
<b>Business Loans, Advances, etc.—</b>				
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying	229.5	406.1	126.2‡	366.9
Manufacturing .. .. .	94.8	541.5	200.4	507.1
Finance .. .. .	15.2	435.2	1.3	265.0
Commerce .. .. .	21.9	630.0	35.8	483.8
Building and Construction .. ..	9.5	341.9	16.5	224.8
<b>Personal Loans, Advances, etc.—</b>				
For Building or Purchasing Own Home	...	647.1	...	610.3
Other (including Personal Loans) ..	...	1,110.8	...	1,059.6
All Other Loans, Advances, etc. ..	93.2	1,143.7	85.1	790.7
<b>Total, All New and Increased Lending Commitments .. .. .</b>	<b>464.1</b>	<b>5,256.3</b>	<b>465.3</b>	<b>4,308.1</b>

\* Compiled by Reserve Bank of Australia.

† Excludes commitments in respect of temporary advances to woolbuyers.

‡ Farm development loans component: \$173.3 m. in 1972-73; \$79.2 m. in 1973-74.

These statistics of new and increased lending commitments show the sources of demand for new lending by the major trading banks. The figures in the column "Other Loans, Advances, etc." may be used (as indicated on page 169), in conjunction with the statistics of overdraft limits outstanding (given in Table 6.19.), to derive approximate rates of cancellations and reductions of overdraft limits by broad industry, etc., groups.

The following table shows, for the major trading banks, a classification of the overdraft limits and advances outstanding in Australia on the second Wednesday in July 1973 and 1974. Statistics of overdraft limits exclude limits in respect of temporary advances to woolbuyers, term loans, and farm development loans; to facilitate comparisons, particulars of advances have been shown in the table on the same basis. Estimates of unused overdraft limits at a point of time may be made by subtracting the advances outstanding from overdraft limits outstanding at that time.

**Table 6.19. Major Trading Banks: Classification of Overdraft Limits\* and Advances† Outstanding, Australia‡**

Source: Reserve Bank

Classification	Overdraft Limits* Outstanding on Second Wednesday in July in—		Advances† Outstanding on Second Wednesday in July in—	
	1973	1974	1973	1974
	\$ million			
<b>Resident Borrowers—</b>				
<b>Business Advances—</b>				
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying—				
Sheep Grazing .. .. .	333.8	301.2	231.0	228.1
Wheat Growing .. .. .	119.3	109.3	91.6	87.4
Dairying and Pig Raising .. .. .	110.2	104.6	83.6	87.6
Other .. .. .	416.6	449.9	308.0	357.9
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>979.8</b>	<b>965.0</b>	<b>714.4</b>	<b>761.1</b>
Manufacturing .. .. .	1,632.6	1,895.9	752.0	1,198.6
Transport, Storage, and Communication	166.9	185.5	101.2	143.3
<b>Finance—</b>				
Building and Housing Societies .. .. .	138.0	121.0	89.8	78.4
Pastoral Finance Companies .. .. .	117.9	111.5	20.5	68.3
Hire Purchase and other Finance Companies .. .. .	223.6	273.5	124.6	189.3
Other .. .. .	250.2	273.9	328.0	230.1
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>729.7</b>	<b>779.9</b>	<b>562.8</b>	<b>566.2</b>
<b>Commerce—</b>				
Retail Trade .. .. .	702.5	726.3	431.2	530.6
Wholesale Trade .. .. .	608.7	663.7	316.3	444.8
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>1,311.1</b>	<b>1,390.0</b>	<b>747.5</b>	<b>975.4</b>
Building and Construction .. .. .	439.0	456.3	284.9	326.5
Other Businesses: Mining .. .. .	310.0	261.8	166.7	163.7
Other .. .. .	1,263.0	1,400.8	911.9	1,075.4
Unclassified .. .. .	114.3	116.7	102.5	83.0
<b>Total Business Advances</b> .. .. .	<b>6,946.4</b>	<b>7,451.8</b>	<b>4,343.9</b>	<b>5,293.2</b>
<b>Advances to Public Authorities</b> .. .. .	<b>254.0</b>	<b>295.0</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>95.9</b>
<b>Personal Advances (main purpose)—</b>				
For Building or Purchasing Own Home .. .. .	625.0	762.3	475.1	629.4
Other (including Personal Loans) .. .. .	1,554.4	1,747.8	1,246.1	1,551.7
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>2,179.4</b>	<b>2,510.1</b>	<b>1,721.2</b>	<b>2,181.2</b>
<b>Advances to Non-profit Organisations</b> .. .. .	<b>164.9</b>	<b>166.2</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>89.9</b>
<b>Total Advances to Resident Borrowers</b> .. .. .	<b>9,544.7</b>	<b>10,423.1</b>	<b>6,197.3</b>	<b>7,660.3</b>
<b>Non-resident Borrowers</b> .. .. .	<b>13.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>15.8</b>
<b>Total Advances</b> .. .. .	<b>9,558.6</b>	<b>10,439.4</b>	<b>6,209.7</b>	<b>7,676.1</b>

\* Excludes limits in respect of term loans, farm development loans, and temporary advances to woolbuyers.

† Loans (excluding loans to authorised dealers in short-term money market, term loans, and farm development loans), advances (excluding temporary advances to woolbuyers), and bills discounted.

‡ Includes Papua New Guinea in 1973.



The next table provides a classification of the advances of the major trading banks outstanding in New South Wales in July of each of the last four years:—

Table 6.20. Major Trading Banks: Classification of Advances\* Outstanding, New South Wales†

Source: Reserve Bank

Classification	Advances* Outstanding on Second Wednesday in July in—			
	1971	1972	1973	1974
	\$ million			
<b>Resident Borrowers—</b>				
Business Advances—				
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying—				
Sheep Grazing .. .. .	224.3	205.0	185.1	189.1
Wheat Growing .. .. .	38.7	38.6	44.2	47.0
Dairying and Pig Raising .. .. .	26.3	27.9	34.6	35.9
Other .. .. .	98.9	107.6	144.1	189.8
Total .. .. .	388.2	379.1	408.0	461.8
Manufacturing .. .. .	385.1	415.8	478.8	704.3
Transport, Storage, and Communication .. .. .	39.0	42.2	59.1	73.8
Finance—				
Building and Housing Societies .. .. .	22.0	25.9	63.7	38.3
Pastoral Finance Companies .. .. .	18.1	13.4	8.0	22.7
Hire Purchase and other Finance Companies .. .. .	30.9	25.6	85.3	134.5
Other .. .. .	29.3	74.6	115.7	125.4
Total .. .. .	100.3	139.5	272.7	320.9
Commerce—				
Retail Trade .. .. .	129.3	140.5	186.2	249.8
Wholesale Trade‡ .. .. .	178.8	187.0	280.3	358.0
Total .. .. .	308.0	327.5	466.5	607.8
Building and Construction .. .. .	66.6	75.1	137.5	161.8
Other Businesses: Mining .. .. .	143.2	176.3	174.9	222.5
Other .. .. .	200.9	272.7	498.3	588.9
Unclassified .. .. .	22.4	32.0	63.6	46.8
<b>Total Business Advances—</b>				
Companies .. .. .	1,115.2	1,282.1	1,835.7	2,401.0
Other .. .. .	538.6	578.0	723.6	787.7
Total .. .. .	1,653.8	1,860.1	2,559.3	3,188.7
Advances to Public Authorities .. .. .	18.9	30.9	28.2	60.9
<b>Personal Advances (main purpose)—</b>				
For Building or Purchasing Own Home .. .. .	151.2	179.0	246.5	320.7
Other (including Personal Loans) .. .. .	237.2	314.7	564.8	713.9
Total .. .. .	388.4	493.6	811.3	1,034.6
Advances to Non-profit Organisations .. .. .	30.4	36.0	43.4	47.1
<b>Total Advances to Resident Borrowers .. .. .</b>	<b>2,091.5</b>	<b>2,420.6</b>	<b>3,442.3</b>	<b>4,331.3</b>
<b>Non-resident Borrowers .. .. .</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>
<b>Total Advances .. .. .</b>	<b>2,093.4</b>	<b>2,425.4</b>	<b>3,452.5</b>	<b>4,343.3</b>

\* Loans (excluding loans to authorised dealers in short-term money market), advances, and bills discounted.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Includes temporary advances to woolbuyers.

A classification of the deposits held in Australia by the major trading banks in July of 1971 to 1974 is shown in the next table. The classification corresponds with that used for advances.

**Table 6.21. Major Trading Banks: Classification of Deposits\* Held in Australia† on Second Wednesday in July**

Source: Reserve Bank

Classification	1971	1972	1973	1974
	\$ million			
FIXED DEPOSITS				
Business Deposits—				
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing .. ..	347.1	361.7	397.2	462.3
Manufacturing .. .. .	92.6	114.1	213.9	59.1
Transport, Storage, and Communication ..	23.6	25.3	37.1	25.4
Finance .. .. .	158.8	231.2	433.0	228.8
Commerce .. .. .	101.2	106.9	160.3	104.9
Building and Construction .. .. .	62.4	65.2	72.5	51.1
Other Businesses .. .. .	194.7	238.4	361.1	216.3
Unclassified .. .. .	40.5	27.3	45.8	34.8
Total Business Deposits .. .. .	1,021.0	1,170.1	1,721.0	1,181.8
Deposits of Public Authorities .. .. .	253.4	377.2	655.5	267.6
Personal Deposits .. .. .	1,281.7	1,399.0	1,498.4	1,781.1
Deposits of Non-profit Organisations .. ..	118.0	129.1	135.9	131.8
Deposits of Non-residents .. .. .	37.9	50.6	52.0	42.9
Total Fixed Deposits .. .. .	2,712.0	3,126.0	4,062.8	3,405.2
CURRENT DEPOSITS				
Business Deposits—				
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing .. ..	382.0	431.2	610.9	569.6
Manufacturing .. .. .	222.1	249.5	284.7	225.6
Transport, Storage, and Communication ..	73.2	75.6	96.0	85.2
Finance .. .. .	267.1	321.0	396.4	351.2
Commerce .. .. .	356.8	369.5	482.5	441.2
Building and Construction .. .. .	142.6	158.1	185.4	169.8
Other Businesses .. .. .	734.0	843.2	1,210.1	1,002.9
Unclassified .. .. .	59.6	86.8	100.4	87.5
Total Business Deposits .. .. .	2,237.4	2,534.9	3,366.4	2,933.0
Deposits of Public Authorities .. .. .	152.2	175.1	196.7	214.7
Personal Deposits .. .. .	1,059.1	1,166.7	1,502.5	1,524.4
Deposits of Non-profit Organisations .. ..	200.4	232.7	274.8	276.4
Deposits of Non-residents .. .. .	64.9	82.2	178.6	90.6
Total Current Deposits .. .. .	3,714.1	4,191.5	5,518.9	5,039.1
TOTAL DEPOSITS				
Business Deposits—				
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing .. ..	729.1	792.8	1,008.1	1,031.8
Manufacturing .. .. .	314.7	363.6	498.5	284.7
Transport, Storage, and Communication ..	96.8	100.9	133.2	110.6
Finance .. .. .	425.9	552.1	829.4	579.2
Commerce .. .. .	458.0	476.5	642.9	546.1
Building and Construction .. .. .	205.0	223.4	258.0	220.9
Other Businesses .. .. .	928.7	1,081.6	1,571.1	1,219.2
Unclassified .. .. .	100.1	114.1	146.2	122.3
Total Business Deposits .. .. .	3,258.4	3,705.0	5,087.4	4,114.8
Deposits of Public Authorities .. .. .	405.6	552.3	852.2	482.3
Personal Deposits .. .. .	2,340.8	2,565.7	3,000.9	3,305.5
Deposits of Non-profit Organisations .. ..	318.4	361.7	410.6	408.2
Deposits of Non-residents .. .. .	102.9	132.8	230.5	133.5
Total Deposits .. .. .	6,426.1	7,317.5	9,581.7	8,444.3

\* Excludes deposits of the Australian and State Governments and Certificates of Deposit.

† Excludes Papua New Guinea from July 1973.

## DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS WITH TRADING BANKS

The statistics of bank debits represent the total charges made, by cheques, bills, drafts, interest and book-keeping charges, etc., on customers' accounts with the trading banks listed in Table 6.11 together with the Commonwealth Development Bank and the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank. The figures reflect variations in the amount of business settlements made by cheque, but it should be noted that the monthly totals are subject to seasonal fluctuations and no seasonal correction has been made.

Records of bank debits are collected on returns supplied in terms of the Banking Act. As returns are not made in respect of the central banking business of the Reserve Bank, the only available figures of debits to the accounts of the Australian and State Governments are incomplete. For this reason, any particulars in the returns of the trading banks of debits to government accounts held at city branches in State capitals are excluded from the table below, and only a small amount is included in respect of government accounts at other centres.

**Table 6.22. Debits to Customers' Accounts with Trading Banks\***  
(Excluding accounts of the Australian and State Governments at City Branches in State Capitals)

Month	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Weekly Averages—\$ million								
NEW SOUTH WALES								
July .. ..	1,075.2	1,269.6	1,530.6	1,738.6	2,159.2	2,182.4	2,907.4	3,560.0
August .. ..	979.9	1,083.0	1,329.5	1,555.9	2,034.4	2,065.4	2,656.2	3,360.9
September .. ..	975.7	1,145.3	1,423.7	1,654.9	2,033.0	2,279.5	2,744.2	3,200.4
October .. ..	1,052.7	1,143.9	1,448.4	1,760.7	2,096.2	2,186.9	2,861.4	3,181.2
November .. ..	1,120.5	1,237.5	1,523.3	1,847.2	2,159.2	2,373.4	2,923.8	3,351.4
December .. ..	1,109.3	1,296.4	1,651.3	2,006.2	2,276.4	2,380.4	3,183.6	3,520.5
January .. ..	1,045.9	1,116.4	1,384.1	1,657.4	2,085.3	2,203.6	2,783.2	2,903.5
February .. ..	1,104.9	1,338.2	1,720.6	2,015.4	2,235.5	2,417.8	3,119.5	3,443.5
March .. ..	1,028.4	1,355.7	1,563.2	2,097.6	2,148.0	2,463.0	3,230.5	3,441.3
April .. ..	1,164.8	1,353.5	1,537.5 <sup>r</sup>	1,941.9	1,988.7	2,396.9	3,484.1	3,391.5
May .. ..	1,170.1	1,373.3	1,632.6 <sup>r</sup>	2,059.8	2,201.3	2,706.2	3,548.3	3,743.0
June .. ..	1,140.9	1,437.0	1,620.2	2,055.5	2,318.0	2,606.6	3,440.7	3,772.6
Year .. ..	1,080.2	1,257.9	1,523.7 <sup>r</sup>	1,865.6	2,148.6	2,363.0	3,055.5	3,395.0
Increase on previous year %	13.8	16.5	21.1 <sup>r</sup>	22.2	15.2	10.0	29.3	11.1
AUSTRALIA								
Year .. ..	2,668.9	3,038.0	3,612.6	4,294.9	4,910.4	5,372.8	6,811.5	7,837.3
Increase on previous year %	11.8	13.8	18.9	18.9	14.3	9.4	26.8	15.1

\* Including Commonwealth Development Bank, and Rural Credits Department of Reserve Bank.

## SAVINGS BANKS

Savings bank business is conducted in Australia by the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks (in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia), seven private savings banks associated with private trading banks, and two trustee savings banks in Tasmania. The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the seven private banks have branches in all States.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank is controlled by the Commonwealth Banking Corporation (see page 157). The first private savings bank was opened in 1956.

Deposits are accepted by the savings banks in sums of ten cents or more, and interest is payable on the minimum monthly balance. Particulars of the deposits held by savings banks in Australia in each of the last eleven years are shown in the next table:—

Table 6.23. Savings Banks: Deposits in Australia\*

At end of June	Operative Accounts	Depositors' Balances					
		Common-wealth Savings Bank	State and Trustee Savings Banks	Private Savings Banks	Total		
					Amount	Per Head of Population	Per Operative Account
	Thousands		\$ thousand			\$	\$
1964	11,051	2,042,894	1,178,772	1,254,582	4,476,248	400.86	405.05
1965	11,769	2,177,670	1,265,336	1,443,558	4,886,564	429.11	415.21
1966	12,469	2,299,808	1,350,341	1,603,529	5,253,678	452.92	421.34
1967	13,134	2,472,738	1,455,638	1,836,307	5,764,683	488.80	438.95
1968	13,823	2,622,607	1,550,349	2,048,593	6,221,549	518.56	450.09
1969	14,534	2,785,598	1,657,112	2,264,373	6,707,083	547.66	461.48
1970	15,291	2,923,633	1,749,367	2,431,693	7,104,693	569.03	464.63
1971	16,019	3,111,531	1,867,628	2,655,354	7,634,513	599.80	476.59
1972	16,726	3,389,031	2,035,508	2,966,860	8,391,399	647.53	501.70
1973	17,468	3,994,241	2,421,489	3,822,170	10,237,900	779.64	586.09
1974	18,369	4,329,632	2,764,060	4,101,956	11,195,648	843.78	609.49

\* For 1973 and earlier periods, includes Papua New Guinea.

All savings banks except the State savings banks are subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959–1974. Regulations under this Act provide that a savings bank must maintain in prescribed investments an amount which, together with cash on hand in Australia, is not less than the amount on deposit in Australia with the bank. The prescribed investments are—deposits with the Reserve Bank and other prescribed banks, Australian and State Government securities, securities issued or guaranteed by a Federal or State authority, loans guaranteed by the Australian or a State Government, loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market, and loans on the security of land in Australia. The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the private savings banks must hold at least 10 per cent of their depositors' funds on deposit with the Reserve Bank or in Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes, and must hold a further 55 per cent in cash, deposits with the Reserve Bank and other prescribed banks, Australian or State Government securities, securities issued or guaranteed by a Federal or State authority, and loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market; if, however, deposits with a bank fall below their maximum level in the preceding year, the proportion of deposits held in these investments may be reduced. A savings bank's deposits with trading banks in Australia may not exceed an amount equal to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of its depositors' funds, plus \$4,000,000. Deposits may not be accepted from companies or other bodies carried on for profit.

The next table shows the savings banks' assets within Australia in June of each of the last eleven years. In June 1974, loans, etc., for housing accounted for \$3,672,844,000 (88 per cent) of the loans and advances outstanding.

Table 6.24. Savings Banks: Assets within Australia\*

At end of June	Coin, Bullion, Notes	Deposits with—		Australian Public Securities		Loans to Authorised Money Market Dealers	Loans, Advances, etc.	Other Assets	Total Assets
		Reserve Bank	Trading Banks	Government†	Other				
	\$ thousand								
1964	10,128	430,204	123,068	1,994,346	955,558	34,208	1,093,816	76,586	4,717,914
1965	10,762	430,278	117,538	2,066,114	1,092,320	28,842	1,316,964	87,524	5,150,342
1966	10,712	419,203	129,027	2,125,831	1,198,811	34,185	1,534,993	93,121	5,545,883
1967	12,349	492,494	136,296	2,184,489	1,328,548	50,510	1,771,000	101,656	6,077,342
1968	13,265	497,193	145,489	2,271,142	1,486,549	23,890	2,017,355	112,644	6,567,527
1969	16,587	536,022	152,725	2,300,619	1,651,693	31,160	2,263,354	128,075	7,080,236
1970	17,542	612,896	135,131	2,261,401	1,800,910	37,065	2,339,767	299,072	7,503,784
1971	18,253	615,529	106,228	2,353,413	1,960,587	79,300	2,603,126	338,008	8,074,444
1972	18,974	802,862	161,816	2,406,740	2,149,604	67,465	2,889,907	375,131	8,872,498
1973	22,988	1,326,007	227,582	2,834,336	2,439,215	124,020	3,366,498	429,147	10,769,793
1974	27,278	1,052,669	231,497	2,940,561	2,830,274	51,850	4,186,116	446,071	11,766,316

\* Includes assets in Norfolk Island and, until July, 1973, in Papua New Guinea.

† Includes Australian and State Government Securities (including Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes).

## SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Savings bank business in New South Wales is conducted by the Commonwealth Savings Bank and seven private savings banks (including one overseas institution). It had been conducted solely by the Commonwealth Savings Bank from 1931 (when the savings bank business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was merged with that institution) until 1956 (when the first private savings bank was opened). At 30 June 1974, savings bank business was transacted in New South Wales at 1,643 branches of the savings banks and at numerous post offices and other agencies.

Particulars of the deposits held by savings banks in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are shown in the next table:—

Table 6.25. Savings Banks: Deposits in New South Wales

Year ended 30 June	Operative Accounts at end of Year	Transactions during Year			Depositors' Balances at end of Year		
		Deposits	Withdrawals	Interest added	Amount	Per Head of Population	Per Operative Account
	Thousands	\$ thousand			\$	\$	\$
1964	3,817	1,909,726	1,775,816	41,306	1,583,212	385.41	414.78
1965	4,076	2,127,108	2,040,774	50,098	1,719,644	411.85	421.89
1966	4,347	2,217,560	2,166,572	57,149	1,827,781	431.29	420.47
1967	4,568	2,409,000	2,313,637	61,191	1,984,335	462.64	434.40
1968	4,807	2,693,992	2,619,260	66,714	2,125,781	488.17	442.23
1969	5,042	3,040,231	2,959,026	75,432	2,282,418	514.74	452.68
1970	5,279	3,394,041	3,357,103	81,466	2,400,821	531.98	454.79
1971	5,492	3,891,993	3,824,909	86,256	2,554,161	556.52	465.07
1972	5,688	4,386,821	4,279,511	92,201	2,753,672	590.71	484.12
1973	5,885	5,297,673	4,861,682	104,613	3,294,281	700.54	559.78
1974	6,145	6,414,972	6,336,531	131,077	3,503,743	738.66	570.19

## SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET

The short-term money market in Australia was given official status in February 1959, when the Commonwealth Bank (now the Reserve Bank) agreed to act as lender of last resort to companies authorised by the Bank to act as dealers in the market. Nine companies have since been authorised by the Bank as dealers in the market.

The authorised dealers accept loans in amounts of \$50,000 or more, either at call, at notice, or for fixed periods. Interest rates payable by the dealers on the funds lodged with them are set competitively, the rates depending largely on the yields currently available on money market securities, the general availability of money, and the period of the loan.

The funds lodged with the dealers are invested in authorised "money market securities"—for the most part, they are held in Australian Government securities with currencies not exceeding five years (three years before April 1969) but limited amounts are held in a group of assets comprising commercial bills accepted or endorsed by a trading bank, bank certificates of deposit maturing within five years, and non-bank bills maturing within 180 days and a small part may be held in such other assets as the dealers may choose.

Authorised dealers are required to have a certain minimum paid-up capital to support their portfolios of securities. In addition, until 1 February 1972, they were required to lodge with the Bank part of their capital, in the form of money market securities, as general backing for their operations. These lodgments (commonly referred to as "margins") were required to be equivalent, on market values, to at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the dealer's total holdings of Treasury Notes, plus 1 per cent of his holdings of other securities maturing in one year, plus 2 per cent of securities maturing within one to two years, plus 4 per cent of securities more than two years from maturity. From 1 February 1972, authorised dealers are no longer required to lodge "margins" with the Reserve Bank.

Each authorised dealer must observe a "gearing" ratio of loans accepted to shareholders' funds, as determined by the Reserve Bank. The Bank has established a line of credit in favour of each dealer, under which he may borrow in the last resort from the Bank, against lodgment of Australian Government securities. The Bank does not publish the rate at which it is prepared to lend to dealers.

Dealers' liabilities to clients and holdings of money market securities, and the interest rates on loans accepted by dealers, are shown below:—

Table 6.26. Short-term Money Market, Australia

Month	Liabilities to Clients			Holdings of Money Market Securities	Interest Rates on Loans Accepted				Weighted Average Interest Rate on Loans*
	Trading Banks	Other Clients	Total		At Call		For Fixed Periods		
					Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Average of Weekly Figures: \$ million					Per cent per annum				
1970: June	102.8	464.2	567.0	617.3	3.50	8.80	4.50	8.50	6.12
Dec.	137.3	469.1	506.4	626.1	1.00	9.00	3.50	7.00	4.90
1971: June	142.0	555.2	697.2	730.8	2.00	9.50	4.00	8.00	5.91
Dec.	189.7	688.0	877.7	892.4	2.00	9.00	3.00	7.60	5.17
1972: June	249.8	741.5	991.3	1,035.6	2.00	8.25	4.25	6.60	5.18
Dec.	220.8	862.9	1,083.7	1 110.2	0.50	7.50	3.00	5.90	4.12
1973: June	149.6	670.2	819.8	852.7	2.00	8.75	2.00	7.00	4.70
Dec.	213.7	567.2	780.9	819.2	2.00	9.80	4.00	9.50	6.20
1974: June	65.4	322.0	387.4	407.3	0.50	13.00	1.00	13.00	6.82
Dec.	240.5	426.0	666.5	698.6†	0.01	14.00	1.50	10.20	7.00

\* Average of weekly figures.

† Comprises Australian Government securities (face value \$374.6 m.), commercial bills (\$73.0 m.), and bank certificates of deposit (\$51.0 m.).

## INTEREST RATES

## YIELD ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The trend in the yields on Australian Government securities is illustrated in the following table. The yields quoted have been compiled by the Reserve Bank from prices of the securities on the Sydney Stock Exchange. The monthly yields are averages of daily yields (based on contract price excluding brokerage), in the week centred on the last Wednesday in each month for theoretical 2-year, 5-year, 10-year, and 20-year securities (derived from a freehand curve through the range of average yields). The annual yields are averages of the monthly yields.

Table 6.27. Yields on Non-Rebateable\* Australian Government Securities in Australia

Year	Year ended 30 June				Month of June			
	2-year Securities	5-year Securities	10-year Securities	20-year Securities	2-year Securities	5-year Securities	10-year Securities	20-year Securities
	Rate per cent per annum							
1969	5.02	<i>n.a.</i>	5.37	5.47	5.30	5.44	5.73	5.92
1970	5.77	<i>n.a.</i>	6.14	6.25	6.48	6.62	6.86	6.99
1971	6.41	<i>n.a.</i>	6.85	6.99	6.30	6.53	6.83	6.99
1972	5.52	5.85	6.24	6.45	5.05	5.50	5.85	5.99
1973	4.93	5.47	5.91	6.17	6.04	6.42	6.72	6.99
1974	8.01	8.11	8.20	8.36	10.80	9.92	9.52	9.49

\* Securities issued after 1 November 1968; interest on securities issued prior to this date is subject to a rebate of income tax (see below).

Interest on Australian Government securities is subject to tax on incomes at current rates of tax, but a rebate of tax (amounting to 10 cents for each \$1 of interest included in taxable income) is allowed in respect of securities issued before 1 November 1968. In May 1975, the yields on securities issued before 1 November 1968 (rebateable securities) and those issued since that date (non-rebateable securities) were:

*Rebateable Securities: 2-year, 8.18 per cent; 5-year, 8.74 per cent; 10-year, 9.20 per cent.*

*Non-rebateable Securities: 2-year, 8.46 per cent; 5-year, 9.02 per cent; 10-year, 9.50 per cent; 20-year, 9.50 per cent.*

Treasury Notes are short-dated securities which have been on issue since July 1962, when they replaced seasonal Treasury Securities (on issue in selected months from November 1959 to June 1962). They are available for public subscription in amounts of \$10,000 or more, are issued at a discount, and have a currency of either 13 weeks or (since July 1967) 26 weeks. The Reserve Bank re-discounts Treasury Notes at a rate fixed at the time of the transaction. A rebate of tax, equal to the rebate mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was allowed on Treasury Notes issued before 14 February 1966.

The interest yields on the issue price of Treasury Notes since June 1972 have been as follows:—

Date of Change	Yield per cent p.a.		Date of Change	Yield per cent p.a.	
	13-week Notes	26-week Notes		13-week Notes	26-week Notes
1972: June 15 ..	4.50	4.66	1974: Mar. 22 ..	7.56	7.75
July 7 ..	4.22	4.43	Apr. 5 ..	7.81	7.99
July 14 ..	4.13	4.34	Apr. 29 ..	8.06	8.25
Sept. 8 ..	4.01	4.22	May 24 ..	8.40	8.51
Oct. 27 ..	3.93	4.14	May 31 ..	9.48	9.49
Dec. 29 ..	3.85	4.05	June 7 ..	9.99	9.98
1973: Mar. 16 ..	3.97	4.18	June 13 ..	10.54	10.53
Apr. 6 ..	4.09	4.30	June 20 ..	10.75	10.76
Apr. 13 ..	4.22	4.43	Oct. 4 ..	9.36	9.47
May 9 ..	4.75	4.93	Nov. 11 ..	8.69	8.86
June 22 ..	4.91	5.10	Dec. 9 ..	7.98	8.18
July 9 ..	5.04	5.23	1975: Jan. 10 ..	7.81	8.01
Sept. 7 ..	5.16	5.35	July 4 ..	7.31	7.60
Oct. 5 ..	7.35	7.49			

### RATES OF INTEREST PAYABLE BY AND TO BANKS

Under the Banking Act, the Central Bank may, with the approval of the Australian Treasurer, make regulations to control rates of interest payable to or by banks or other persons in the course of banking business. No such regulations have been issued, and the rates of interest paid and charged by banks are fixed by agreement between the trading banks and the Reserve Bank.

The trends during recent years (up to April 1975) in the rates of interest paid by banks on deposits, and in the rates charged on bank loans and advances, are illustrated in the table on the next page.

A classification by rate of interest of the bank advances outstanding in Australia in recent years is shown in the following table:—

**Table 6.28. Major Trading Banks: Advances\* Outstanding in Australia, classified by Rate of Interest Charged**

Interest Rate per Annum†	Proportion per cent of Advances* at end of June					
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
5 per cent or less ..	3.4	3.1	3.7	5.4	5.0	3.1
Over 5 to 6 per cent ..	6.2	1.2	0.8	1.8	2.9	
Over 6 to 7 per cent ..	43.4	19.8	17.8	19.1	16.9	0.6
Over 7 to 8 per cent ..	46.0	38.4	36.0	67.0	63.8	3.4
Over 8 to 9 per cent ..	1.0	37.6	41.6	2.4	6.7	7.5
Over 9 to 10 per cent ..				4.5	5.0	32.2
Over 10 to 11 per cent ..	...	...	...	...	...	10.7
Over 11 to 12 per cent ..	...	...	...	...	...	25.1
Over 12 to 13 per cent ..	...	...	...	...	...	9.7
Over 13 to 14 per cent ..	...	...	...	...	...	4.2
Over 14 per cent ..	...	...	...	...	...	3.0
Total Advances ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Excludes term loans, farm development loans, short-term money market loans, and personal instalment loans.

† Loans to which agreed maximum rate of interest on overdrafts does not apply are short-term mortgage and bridging loans, lease financing, certain post-shipment wool advances, and, as from 4 February 1972, loans of \$50,000 and over.



Table 6.29 Bank Interest Rates

Particulars	Rate in August, 1973	Month of Change								
		Sept. 1973	Oct. 1973	Jan. 1974	Mar. 1974	July 1974	August 1974	Feb. 1975	Mar. 1975	April 1975
		Per cent per annum								
Trading Banks—										
Fixed Deposits—										
Under \$50,000*—										
3 but less than 6 months	4.50	6.75				9.00		8.50-9.00	8.00-9.00	
6 but less than 12 months	4.50	6.75				9.50		9.00-9.50	8.25-9.50	
12 but less than 24 months	5.00	7.00		7.50		9.50		9.00-9.50	8.25-9.50	
24 but less than 48 months	5.50	7.25		7.50		9.00		9.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	
48 months	6.00	7.50				9.00		9.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	
\$50,000 or more (Maximum Rate)—										
30 days to 48 months	6.50	8.00				10.00				
Overdrafts (Maximum Rate)†	7.75	9.50				11.50				
Unsecured Personal Loans (Flat rate, Maximum)	6.25	7.25				8.25				
Savings Banks—										
Deposits on demand (Predominant rates)—										
First \$4,000‡	3.75		6.00							
Over \$4,000‡	4.25		7.00			9.00			8.00-9.00	
Investment Accounts§	5.00									
Housing Loans to Individuals (Predominant Rates)	6.25-7.00	9.50	7.25-8.00			9.25-10.00				8.75-10.00
Other Loans, less than \$50,000 (Max. rates)	7.75					11.50				
Australian Resources Development Bank—										
Term Deposits§—										
4 years	6.50		8.00				10.00			
5 years	6.75		8.00				10.00			
Transferable Certificates of Deposit  —										
5 years	6.10				9.00		10.75		10.10	
7 years	6.30				9.00		10.50		10.30	
10 years	6.50				9.10		10.35		10.50	

\* Prior to February 1975, banks generally offered common rates; since then rates vary between banks.

† Loans exempted from the prescribed overdraft maximum interest rate requirement comprise loans of \$50,000 or more, short-term mortgage and bridging loans, lease financing, and post-shipment wool advances.

‡ Interest bearing limit \$20,000 until removed in March 1974.

§ Subject to special notice of withdrawal and minimum deposit and balance requirements. Interest bearing limit \$50,000 until removed in March 1974.

|| Minimum deposit \$10,000 and thereafter in multiples of \$1,000.

¶ Minimum deposit \$100 and thereafter in multiples of \$100.

## DEBENTURE STOCK AND UNSECURED NOTES

Debentures and unsecured notes have become established forms of capital raising, particularly by finance and other companies making regular approaches to the market to renew existing loans or to raise additional operating capital. The terms and rates of interest vary from time to time and from company to company. The rates of interest offered at the end of June in each of the last six years on first-ranking debentures of finance companies associated with major trading banks are shown in the next table:—

**Table 6.30. Rates of Interest Offered on Debentures of Finance Companies Associated with Major Trading Banks\***

Currency of Debenture (Years)	At end of June					
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Per cent per annum					
One	5.75-6.00	6.25-7.50	6.75-7.50	6.00-6.50	5.25-6.00	11.00-11.25
Two	6.00-6.25	6.75-8.00	7.00-8.00	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.75	11.50-12.00
Five	7.00	7.50-8.25	8.00-8.50	7.25-7.75	6.75-7.50	9.75-12.00

\* Series compiled by the Reserve Bank of Australia.

## MORTGAGE INTEREST RATES

The next table shows the trend, since 1938-39, in the interest rates charged on loans secured by mortgage of real estate in New South Wales. The rates of interest are the actual (as distinct from the penal) rates recorded in the first mortgages registered in the names of mortgagees who were corporations (other than banks or building societies) or individuals. Where identifiable, collateral mortgages and mortgages taken by governmental agencies, are omitted.

**Table 6.31. Weighted Average Interest Rates on First Mortgages of Real Estate in New South Wales**

Year ended June	Rate per cent	Year ended June	Rate per cent	Month*	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1939	5.4	1963	8.9	July	9.9	10.8	10.8	10.9
1949	4.4	1964	8.6	August	10.4	10.9	10.6	11.4
1953	4.7	1965	8.7	September	10.4	10.9	10.6	11.2
1954	4.9	1966	8.8	October	10.4	11.0	10.5	11.3
1955	5.2	1967	9.1	November	10.2	11.2	10.6	11.3
1956	5.8	1968	9.2	December	10.5	11.2	10.5	11.5
1957	6.8	1969	9.2	January	10.7	11.6	10.5	11.8
1958	7.3	1970	9.6	February	10.7	11.4	10.6	11.9
1959	7.4	1971	10.6	March	10.8	11.3	10.6	11.9
1960	8.3	1972	11.1	April	10.7	10.8	10.7	12.1
1961	8.7	1973	10.6	May	10.8	10.8	10.6	12.2
1962	8.9	1974	11.7	June	10.8	10.8	10.6	12.2

\* Three-monthly moving average ended in month shown.

Interest on mortgages chargeable by the trading banks is usually stated as being at "prevalent rate" corresponding with the overdraft rates shown in Table 6.29. Advances by the Government of New South Wales, mainly to primary producers, are usually made at lower rates than advances from other sources.

### AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Australian Industry Development Corporation (A.I.D.C.) was established by the Australian Industry Development Corporation Act, 1970–1975, and commenced operations on 1 February 1971. Within the objectives and broad policy guidelines defined in the Act, the Corporation operates independently of the Australian Government as a commercial enterprise governed by its own Board of Directors. It is not subject to direction by or on behalf of the Government.

The Corporation has an authorised capital of \$100 million to be subscribed solely by the Government. The capital was initially paid to \$25 million but further instalments of \$12.5 million each were paid on 5 June 1972 and 31 July 1972, bringing the paid-up capital of the Corporation to date to \$50 million. Balance sheets of the Corporation for the years 1971–72 to 1973–74 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 6.32. Australian Industry Development Corporation:  
Balance Sheets**

Item	At 30 June		
	1972	1973	1974
	\$ thousand		
LIABILITIES			
Capital*	37,500	50,000	50,000
Reserves .. .. .	1,453	2,455	5,456
Borrowings—			
Overseas .. .. .	16,765	29,215	36,054
Australian .. .. .	62	13,570	29,276
Deferred Income Tax Provision ..	77	964	1,379
Current Liabilities—			
Investments Contracted but not Settled	495	100	26
Trade Creditors .. .. .	62	101	173
Provision for Long Service Leave ..	6	20	45
Provision for Major Repairs—Joint Ventures .. .. .	...	...	15
Accrued Interest Payable .. .. .	177	892	1,128
Income Tax Payable .. .. .	535	126	74
Other Current Liabilities .. .. .	5	...	...
Total Liabilities .. .. .	57,136	97,444	123,626
ASSETS			
Fixed Assets† .. .. .	206	184	205
Investments—			
General .. .. .	44,036	54,627	58,402
Project‡ .. .. .	11,038	38,464	58,582
Deferred Income Tax Expense .. ..	...	356	1,425
Current Assets—			
Cash in Hand and at Bank .. ..	3	3	1
Deposits at Call .. .. .	1,143	307	638
Accrued Interest, Dividends, and Other Income Receivable .. .. .	690	1,384	2,930
Other Current Assets .. .. .	21	30	63
Intangible and Other Assets .. ..	...	2,089	1,381
Total Assets .. .. .	57,136	97,444	123,626

\* Capital instalments received—see text preceding table.

† Cost value less depreciation.

‡ Project Investments at Cost less provision for loss.

The central objectives of the Corporation are to promote the development of industries in Australia and support local participation in the ownership and control of industries and resources. Consistent with these objectives and the principle that A.I.D.C. must operate on a commercial basis and assist only in ventures which can demonstrate sound prospects, the Corporation provides finance for essentially Australian-owned firms (including local firms with foreign partners) engaged in new development, or expansion, in the manufacturing, processing, and mining industries. At 30 June 1974 finance was obtained by the Corporation principally from overseas borrowings.

The Corporation's financial participation in a venture is governed by the prevailing terms and conditions under which it can itself obtain loan finance. The capital of the Corporation is provided as a base for its borrowings and is not directly used for assistance to industry projects. The Corporation participates in the financing of a development only at the invitation of the enterprise concerned and in the manner dictated by the needs of the project. Its assistance may be given in a variety of ways, such as loan investments or guarantees, or by temporarily taking a minority equity position.

Statistics of proposals for assistance examined and the outcome of this examination, for the latest three years, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 6.33. Australian Industry Development Corporation: Outcome of Examination of Proposals for Assistance, Australia**

Outcome of Examination	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Proposals Approved—			
Manufacturing—			
Light Engineering and Metal Fabrica- tion .. .. .	4	4	3
Heavy Engineering .. .. .	4	4	3
Chemicals and Plastic .. .. .	1	2	2
Building Materials .. .. .	...	7	6
Electrical and Electronic .. .. .	4	1	2
Food and Beverages .. .. .	6	8	6
Textiles .. .. .	...	1	1
Other Manufacturing .. .. .	3	2	2
Mining .. .. .	8	5	3
Total Proposals Approved .. ..	26	34	28
Proposals Declined .. .. .	25	30	38
Proposals Withdrawn or Lapsed .. ..	13	41	28
Proposals Under Investigation .. ..	26	28	22
Total Proposals Examined .. ..	90	133	116

The 28 proposals approved in 1973-74 involved a new financial commitment of \$42.5 million. Since beginning operations, the Corporation has undertaken cumulative total commitments in Australia of \$157 million. Of this amount approximately \$70 million has been retired (either repaid or cancelled before being drawn), \$63 million has been drawn and \$24 million is undrawn.

#### OVERSEAS EXCHANGE

Australia's central reserves of international currency are held by the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank provides facilities for the Australian banks to cover, each day, their net foreign currency positions arising from their

transactions with customers; through these facilities, the banking system's net foreign currency receipts (or payments) flow to (or from) the central reserves.

Regulations under the Banking Act, 1959-1974, provide for the control of foreign exchange transactions (including the fixing of rates of exchange) and place restrictions on the transmission of money (including Australian notes and gold) from Australia, the transfer from Australia of securities in any form, and dealings in foreign securities. A system of licensing is applied to overseas exports to ensure that the proceeds from the overseas sale of Australian goods are received into the Australian banking system in a currency and within a period approved by the Reserve Bank. Funds to pay for goods imported into Australia from overseas are made available without restriction. From 23 December 1972 borrowings from overseas countries by Australian companies, banks, etc. and certain types of deposits held in Australia by overseas residents, were permitted only for periods of over two years and subject to lodging 25 per cent of the amounts received with the Reserve Bank in the form of an interest free non-assignable deposit. In October 1973, the proportion to be lodged with the Reserve Bank was increased to 33½ per cent. The proportion was reduced to 25 per cent in June 1974, to 5 per cent in August 1974 and was suspended on 10 November 1974. At the latter date, the embargo on borrowings for two years or less was modified to apply to borrowings for six months or less.

The Reserve Bank administers the exchange control on behalf of the Australian Treasurer, but considerable discretionary powers are delegated to the trading banks authorised, as agents of the Reserve Bank, to handle foreign exchange transactions.

All gold held in Australia, except gold coin to the value of \$50, wrought gold, and gold held for commercial use, must, in terms of the Banking Act, be delivered to the Reserve Bank.

Statistics of Australia's reserves of international currency (gold and net foreign exchange holdings of official and banking institutions) at the end of each of the last eleven years, as compiled by the Reserve Bank, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 6.34. Gold and Net Foreign Assets of Official and Banking Institutions**

At end of June	Official Reserve Assets						Other Foreign Assets (Net)	Total, Gold and Net Foreign Asset Holding	
	Gold	I.M.F.		Foreign Exchange					Total Official Reserve Assets
		Special Drawing Rights	Gold Tranche	Dollars (United States)	Sterling	Total Foreign Exchange*			
\$A million									
1954	194.6	...	89.3	98.1	1,311.7	1,411.4	1,695.3	67.5	1,762.8
1965	205.0	...	111.6	120.2	965.1	1,086.7	1,403.3	64.0	1,467.3
1966	198.3	...	151.8	161.9	934.2	1,096.9	1,447.0	79.5	1,526.5
1967	204.5	...	178.1	208.9	722.6	932.2	1,314.7	62.0	1,376.7
1968	229.9	...	248.9	188.7	604.9	798.3	1,277.1	68.3	1,345.4
1969	230.5	...	203.5	368.2	586.0	985.7	1,419.7	94.0	1,513.7
1970	240.9	78.6	216.8	370.9	617.1	1,001.8	1,538.1	99.9	1,638.0
1971	227.1	146.4	186.4	696.4	947.1	1,720.2	2,280.1	33.6	2,313.7
1972	232.9	209.5	149.5	1,344.5	1,656.7	3,172.5	3,764.4	(-33.2)	3,761.2
1973	220.4	199.9	143.4	2,028.0	1,483.8	3,767.2	4,330.9	(-55.7)	4,325.1
1974	209.7	149.9	149.2	1,806.3	1,028.9	3,163.7	3,672.5	(-176.5)	3,496.1

\* Includes foreign exchange other than U.S. Dollars and Sterling.

The statistics of gold and net foreign assets include two components of Australia's drawing rights with the International Monetary Fund—the Gold Tranche and (since January 1970) Special Drawing Rights (SDR's)—but they exclude a third component—the Credit Tranche. At the end of June in the years covered by Table 6.34, the Credit Tranche amounted to: 1964 and 1965, \$357.1 m.; 1966 to 1970, \$446.4 m.; 1971 and 1972, \$593.8 m.; 1973, \$566.3 m.; 1974, \$539.3 m.

#### INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Australia became a member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) in August 1947. Its subscription (quota) to the Fund was originally fixed at US\$200,000,000; it was increased in September 1959 to US\$300,000,000; in May 1960 to US\$400,000,000; in February 1966 to US\$500,000,000; and in December 1970 to US\$665,000,000. Since March 1972 all accounts of the Fund have been expressed in Special Drawing Rights (SDR's—see below) rather than in U.S. dollars. Australia's quota to the Fund is SDR 665,000,000 which at rates of exchange prevailing in June 1975 is equivalent to US\$822,000,000. Normally, one quarter of a member's subscription is payable in gold and the remainder in the member's currency.

Australia's drawing rights with the IMF (the right to obtain foreign currencies from the Fund in exchange for Australian currency) include a Reserve Tranche (Gold Tranche) which is virtually drawable on demand and a Credit Tranche which is drawable subject to the Fund's conditions. Its Reserve Tranche in the Fund is an amount equivalent to Australia's quota with the Fund less the Fund's holdings of Australian currency including subscriptions, if the amount is positive, and the Credit Tranche is an amount equivalent to twice the quota less the Reserve Tranche and the Fund's holdings of Australian currency. Australia has drawn foreign currency from the Fund on three occasions (in 1949–50, in 1952–53 and in 1960–61); it subsequently repurchased from the Fund the Australian currency used in these transactions. At 30 June 1975, Australia's entitlement to purchase foreign currency amounted to SDR 832,600,000 (equivalent to \$A776,500,000); it comprised a Reserve Tranche in the Fund of SDR 167,600,000 and a Credit Tranche Position of SDR 665,000,000.

Special Drawing Rights were created by the International Monetary Fund in January 1970 as a primary reserve asset to supplement the existing stock of reserve assets (gold, U.S. dollars, etc.) in the international monetary system and for use by member countries experiencing balance of payments difficulties. The first issue of SDR's was allocated to participating countries in proportion to their quotas with the Fund. Further allocations were made on 1 January 1971 and 1972 on the same basis. Initially the SDR was defined as equivalent to 0.888671 gram of fine gold, i.e., as equivalent to the U.S. dollar at its par value of December 1944. Since 1 July 1974, the U.S. dollar value of the SDR has been based on a basket of 16 currencies, including the Australian dollar. If a member country has a balance of payment need and declining international reserves, it may transfer Special Drawing Rights to a participant designated by the Fund, in return for convertible currency; in some cases, transfers may be arranged with participants not designated by the Fund. The Fund imposes a charge on

allocations of Special Drawing Rights, but it pays participating countries interest, at the same rate as the charge, on their holdings of SDR's; participants holdings of SDR's in excess of allocations, therefore, earn net interest. Australia's initial allocation of Special Drawing Rights amounted to SDR 84,000,000; further allocations of SDR 71,200,000 and SDR 70,500,000 were received in January 1971 and January 1972, respectively. At 30 June 1975, Australia's holding of SDR amounted to SDR 95,700,000.

Australia's capital subscription to the World Bank was originally fixed at US\$200,000,000. It has been increased on three occasions and since September 1974 has been SDR 567,100,000. Only SDR 56,700,000 of Australia's subscription to the World Bank has been called. The amount paid comprised gold and reserve assets to the value of SDR 5,600,000 and Australian currency to the value of SDR 51,100,000. Australia is also a member of two affiliates of the World Bank—the International Finance Corporation, established in 1956 (subscription US\$2,200,000), and the International Development Association, established in 1960 (subscription US\$20,180,000 plus supplementary resources of SDR 91,200,000 contributed to 30 June 1974).

Two loans totalling US\$417,730,000 were arranged by Australia with the World Bank between 1950–51 and 1961–62. At 30 June 1974 the amount owing to the bank was US\$85,517,000. Australia has also received two loans from the International Finance Corporation totalling US\$975,000.

#### OVERSEAS EXCHANGE RATES

From December 1931 to November 1967, the relationship between the currencies of Australia and the United Kingdom was fixed at \$A2.5 to £stg.1. Australia (and all other members of the sterling area except Pakistan) had followed the United Kingdom in the currency devaluation announced in September 1949; the par value of \$A1, as notified to the International Monetary Fund, was thereby reduced by 30.5 per cent from US\$1.612 to US\$1.12. Australia did not follow the United Kingdom in the sterling devaluation announced in November 1967, and the new parity between the two currencies was fixed at \$A2.143 to £stg.1.

There have been a number of changes to the foreign exchange value of the Australian dollar since 1970. Following a period of disturbances in the foreign exchange markets in 1971, there was a realignment of the major currencies in December 1971 (the Smithsonian Agreement); the Australian response to the realignment was to retain the gold parity of the Australian dollar and to establish a market rate for the Australian dollar against the U.S. dollar approximately  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent below the parity relationship. On this basis, the market rate was centred on a mid point of US\$1.1910 equals \$A1, an appreciation of 6.3 per cent on the previous parity relationship. It was also decided that exchange rates for the Australian dollar would thereafter be fixed on the U.S. dollar rather than on sterling.

On 23 December 1972 the gold parity of the Australian dollar, expressed in terms of U.S. dollars, was changed from US\$1.2160 = \$A1 to US\$1.2750 = \$A1 representing an appreciation of 4.85 per cent. At the same time it was announced that the market rate would be fixed until further notice at the new parity; this represented an overall appreciation of 7.05 per cent over the previous market rate of US\$1.1910 = \$A1.

The Australian dollar again retained its parity when the United States Government, on 12 February 1973, devalued the U.S. dollar by 10 per cent. Consequently the parity of the Australian dollar expressed in terms of U.S. dollars, changed from US\$1.2750 = \$A1 to US\$1.4167 = \$A1 (an appreciation of 11.1 per cent).

On 9 September 1973, the Australian Government revalued the Australian dollar by 5 per cent; the exchange rate for the Australian dollar, expressed in terms of U.S. dollars changed to US\$1.4875 = \$A1 and the market rate was again centred on the parity relationship. On 25 September 1974 the Australian Government devalued the Australian dollar by 12 per cent. At the same time it was announced that the fixed link with the U.S. dollar would be discontinued; the exchange rate for the Australian dollar is now determined by changes in an average of foreign currency values weighted in accordance with trading significance to Australia and the foreign exchange value of the Australian dollar varies from day to day in a manner which maintains constant the weighted average exchange value. The initial rate against the U.S. dollar under this system was set at US\$1.3090 = \$A1; daily rates have varied considerably from that level and on 30 June 1975 the rate was US\$1.3258 = \$A1.

A comparison of the rates of exchange between Australia and a number of important overseas centres is shown in the next table. The rates quoted are the mean of daily buying and selling rates during each month for telegraphic transfers quoted by the Commonwealth Trading Bank.

Table 6.35. Overseas Exchange Rates

Australia on—	Basis of Quotation	June						
		1969	1970	1971	1972†	1973†	1974†	1975†
United Kingdom ..	£stg. to \$A1 ..	0.466	0.466	0.466	0.458	0.550	0.622	0.585
New Zealand ..	\$N.Z. to \$A1* ..	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.067	1.023	1.018
U.S.A. ..	U.S. \$ to \$A1 ..	1.11	1.12	1.13	1.19	1.42	1.49	1.34
Canada ..	Can. \$ to \$A1 ..	1.20	1.16	1.15	1.17	1.41	1.44	1.37
Belgium ..	Francs to \$A1 ..	55.98	55.44	56.00	52.36‡	53.31‡	58.45‡	48.38‡
Denmark ..	Kroner to \$A1 ..	8.37	8.38	8.44	8.27	8.27	8.69	7.27
France ..	Francs to \$A1 ..	5.53	6.17	6.23	5.78‡	6.02‡	7.28	5.35
Netherlands ..	Florins to \$A1 ..	4.06	4.05	4.01	3.82	3.88	3.88	3.22
Italy ..	Lire to \$A1 ..	697.5	702.5	703.5	692.0	864.0‡	966.0	836.0
Norway ..	Kroner to \$A1 ..	7.94	7.99	8.01	7.79	7.78	7.90	6.55
Sweden ..	Kroner to \$A1 ..	5.74	5.85	5.82	5.65	5.97	6.44	6.23
Switzerland ..	Francs to \$A1 ..	4.80	4.82	4.61	4.55	4.33	4.44	3.34
West Germany ..	D'marks to \$A1 ..	4.45	4.06	3.96	3.78	3.67	3.75	3.13
Hong Kong ..	H.K. \$ to \$A1 ..	6.80	6.79	6.79	6.67	7.19	7.52	6.62
India ..	Rupees to \$A1 ..	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.50	10.22	n.a.	10.88
Japan ..	Yen to \$A1 ..	399.07	400.69	402.59	361.91	374.11	420.73	392.44
Malaysia ..	Mal. \$ to \$A1 ..	3.40	3.44	3.43	3.36	3.49	3.56	3.05
Singapore ..	\$S to \$A1 ..	3.402	3.445	3.432	3.364	3.508	3.616	3.043
China, Peoples Republic ..	Renminbi to \$A1 ..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.699	2.863	2.349

\* Since 7 July 1973, New Zealand has determined the U.S. dollar/N.Z. dollar market rate daily, so as to maintain an average relationship with the currencies of New Zealand's main trading partners.

† For changes which affected the relationship of the Australian dollar to U.S. dollar (and other currencies) between December 1971 and June 1975, see preceding text.

‡ Separate daily rates quoted for international trade transactions.



### PRICE OF GOLD

In terms of the Banking Act, 1959–1974, all newly-mined gold produced in Australia must be sold to the Reserve Bank at a price fixed by the Bank.

The official price of gold per oz fine was increased from \$21.52 to \$30.98 in September 1949, when the Australian currency was devalued in terms of U.S. dollars. The price was increased to \$31.25 on 1 May 1954, and reduced to \$29.80 on 23 December 1972, and to \$28.38 (equivalent to \$0.91 per gram fine) on 9 September 1973, to bring it into line with the par value of Australian currency established for purposes of the International Monetary Fund. On 25 September 1974, the price was increased to \$32.25 following the devaluation of the Australian dollar.

Under arrangements operative since 1951, the Gold Producers' Association Ltd. is permitted to purchase newly-mined gold from the Reserve Bank at the official price, and to sell it for industrial purposes on overseas and (since May 1968) Australian premium markets. The net profits from the sales are distributed to members of the Association in proportion to their gold output.

The average gold prices per oz fine in the London Gold Market, and the average prices per oz fine realised for Australian gold sold on premium markets in recent years, are shown below. The annual prices shown for sales in the premium markets are averages of prices realised in the months in which sales were made.

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>London Gold Market</i>				<i>Australian Gold Sold on Premium Markets*</i>
	<i>Average of Daily Prices</i>	<i>U.S. Dollar Equivalent at Mint Par Rate of Exchange</i>			
					\$A
1967	£stg. 12 12 0	35.28			31.47
1968: 1 July–17 Nov. 18 Nov.–14 March† 1 April–30 June†	£stg. 12 12 9	35.38	}		
	£stg. 14 12 2	35.06			
	\$U.S. 39.90				32.45
1969	\$U.S. 37.81				36.74
1970	\$U.S. 37.40				33.52
1971	\$U.S. 37.84				33.76
1972	\$U.S. 46.89				39.74
1973	\$U.S. 77.92				58.40
1974	\$U.S. 130.76				88.47

\* Overseas premium markets until April 1968.

† The £ sterling was devalued by 14.3 per cent on 18 November 1967. The London Gold Market was closed from 15 March 1968; it reopened on 1 April for transactions in non-monetary gold only (prices quoted in U.S. dollars).

### INCORPORATED COMPANIES

The legislation affecting the formation and conduct of companies in New South Wales is contained in the Companies Act, 1961–1974. This Act, which came into operation on 1 July 1962, is substantially uniform, in form and content, with the companies legislation of the other States and the Australian Capital Territory. Since 1 June 1971, the responsibility for the general administration of the Companies Act in New South Wales is vested in the Corporate Affairs Commission, comprising a Commissioner appointed by the Governor for a maximum of seven years and two Assistant Commissioners.

Five or more persons may associate to form an incorporated company, but in the case of a proprietary company the minimum number is two. The formation of an association, or partnership of more than twenty persons (fifty persons if the association or partnership is formed to carry on a profession which is not usually carried on in Australia by a corporation), to carry on any business trading for profit, is prohibited unless it is registered under the Companies Act, or incorporated under some other enactment or by letters patent.

Companies may be of five kinds according to the liability of members to contribute to capital or to assets in the event of winding-up. They may be (1) limited-liability companies with the liability of members limited (a) to the amount unpaid on shares, (b) by guarantee, or (c) by both the amount unpaid on shares and guarantee; or they may be (2) unlimited companies, in which the liability of members is unlimited; or (3) no-liability companies, in which calls made on shares are not enforceable against members. No-liability companies may be formed only in connection with mining operations, and shares on which calls are unpaid for fourteen days are forfeited automatically. Companies with liability limited by shares, not being no-liability companies, may be registered as proprietary companies under conditions which limit membership, restrict the rights of members to transfer shares, and prohibit the sale of shares and raising of loans by public subscription.

Debentures must be issued for every loan or deposit by the public (except deposits with banks, authorised dealers in the short-term money market, certain pastoral finance companies, and life insurance companies). Companies issuing debentures to the public must provide for the appointment of prescribed trustees (the Public Trustee, a statutory corporation, or a life insurance or banking corporation) for the debenture holders, and must comply with other special provisions of the Act. The Act specifically regulates management companies which offer to the public interests (other than shares or debentures) in financial or business undertakings, etc. or investment contracts. Provision is made in the Act for appointment of a Companies Auditors' Board.

Companies engaged primarily in investment in marketable securities for profit may be proclaimed as investment companies. They are then subject to restrictions on borrowing, investment, and underwriting, are prohibited from holding shares in other investment companies or speculating in commodities, and must comply with special provisions of the Act relating to prospectuses, accounts, and disclosure of transactions in securities.

As a result of the signing of the Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement in February 1974, by New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, and the passing of appropriate legislation by these States, an Interstate Corporate Affairs Commission, consisting of two representatives from each of the participating States became operative from 1 July 1974. Western Australia joined the Commission as from 1 July 1975. One of the representatives from each State is to be the State officer responsible for the administration of company and securities industry law and the other is to be a part-time member. (The Ministerial Council, which was set up under the agreement, consists of the Attorneys-General of the participating States.)

The aims of the Commission are to secure uniformity in administration and reciprocal arrangements between the participating States with respect to the following matters:—

- (a) incorporation of companies;
- (b) regulation of the securities industry and trading in securities;
- (c) registration of prospectuses;
- (d) approval of trust deeds and trustees in relation to interests;
- (e) requirements relating to accounts and audits;
- (f) proclamation of companies as investment companies;
- (g) class and individual exemption powers relating to fund raising, etc., and to takeovers; and
- (h) such other matters relating to corporate affairs as the Ministerial Council from time to time designates.

The legislation introduced the concept of “a recognized company” which is defined as “a corporation incorporated under the declared law of a participating State”. A recognized company acquires certain privileges—it may establish a place of business or carry on business in a participating State without registration as a foreign company in that State; and its prospectus registered in its State of incorporation may be circulated, issued, or distributed in any participating State without registration or approval in that other State. Interests other than shares, debentures, etc. may be offered in any other participating State without further approval, provided certain conditions are met in the participating State where registration occurred.

Particulars of the registrations of companies incorporated in New South Wales are shown for recent years in the next table:—

**Table 6.36. Registrations of Companies Incorporated in N.S.W.**

Year	New Limited Companies Registered					Increases of Capital of Limited Companies		New No-liability Companies Registered	
	Limited by Guarantee	Limited by Shares							
		Proprietary		Other					
		No.	Nominal Capital	No.	Nominal Capital				
		No.	Nominal Amount	No.	Nominal Capital				
			\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.
1969	105	7,989	400,685	63	128,669	481	880,974	46	113,360
1970	142	11,121	423,957	117	211,910	636	1,095,459	113	430,435
1971	257	10,646	222,368	85	83,980	595	406,150	13	13,122
1972	831	9,935	219,642	54	50,539	608	660,555	4	4,370
1973	86	11,746	205,229	62	55,101	550	688,849	...	...
1974	118	6,820	135,715	13	10,587	477	442,321	1	10,000

The number of registrations of foreign companies (i.e., those with original registration outside New South Wales) was 530 in 1969, 670 in 1970, 627 in 1971, 600 in 1972, 657 in 1973, and 454 in 1974.

The number of companies and business names on the register in New South Wales at 31 December 1973 and 1974 were as follows:—

<i>Companies Incorporated in New South Wales—</i>						1973	1974
<i>Limited Companies: Public</i> .. .. .						1,869	1,916
<i>Proprietary</i> .. .. .						111,137	115,425
<i>Guarantee</i> .. .. .						2,072	2,128
<i>No-Liability Companies</i> .. .. .						195	172
<i>Total Incorporated in New South Wales</i> .. .. .						115,273	119,641
<i>Foreign Companies (original registration outside New South Wales)</i>						7,187	7,560
<i>Business Names</i> .. .. .						103,023	111,575

## NEW CAPITAL RAISINGS BY COMPANIES IN AUSTRALIA

Statistics of new capital raisings by companies incorporated in Australia or the Australian Territories, distinguishing between companies listed on one or more of the Australian stock exchanges (*listed companies*), and all other companies (*unlisted companies*)—excluding companies incorporated in Australian overseas territories, have been collected since 1954–55. Separate details of the capital raisings by those companies registered in New South Wales are not available.

For listed companies, the statistics include all amounts raised through the issue of ordinary and preference shares, debentures (other than mortgages over specific assets), and registered notes and by the acceptance of deposits. For unlisted companies, the statistics include only the amounts raised through the issue of shares (other than issues of nominal value \$200 or less since 1 July 1970) or by way of loans secured by charges over the companies' entire assets. Borrowings by bank overdraft, temporary advances, loans accepted by authorised dealers in the short-term money market, and deposits accepted by banks, insurance and pastoral companies, and building societies are excluded from the statistics.

The statistics show both the amount of new capital issues commenced in a period and the amount of new money raised. *New money raised* is the net amount of cash transferred from the investing public to the issuing companies, and comprises the total amount of cash received by the issuing companies less those amounts (cash subscribed by associated companies and other cash subscriptions used to redeem shares, debentures, etc., or to purchase existing shares, debentures, etc. in other companies) not involving a net transfer of funds from the investing public. The "investing public" includes life insurance companies, and government and private super-annuation funds, but excludes other government agencies.

The amount of new money raised by Australian companies during the last six years is shown in the next table:—

**Table 6.37. New Money Raised by Australian Companies**

Year ended 30 June	Listed Companies				Unlisted Companies†			Total New Money Raised
	Share Capital	Debentures, Registered Notes, and Deposits*		Total	Share Capital	Secured Loans‡	Total	
		12 months or less Currency	Over 12 months Currency					
	\$ million							
1969	338.5	134.0	315.0	787.5	68.4	32.5	100.9	888.4
1970	456.8	162.8	318.6	938.3	79.5	19.6	99.1	1,037.4
1971	361.2	168.6	347.9	877.6 <sub>r</sub>	70.9	18.7	89.6	967.2 <sub>r</sub>
1972	255.0	183.8	541.1	979.9	65.6 <sub>r</sub>	31.9	97.5 <sub>r</sub>	1,077.2 <sub>r</sub>
1973	203.2	106.9	496.7	806.9	62.8	43.4	106.2	913.1
1974	265.6	533.0	755.9	1554.5	71.9	40.8	112.7	1,667.2

\* Includes raisings from Australian sources by overseas public companies through their Australian offices.

† See note ‡, Table 6.38.

‡ Secured by charge over the entire assets of a company.

In 1973–74, listed companies raised \$137,600,000 of new money (\$72,700,000 through issues of shares, \$64,900,000 through issues of debentures, etc.) from life insurance companies, and superannuation funds. The balance came from other sections of the investing public.

For many years, capital was usually raised by the issue of shares. Debentures and unsecured notes have gained in popularity, partly because the interest charge (except for interest paid prior to 27 October 1970 on convertible notes issued after 15 November 1960) is an allowable deduction from gross income for income tax purposes. Both debentures and notes have become an established form of capital raising by finance and other companies making regular approaches to the market to renew existing loans or to raise additional operating capital.

The following table shows particulars of share capital issues in recent years. The issues made for a consideration other than cash include bonus issues, conversion issues, issues in exchange for existing shares in other companies, etc. Sales of existing shares of unlisted companies to qualify the companies for listing on stock exchanges and the proceeds of sales of forfeited shares in mining companies are excluded from the table.

Table 6.38. New Share Capital Issues and Raisings by Australian Companies

Year ended 30 June	Issues Commenced in Year*				Calls Paid in Year on Previous Issues	Cash Received in Year				
	Issues	Amount (including Premiums)				Cash Uncalled at end of Year	Total	New Money		
		For Cash	Other Consideration†	Total				On Ordinary Shares	On Preference Shares	Total
No.	\$ million									

## LISTED COMPANIES

1969	792	717.3	209.9	927.2	277.0	42.0	482.2	335.4	3.2	338.5
1970	1,125	787.2	282.8	1,070.0 <sup>r</sup>	229.7	107.2	664.5	n.a.	n.a.	456.8
1971	918	545.4	446.3	991.7	185.2	94.4	454.6	361.2	...	361.2
1972	607	256.5	398.8	655.4	47.8	133.5	342.2	n.a.	n.a.	255.0
1973	645	307.5	405.0	712.5	2.5	57.5	362.5	n.a.	n.a.	203.2
1974	487	363.4	610.3	973.8	2.6	21.3	382.0	265.6	...	265.6

## UNLISTED COMPANIES‡

1969	28,974	375.3	343.8	718.8	94.5	18.2	299.0	62.6	5.7	68.4
1970	37,128	518.2	290.9	809.1	95.5	31.7	454.5	76.7	2.7	79.5
1971	10,489	488.6	233.1	721.6	102.9	74.6	460.2	67.4	3.5	70.9
1972	11,757 <sup>r</sup>	430.6 <sup>r</sup>	353.1 <sup>r</sup>	783.7 <sup>r</sup>	35.5 <sup>r</sup>	74.3	469.5 <sup>r</sup>	58.7 <sup>r</sup>	6.9 <sup>r</sup>	65.6 <sup>r</sup>
1973	11,557	367.4	287.7	655.1	18.5	32.9	381.8	54.0	8.8	62.8
1974	2,887	550.8	397.8	948.6	91.0	40.5	500.3	64.9	7.0	71.9

\* In the case of cash issues, the whole issue is included in the first year in which any of the proceeds were received; in the case of issues for other consideration, in the year in which allotment was made.

† Includes bonus and conversion issues and issues in exchange for existing shares in other companies.

‡ Excludes issues by companies incorporated in Australian overseas territories.

The amount of premiums on shares, less any discounts allowed thereon, included in the total amount of the issues made by the listed companies was \$248,100,000 in 1968–69, \$255,500,000 in 1969–70, \$207,300,000 in 1970–71, \$78,000,000 in 1971–72, \$159,100,000 in 1972–73 and \$130,500,000 in 1973–74. In respect of the unlisted companies, the amount was \$29,700,000 in 1968–69, \$36,800,000 in 1969–70, \$17,800,000 in 1970–71, \$40,200,000 in 1971–72, \$41,000,000 in 1972–73 and \$131,900,000 in 1973–74.

Share subscriptions to Australian companies by overseas investors are included in the previous table, but the amount of new money received from such sources is not known. The total amount of share issues (comprising issues for cash and for other consideration and including premiums) to overseas investors has been estimated approximately as follows:—

Year ended 30 June	Listed Companies \$A million	Unlisted Companies \$A million
1969	72.2	251.2
1970	99.6	127.8
1971	179.4	189.6
1972	88.7	173.7
1973	87.9	114.1
1974	99.7	208.4

Most of the issues of unlisted companies were made to associated overseas companies.

The proportion of new money to total cash raised by the issue of shares is much lower for unlisted companies than for listed companies, the ratios in 1972-73 being 16.4 per cent and 56.1 per cent and in 1973-74, 14.4 per cent and 69.5 per cent, respectively. The main reason for this marked difference is that unlisted companies receive a large part of their cash raisings from parent or associated companies, and this does not involve a transfer from the investing public.

The next table shows the amount of capital raised by Australian companies through the issue of debentures and registered notes (including convertible notes) and the acceptance of deposits:—

**Table 6.39. New Capital Raised through Debentures, etc., by Australian Companies**

Year ended 30 June	Listed Companies			Unlisted Companies*		
	Debentures, Registered Notes, and Deposits †			Secured Loans‡		
	New Money	Other ¶	Total Amount Raised ¶	New Money	Other ¶	Total Amount Raised ¶
	\$ million					
1969	449.1	1,388.5	1,838.4	32.5	62.8	95.3
1970	481.5	2,085.7	2,567.2	19.6	75.4	95.0
1971	516.4	2,676.7	3,193.1	18.7	66.5	85.1
1972	724.9	2,925.5	3,650.3	31.9	95.2	127.1
1973	603.6	3,026.0	3,629.6	43.4	79.6	123.0
1974	1,288.9	5,505.6	6,794.5	40.8	100.0	140.8

\* See note †, Table 6.38.

† See note \*, Table 6.37.

‡ Secured by charge over the entire assets of a company.

¶ Includes capital raised for other than cash consideration.

## STOCK EXCHANGES AND STOCK MARKETS

There are two recognised stock exchanges in New South Wales. The main one is conducted in Sydney, and the other in Newcastle.

The legislation affecting the securities industry in New South Wales is contained in the Companies Act, 1961-1973 (see page 190), and the Securities Industry Act, 1970-1971. The companies' legislation is substantially uniform in all States and the Australian Capital Territory; it is expected that the legislation relating specifically to the securities industry will also be substantially uniform throughout Australia.

The Securities Industry Act provides that a stock market may be conducted in New South Wales only by an approved stock exchange, requires certain persons engaged in the securities industry to be licensed, prescribes the accounting records (and the trust accounts) to be maintained by dealers in securities and provides for their audit, requires stockbrokers to deposit one-third of the moneys held by them in trust with their stock exchange, directs stock exchanges to establish a fidelity fund, and provides penalties for market-rigging transactions.

In terms of the Securities Industry Act, the Sydney Stock Exchange is deemed to be an approved stock exchange; other stock exchanges must comply with provisions of the Act relating to their membership and their rules, and they must be approved by the Attorney-General. Alterations to the rules of a stock exchange (including those of the Sydney Stock Exchange) must also be approved by the Attorney-General. A stock exchange must pay the interest it receives from investment of trust moneys deposited with it by stockbrokers, the proceeds of annual fidelity fund contributions it levies on brokers, and certain other receipts, to its fidelity fund. It may use the fund to compensate persons for losses (maximum \$250,000 in respect of any one broker) arising from defalcations of its members or their employees.

The Act prescribes that four classes of persons engaged in the securities industry must be licensed, viz.:—

- (a) *Dealers* (except persons who deal in securities only through a licensed dealer, authorised dealers in the short-term money market, public statutory corporations, the State Superannuation Board, and the New South Wales Retirement Board);
- (b) *Representatives of Dealers*;
- (c) *Investment Advisers* (except licensed dealers, banks, trustee companies, life insurance companies, solicitors and accountants who give investment advice only incidentally to the practice of their profession, newspaper publishers who have no interest in any of the securities on which advice is given in their papers and who meet certain other conditions, and any other class of investment advisers prescribed by regulation); and
- (d) *Representatives of Investment Advisers*.

All licences are renewable annually. Stockbrokers are required to contribute to the fidelity fund of their stock exchange, whilst other licensed dealers must lodge a security of \$10,000 with the Corporate Affairs Commission.

Penalties are prescribed for attempts to manipulate a stock market by:

- (a) creating a false or misleading appearance of active trading in any securities, or of the market for, or the price of, securities;
- (b) engaging in transactions which have the effect of raising or lowering the price of a class of securities for the purpose of inducing the purchase or sale of such securities by others;
- (c) engaging in fictitious transactions for the purchase or sale of securities;
- (d) making false or misleading statements about any securities.

A person convicted of any of these offences is also liable to pay compensation to persons suffering loss as a result of his acts or transactions.

### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The laws relating to co-operation in New South Wales are embodied in the Co-operation Act, 1923–1972, the Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967–1972, and the Credit Union Act, 1969. In terms of these Acts, co-operative societies may engage in all forms of economic activity except insurance (unless specially authorised by the Governor) and banking.



Co-operative societies may be of various kinds—(a) rural societies to assist producers in conducting their operations and in marketing products; (b) trading societies to carry on business, trade, or industry; (c) community settlement societies to acquire land and settle or retain persons thereon, and to provide any common service or benefits; (d) community advancement societies to provide any community service (e.g., water, gas, electricity, transport, recreation, etc.); (e) building societies to assist members to acquire homes or other property; (f) rural credit societies to make or arrange loans to members for the purpose of assisting rural production; (g) credit unions to make loans to members; (h) investment societies to enable members to combine to secure shares in a company or business or to invest in securities. Societies of the same kind may combine into co-operative associations, and such associations of all kinds may form unions of associations.

Societies are corporate bodies with limited liability, except that a rural credit society may be formed with unlimited liability. Provision is made to safeguard the funds and financial interests of the societies. Powers of supervision are vested in the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Co-operative effort for production is a prominent feature of the dairying industry, most of the butter factories being organised on this basis.

Further details of the co-operative movement are given in the chapters "Welfare Services", "Agriculture", and "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping".

The number of co-operative societies on the register at 30 June 1973 was 4,336, including 6 permanent building societies registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1901. There were 151 trading, 178 rural, 3,176 building, 3 investment, 1 community settlement, 337 community advancement societies, and 442 credit unions. In addition, there were 46 associations of co-operative societies and 2 unions of co-operative associations. Of these societies, 64 were in liquidation at 30 June 1973.

#### CO-OPERATIVE TRADING AND RURAL SOCIETIES

The objects and powers of societies registered under the Co-operation Act as "rural" or "trading" societies overlap considerably, and societies registered as "rural" frequently engage exclusively in retail trading. The particulars of the operations of the societies, shown in Table 6.40, have therefore been classified according to the main activity of each society, irrespective of whether it is registered as "rural" or "trading".

Rural societies handling dairy products accounted, in 1972-73, for \$224,419,000 or 63.4 per cent of the total turnover of societies engaged in the assembling, marketing, and handling of primary products, and those dealing in fruit and vegetables accounted for \$40,015,000 or 11.3 per cent of the total. Other societies in this group, with total turnover amounting to \$89,532,000 were concerned with rice, fish, wool, meat and livestock, millet, and poultry. The societies in the agricultural services group comprise those formed for the purpose of providing some specific service as an aid to rural production and include veterinary services, reticulation of electricity and the provision of machinery for the harvesting or transport of sugar cane.

In the commercial services group, retail stores were responsible for 48.6 per cent and general wholesalers for 36.5 per cent of the total turnover. Trade or special equipment suppliers sold goods and equipment to taxi pools, butchers, fruit and vegetable shops, newsagents, etc.

Table 6.40. Co-operative Rural and Trading Societies

Particulars	Societies (active)	Mem- bers	Members' Funds			Turnover	Net Surplus
	No.	No.	Share Capital	Reserves	Total		
			\$ thousand				

## RURAL PRODUCTION

1971-72							
Co-operative Farms ..	2	64	181	(—) 930	(—) 749	314	(—) 103
Assembling (and/or processing) and Marketing of Primary Products ..	122	116,005	26,141	21,547	47,688	322,029	6,203
Agricultural Services ..	26	1,718	382	125	507	5,959	52
Total, Rural ..	150	117,787	26,704	20,742	47,446	328,302	6,152

1972-73							
Co-operative Farms ..	2	66	294	(—) 959	(—) 665	405	(—) 25
Assembling (and/or processing) and Marketing of Primary Products ..	127	116,316	27,867	24,216	52,083	353,966	8,481
Agricultural Services ..	26	630	294	11	305	4,682	(—) 4
Total, Rural ..	155	117,012	28,455	23,268	51,723	359,053	8,452

## COMMERCIAL SERVICES

1971-72							
General Wholesalers ..	5	400	691	246	937	41,958	316
Retail Stores* ..	75	281,755	13,619	4,568	18,187	53,687	3,444
Home Construction ..	10	506	20	55	75	183	...
Trade or Special Equipment Suppliers ..	63	8,671	2,224	868	3,092	16,990	424
Total, Trading ..	153	291,332	16,554	5,737	22,291	112,818	4,184

1972-73							
General Wholesalers ..	7	447	738	234	971	45,623	153
Retail Stores* ..	69	302,531	14,311	5,472	19,783	60,723	3,903
Home Construction ..	8	543	19	45	64	163	(—) 12
Trade or Special Equipment Suppliers ..	58	8,741	2,259	1,026	3,285	18,412	561
Total, Trading ..	142	312,262	17,326	6,777	24,104	124,921	4,606

\* Societies engaged wholly in retail trading. Some of the rural societies engaged mainly in assembling, processing, and marketing of primary products also conduct retail stores.

The retail stores are organised on the Rochdale plan of "dividend on purchase". They have met with success in the Newcastle and other mining districts, and to a limited extent in other centres where large numbers of industrial workers reside. Of the 69 societies operating in 1972-73, four in the Newcastle and adjacent coalfields districts had a turnover of \$34,300,000, while 65 societies in the rest of the State had a turnover of \$26,400,000.

### CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES

There are three main groups of co-operative building societies operating in New South Wales—permanent societies (registered under the Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967-1972) and non-terminating societies (registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1901, or the Co-operation Act, 1923-1973), Starr-Bowkett societies, and terminating societies. Their structure and methods of operation are described in the chapter "Housing and Building". Particulars of the societies for which annual returns were made in the last two years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 6.41. Co-operative Building Societies

Particulars	Permanent and Non-terminating Societies		Starr-Bowkett Societies		Terminating Societies*	
	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73
Societies at 30 June .. ..	70	66	67	69	2,786	2,916
Members at 30 June .. ..	549,532	684,581	29,485	24,997	75,600	70,967
\$ thousand						
Assets at 30 June—						
Advances on Mortgage .. ..	801,080	1,132,131	20,292	21,028	435,032†	433,254†
Public Securities and Cash .. ..	186,070	199,453	4,296	4,911	2,995	3,593
Land and Buildings .. ..	20,063	27,734				
Other .. ..	6,740	9,431				
Total Assets .. ..	1,013,953	1,368,749	24,588	25,939	438,027	436,847
Liabilities at 30 June—						
Share Capital .. ..	927,352	1,204,067	20,608	21,653	58,387‡	53,277‡
Members' Subscriptions .. ..	15,717	22,014	2,622	2,752	9,429	9,099
Reserve Funds and Surplus .. ..	11,522	13,940	...	...	...	...
Deposits .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Advances—						
Under Commonwealth-States Housing Agreements	49,945	114,744	...	...	369,081	373,108
From Other Lenders .. ..	9,417	13,984	1,358	1,534		
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,129	1,363
Total Liabilities .. ..	1,013,953	1,368,749	24,588	25,939	438,027	436,847
Loans Made during Year .. ..	259,683	471,158	4,039	3,954	45,234	53,462
Loans Repaid during Year .. ..	82,479	127,790	2,468	2,456	31,138¶	49,435¶

\* Actuarial-type societies, non-actuarial-type societies, and series-type society (see Chapter "Housing and Building").

† For credit foncier loans, total advances less repayments to date; for other loans, total advances less those fully discharged.

‡ Includes provision for interest on members' subscriptions (\$18,583,000 in 1971-72 and \$17,237,000 in 1972-73).

¶ Reduction in members' indebtedness—for actuarial-type societies and the series-type society, estimated by deducting the amount owing to societies at the end of the year from the sum of the amount owing to societies at the beginning of the year and the advances made by the societies during the year; for non-actuarial type societies, repayments of principal in respect of credit foncier type loans and premiums paid on insurance policies in respect of endowment assurance type loans. The estimates take account of the transactions of actuarial-type societies terminated during the year.

## CREDIT UNIONS

From 1 July 1969 the affairs of Credit Unions in New South Wales have been conducted in accordance with the Credit Union Act, 1969.

Credit unions utilise members' funds (share capital and deposits) and (to a limited extent) moneys borrowed from non-members to make loans to members for a wide variety of purposes. Profits may be distributed as dividends on shares or rebates of interest paid by borrowing members.

The first credit union was formed in 1945. Details of the operations of the unions during the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 6.42. Credit Unions: Finances

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Number of Unions *	282	308	353	381	382	411
Number of Members	156,228	183,903	229,133	280,358	332,329	392,332
	\$ thousand					
Liabilities at 30 June—						
Share Capital .. ..	1,275	1,497	1,849	2,198	2,526	3,008
Deposits .. ..	42,473	55,750	73,565	98,369	132,679	181,785
Other .. ..	3,168	4,181	6,088	7,833	9,605	12,175
Total .. ..	46,915	61,428	81,503	108,400	144,810	196,968
Assets at 30 June—						
Loans to Members ..	40,122	52,608	70,637	94,062	123,896	166,138
Other .. ..	6,793	8,820	10,866	14,338	20,914	30,830
Total .. ..	46,915	61,428	81,503	108,400	144,810	196,968
Operations during year—						
Loans Made .. ..	31,551	42,221	54,470	70,858	94,715	127,512
Loans Repaid .. ..	22,879	29,765	38,671	48,204	65,270	88,729
Income .. ..	3,904	5,057	6,931	9,499	12,868	17,034
Working Expenses ..	3,572	4,725	6,524	9,127	12,615	16,932

\* Number making returns, exclusive of unions not operating.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The affairs of the friendly societies in New South Wales are conducted in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act, 1912–1967. The societies are required to register with the Registrar of Friendly Societies, and to furnish to him periodical returns giving details relating to membership, sickness and mortality benefits, and finances. In this chapter, reference is made to the finances of the societies which provide medical, hospital, sick pay, funeral, and similar benefits. Other matters relating to friendly societies and to miscellaneous societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act are discussed in the chapter “Welfare Services”.

The affairs of the friendly societies are subject to State supervision, and provision has been made for the actuarial certification of tables of contributions, for valuations at least once every five years, the investigation of accounts, and other measures for safeguarding the funds. A society is not entitled to registration unless tables of contribution in respect of sickness and death benefits and policies of endowment are supported by an actuarial certificate. Rates of contribution to other funds are subject to the approval of the Registrar.

As a general rule, the moneys received or paid on account of a particular benefit must be kept in a separate account and be used only for the specified purpose.

The growth of the funds of friendly societies during the last six years is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 6.43. Friendly Societies\*: Accumulated Funds

At 30 June	Sickness and Funeral Funds	Medical Funds	Hospital Funds	Manage- ment Funds	Other Funds	Total
\$ thousand						
1969	15,662	4,644	4,850	2,432	2,611	30,200
1970	16,102	4,680	5,588	2,900	2,503	31,773
1971	16,800	5,072	7,991	2,923	2,672	35,458
1972	17,623	5,130	8,857	3,072	2,981	37,663
1973	18,622	4,392	9,105	3,245	3,385	38,749
1974	19,093	4,635	9,004	3,632	3,964	40,328

\* Societies which provide recognised benefits (hospital and medical benefits, sick pay, and funeral donations). Other societies, such as dispensaries, medical institutions, and accident societies are excluded. Figures include branches in Australian Capital Territory.

At 30 June 1974, the head office funds of 9 societies amounted to \$34,297,000 representing 85.0 per cent of the accumulated funds of all friendly societies proper at that date. Approximately 66 per cent of head office funds was invested in mortgages, 2.2 per cent in government and semi-government securities, and 10.3 per cent in other investments. In June 1948, only 35 per cent of head office funds was invested in mortgages, while 50 per cent was held in government securities and shares and debentures.

The receipts and expenditure of friendly societies during recent years are summarised in the next table. Australian Government hospital and medical benefits payable to contributors to friendly societies' hospital and medical funds are paid by the societies, which are subsequently reimbursed by the Government. The particulars of receipts and expenditure shown in the table are therefore divided into two sections—transactions on the societies' own funds, and payment and reimbursements of Government benefits.

Table 6.44 Friendly Societies\*: Receipts and Expenditure

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$ thousand						
SOCIETIES' OWN FUNDS							
Receipts†—							
Contributions and Fees—							
Sickness and Funeral Funds ..	934	1,041	1,076	1,307	1,543	1,590	1,636
Medical Fund .. ..	5,729	6,015	6,339	8,693	9,657	9,606	12,025
Hospital Fund .. ..	6,737	7,632	9,335	9,960	11,685	12,412	12,228
Management Fund .. ..	2,125	2,326	2,561	3,008	3,759	4,026	4,193
Other Funds .. ..	135	143	389	611	884	1,382	1,190
Total .. ..	15,660	17,157	19,700	23,579	27,528	29,016	31,272
Interest .. ..	1,296	1,336	1,514	1,952	1,996	2,175	2,136
Other .. ..	1,494	571	801	676	744	257	513
Total Receipts‡ .. ..	18,450	19,065	22,014	26,208	30,268	31,448	33,921
Expenditure—							
Benefits Paid—							
Sick Pay .. ..	443	470	551	621	667	712	862
Funeral Donations .. ..	577	555	607	690	745	719	552
Medical .. ..	5,488	5,977	6,661	9,091	9,872	10,557	11,819
Hospital .. ..	6,592	7,129	9,453	9,141	11,095	12,380	12,775
Other .. ..	150	133	490	715	970	1,224	1,441
Total .. ..	13,250	14,264	17,762	20,260	23,349	25,592	27,449
Administration .. ..	2,725	2,918	3,226	3,845	2,846	3,090	3,429
Other .. ..	164	125	146	158	1,690	1,410	1,240
Total Expenditure‡ .. ..	16,139	17,308	21,134	24,263	27,885	30,092	32,118
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT BENEFITS¶							
Reimbursements by Australian Government to—							
Medical Fund .. ..	3,762	3,934	4,428	8,414	9,812	11,516	11,482
Hospital Fund .. ..	1,575	1,530	2,983	3,368	2,556	4,262	4,088
Total .. ..	5,337	5,464	7,412	11,783	12,368	15,778	15,570
Benefits paid on behalf of Australian Government—							
Medical .. ..	3,806	4,028	4,317	7,878	9,822	11,543	11,670
Hospital .. ..	1,492	1,462	2,402	2,165	2,724	4,504	4,126
Total .. ..	5,298	5,489	6,719	10,043	12,546	16,047	15,796

\* See note \*, Table 6.43.

† From 1970-71 receipts are on an income basis rather than the cash basis previously used.

‡ Excludes inter-fund transfers.

¶ See text on page 202.

## INSURANCE

The statistics of life insurance and of fire, marine, and general insurance given in this section, relate to the business of private and State Government Insurance Offices. Further particulars of Workers' Compensation Insurance are given in the chapter "Employment". Particulars of two specialised insurance schemes conducted by Commonwealth authorities,

viz., the housing loans insurance scheme and the export payments insurance scheme, are given in the chapters "Housing and Building" and "Overseas Trade" respectively.

The conduct of life insurance business and of general insurance business in Australia is controlled in terms of the (Federal) Life Insurance Act, 1945-1973 and the Insurance Act, 1973, respectively (see below). In New South Wales, State laws regarding insurance mainly comprise laws dealing with workers' compensation and insurance of motor vehicle owners against third-party risk. The operations of the Government Insurance Office of New South Wales, which conducts both life and general insurance business, are controlled by the Government Insurance Act, 1927-1965.

### LIFE INSURANCE

The (Federal) Life Insurance Act, 1945-1973, superseded State enactments as from 20 June 1945. Under this Act, life insurance business throughout Australia is regulated in ways designed to afford maximum protection to policy holders.

The Act is administered, subject to the Treasurer's direction, by a Life Insurance Commissioner, who has wide powers to investigate the affairs of any company. After investigation he may, subject to a right of appeal to the High Court, issue directions to a company or apply to the Court for the appointment of a judicial manager or for an order to wind up the company.

Every life insurance company must register with the Commissioner, must lodge deposits (maximum \$100,000) with the Treasurer, must furnish certified statements of accounts, reports of actuarial valuations, and statistical returns, and may not use any form of proposal, policy, or written matter deemed by the Commissioner to be misleading. Each company must establish one or more statutory funds for the receipt of all moneys relating to its life insurance business, and may apply the assets of a fund only for the purpose of the class of life insurance business for which that fund was created. However, a company may transfer liabilities and assets relating to a class (or part of a class) of life insurance to a new statutory fund set up in respect of that business. The assets of a statutory fund must not be mortgaged or charged except to secure a temporary bank overdraft and they must not be invested in any other organisation carrying on life insurance business. An actuarial investigation of the company's affairs and of each statutory fund must be made at least every five years, observing a prescribed minimum basis of valuation.

A distribution of dividends to shareholders or of new bonuses to policyholders may not be made unless a surplus is disclosed by the valuation. Of any surplus derived from participating policies registered in Australia, the allocation for distribution to shareholders may not exceed 25 per cent of the amount allocated to the holders of those policies.

Rates of premium must be approved by an actuary. Rules govern the assignment or mortgage of policies, the protection of policies against creditors in the event of bankruptcy, and the determination of surrender values and forfeitures. A policyholder is entitled to a paid-up policy if he has paid three years' premiums, and to the surrender value in cash if the policy has been in force for six years. The amount payable on the death

of a child under ten years of age is limited. A company must maintain a register of policies in each State in which it operates; a policyholder may elect to have a policy registered in a State other than that in which he resides.

In 1973 there were 48 life insurance offices registered under the Life Insurance Act. Life business was also transacted by the New South Wales and Queensland Government Insurance Offices, which are not subject to the Federal Act. Of the offices, 10 conducted ordinary, superannuation, and industrial business, 33 conducted ordinary and superannuation business, 4 conducted ordinary business only and 1 was registered but not operating. Thirty-seven of the offices were companies incorporated outside Australia or subsidiaries of such companies.

Statistics of life insurance are obtained from returns supplied by each life office to the Life Insurance Commissioner. The returns relate to a period of twelve months ended on the balance date of each office, which in most instances falls in September or December.

The statistics given below for New South Wales relate to policies on life offices' New South Wales registers. In recent years, many policyholders resident in New South Wales have elected to have their policies registered in the Australian Capital Territory.

#### LIFE INSURANCES IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The life insurances in force in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are summarised in the next table:—

**Table 6.45. Life Insurances in Force in New South Wales**  
(Excluding Annuities)

Year	Ordinary and Superannuation Business				Industrial Business			
	Policies	Sum Assured	Bonus Additions *	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Bonus Additions	Annual Premiums
	No.	\$ thousand			No.	\$ thousand		
1962	1,476,143	2,795,804	254,270	83,838	1,148,198	286,592	14,121	12,828
1963	1,506,218	3,024,524	291,630	88,950	1,102,222	300,548	16,562	13,170
1964	1,531,751	3,286,522	330,253	94,789	1,063,308	317,899	19,271	13,649
1965	1,560,934	3,575,671	371,477	101,380	1,028,306	336,356	22,302	14,207
1966	1,603,993	3,852,851	419,977	107,561	990,324	355,926	26,097	14,770
1967	1,631,718	4,183,893	466,442	114,966	976,212	380,205	30,627	15,608
1968	1,667,992	4,611,316	535,320	126,159	960,132	402,163	35,309	16,370
1969	1,699,800	5,242,474	598,284	140,407	949,906	430,227	40,543	17,390
1970	1,688,116	5,968,882	659,796	156,391	936,757	463,553	45,958	18,436
1971	1,723,224	6,831,811	726,435	174,784	923,113	502,074	51,769	19,558
1972	1,761,210	7,694,551	822,041	193,296	891,065	541,146	56,817	20,685

\* Excludes bonus additions made by the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.

Insurances effected in conjunction with the establishment by employers of staff superannuation and retirement schemes have contributed significantly to the rapid growth in business in recent years, the sum assured under superannuation policies in force amounting to \$458,141,000 in 1964, \$485,559,000 in 1965, \$494,042,000 in 1966, \$509,414,000 in 1967, \$527,100,000 in 1968, \$621,323,000 in 1969, \$737,294,000 in 1970, \$875,199,000 in 1971 and \$1,047,049,000 in 1972.

Industrial insurances are those upon which premiums are payable at intervals of less than two months and are receivable through collectors.



A broad classification of the business in force in 1972 is shown in the following table. Whole-life insurances are those payable at death only; endowment insurances are payable at the end of a specified period, or at death prior to the expiration of the period; and endowments are payable only in case of survival for a specified period.

Table 6.46. Life Insurances in Force in New South Wales, 1972

Particulars	Insurance and Endowment Policies					Annuity Policies
	Whole-life Insurances	Endowment Insurances	Other Insurances	Endowments	Total	
ORDINARY BUSINESS						
Policies .. .. No.	692,090	742,473	41,495	37,398	1,513,456	600
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	3,891,484	1,581,386	1,074,258	100,375	6,647,502	334†
Bonus Additions* .. \$ thous.	464,303	281,171	1,326	4,749	751,548	6
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	70,484	74,216	6,236	9,963	160,899	5
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS						
Policies .. .. No.	6,443	236,423	1,583	3,305	247,754	167
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	81,632	373,007	575,910	16,501	1,047,049	4,112†
Bonus Additions* .. \$ thous.	9,595	60,139	173	585	70,493	...
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	2,362	15,085	13,783	1,168	32,397	1,266
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS						
Policies .. .. No.	108,683	767,418	...	14,964	891,065	...
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	27,169	510,100‡	...	3,876	541,146	...
Bonus Additions .. \$ thous.	3,763	52,096	...	958	56,817	...
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	1,046	19,413‡	32	194	20,685	...

\* Excludes bonus additions made by the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.

† Amount per annum.

‡ Includes temporary insurance.

### NEW LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the new life insurance policies issued in New South Wales in the last eleven years are shown in the following table:—

Table 6.47. Life Insurances: New Business in New South Wales  
(Excluding Annuities)

Year	Ordinary and Superannuation Business			Industrial Business		
	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums
	No.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1962	137,229	484,970	12,181	62,450	43,187	1,795
1963	140,087	484,365	12,214	51,491	44,035	1,755
1964	135,910	520,451	13,079	49,299	46,249	1,813
1965	136,871	553,192	14,019	51,548	49,180	1,954
1966	154,312	583,417	14,735	52,163	53,500	2,096
1967	142,678	646,911	16,139	54,012	56,611	2,234
1968	147,745	771,048	20,046	50,160	57,315	2,267
1969	167,624	1,016,057	24,427	52,899	65,260	2,571
1970	148,377	1,186,911	27,636	50,527	75,620	2,772
1971	160,744	1,385,457	31,689	48,032	85,702	2,953
1972	165,272	1,539,117	34,290	48,231	97,233	3,298

The new policies issued in 1972 comprised the following types:—

**Table 6.48. Life Insurances: Classification of New Business in N.S.W., 1972**

Particulars	Insurance and Endowment Policies					Annuity Policies	
	Whole-life Insurances	Endowment Insurances	Other Insurances	Endowments	Total		
ORDINARY BUSINESS							
Policies .. .. No.	86,602	40,516	7,613	7,608	142,339	19	
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	754,016	151,328	316,319	23,920	1,245,583	44*	
Single Premiums .. \$ thous.	65	1,468	161	1,393	3,087	374	
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	12,618	8,756	1,375	2,454	25,203	...	
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS							
Policies .. .. No.	594	21,587	239	513	22,933	15	
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	11,464	83,933	192,088	6,049	293,534	911*	
Single Premiums .. \$ thous.	1	57	191	100	349	20	
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	313	2,625	5,821	327	9,087	271	
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS							
Policies .. .. No.	2,726	45,505	...	...	48,231	...	
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	3,558	93,675†	...	...	97,233	...	
Single Premiums .. \$ thous.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	140	3,136	22	...	3,298	...	

\* Amount per annum.

† Includes temporary Insurance.

The particulars of ordinary and superannuation business policies given in Tables 6.45 to 6.49 include "blanket" policies, which insure more than one life and are usually associated with superannuation schemes. The new superannuation business blanket policies issued in New South Wales in 1972 numbered 163; the sum assured was \$67,966,000, and the annual premiums \$688,000.

#### DISCONTINUANCES OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The causes of discontinuance of policies on the New South Wales register are shown in the following table for 1972:—

**Table 6.49. Life Insurances: Discontinuances in New South Wales, 1972**

Cause of Discontinuance	Ordinary Business			Superannuation Business			Industrial Business		
	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums
	No.	\$ thousand		No.	\$ thousand		No.	\$ thousand	
Death	6,964	17,280	670	1,361	2,770	136	4,669	1,250	50
Maturity	26,904	27,531	1,834	3,964	3,453	313	37,833	7,049	299
Surrender	44,718	183,488	5,362	7,776	67,097	2,098	20,151	16,737	684
Forfeiture	21,209	164,261	2,696	218	2,861	78	14,385	30,333	967
Transfer	8,800	68,670	1,411	2,095	10,513	230	3,241	2,771	107
Other*	1,004	93,463	372	2,279	34,998	576	...	23	63
Total	109,599	554,693	12,346	17,693	121,692	3,432	80,279	58,162	2,170
Annuities	46	36†	1	28	365†	150	...	...	...

\* Includes conversions to or from other classes of business.

† Amount per annum.

In Table 6.49, the item "transfer" represents net gain or loss resulting from transfers between the New South Wales and other registers. Policies lapsed after having overdue premiums advanced out of the surrender value are recorded as surrenders and not as forfeitures. Reinstatements are deducted from the causes under which the policies were discontinued.

### PREMIUMS, CLAIMS, ETC. IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Complete revenue accounts in respect of life insurance business in New South Wales are not available, because it is not practicable to allocate items such as income from investments, taxation, etc. to the various registers maintained by the life offices. Returns collected by the Life Insurance Commissioner, however, show particulars of premium income and claims in relation to the business in New South Wales, and these are summarised in the next table for the last three years:—

**Table 6.50. Life Insurances: Premiums, Claims, etc. in New South Wales**

Year	Premium Income	Claims, etc.						
		Death	Maturity	Other Claims	Sur- renders	Annuities	Cash Bonuses	Total
	\$ thousand							
ORDINARY BUSINESS								
1970	136,812	21,133	30,463	447	21,495	314	401	74,253
1971	152,029	22,147	34,559	422	24,579	306	431	82,445
1972	168,189	23,645	38,054	484	29,251	317	495	92,246
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS								
1970	25,606	2,704	3,527	(-- ) 30	7,539	392	62	14,194
1971	25,061	2,821	3,393	(-- ) 15	5,269	122	90	11,681
1972	31,640	2,495	3,810	118	7,036	95	131	13,686
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS								
1970	17,606	1,730	4,226	6	2,761	...	...	8,723
1971	18,583	1,787	4,738	9	2,905	...	...	9,440
1972	19,644	1,770	9,002	4	3,285	...	...	14,061

### LIFE INSURANCE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The following summary of revenue and expenditure shows the nature and magnitude of the operations in the last four years of the life offices registered under the Life Insurance Act and of the two State Government offices. The particulars refer to the business of the offices in Australia and overseas, except in the case of eleven overseas offices, for which only the Australian branch business is included. Accident and general insurance business, which some offices transact, is omitted, the statement being confined to the statutory life funds maintained in respect of ordinary, superannuation, and industrial business.

Table 6.51. Life Insurance Offices\*: Revenue Accounts

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1972		
					Ordinary Business	Super- annuation Business	Industria Business
\$ million							
Premiums .. .. .	790.4	894.6	1,020.7	1,151.3	771.4	322.8	57.1
Consideration for Annuities ..	22.0	24.1	28.2	43.5	12.6	30.9	...
Interest, Dividends, Rents† ..	346.9	389.7	437.6	486.7	347.6	109.2	30.0
Profit on Realisation and Re- valuation of Assets .. ..	18.3	22.1	34.4	107.9	54.4	49.9	3.7
Transfers from Reserves or Profit and Loss Accounts .. ..	7.4	9.1	17.5	10.4	8.4	2.0	...
Values Allowed on Conversion from Other Classes of Life Business .. .. .	19.7	39.5	41.8	56.9	15.8	41.1	...
Other Credits .. .. .	9.1	9.4	5.7	12.2	9.7	2.3	...
Total Credits to Revenue Account‡ .. .. .	1,213.8	1,388.5	1,586.0	1,869.0	1,219.8	558.2	91.0
Payments on Policies—							
Claims: Death .. ..	113.3	129.8	140.9	148.0	112.2	30.6	5.2
Maturity .. .. .	146.7	169.6	190.4	223.6	147.4	46.2	30.0
Other .. .. .	3.8	6.1	8.9	11.8	4.3	7.5	...
Surrenders .. .. .	127.6	154.9	180.0	205.0	123.1	72.8	9.0
Annuities .. .. .	8.2	8.1	9.5	10.7	4.4	6.2	...
Bonuses Paid in Cash ..	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.3	2.6	1.7	...
Total Payments on Policies ..	403.0	472.0	533.6	603.3	394.1	165.0	44.2
Management .. .. .	85.5	98.0	118.3	132.9	99.1	22.7	11.0
Commission .. .. .	72.9	84.5	102.3	113.8	94.2	10.2	9.3
Taxes‡ .. .. .	7.2	8.4	10.5	12.6	10.2	1.7	0.7
Depreciation and loss on Sale of Assets .. .. .	18.5	23.8	33.3	23.3	17.2	4.4	1.6
Transfer to Profit and Loss Account, including share- holders' dividends .. ..	2.0	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.4	...	...
Transfers to Reserves .. ..	9.2	7.7	10.4	12.4	7.8	4.6	...
Values Allowed on Conversion from Other Classes of Life Business .. .. .	19.7	39.5	41.8	56.9	2.4	54.5	...
Other Debits .. .. .	2.6	3.9	2.1	10.9	8.6	1.3	1.0
Total Debits to Revenue Account‡ .. .. .	620.6	740.8	854.6	968.8	636.2	264.7	67.9

\* See text preceding table.

† After deducting taxes and rates thereon (amounting in 1972 to \$37.4 m. for ordinary and super-annuation business and \$3.2 m. for industrial business).

‡ Excluding taxes, etc., deducted from interest, dividends and rents.

Of the premium income (including consideration for annuities) totalling \$1,194,877,000 for total ordinary, superannuation, and industrial business in 1972, \$1,001,589,000 or 83 per cent was derived from business in Australia, whilst the premiums from business in New South Wales amounted to \$221,476,000 or 22 per cent of the total in Australia. The cost of claims, surrenders, annuities, and cash bonuses totalled \$603,341,000 of which \$494,815,000 or 82 per cent related to Australian business; in respect of New South Wales, the amount was \$119,994,000, representing 24 per cent of the Australian total.

#### LIFE INSURANCE BALANCE SHEETS

The following table gives a summary of the balance sheets of the statutory life insurance funds of the offices registered under the Life Insurance Act

and of the life offices of the New South Wales and Queensland State Governments:—

Table 6.52. Life Insurance Offices\*: Balance Sheets

Particulars	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 <sup>r</sup>	1972
	\$ million					
LIABILITIES						
Insurance Funds, including Investment and Contingency Reserves, etc. . . . .	5,233.1	5,728.4	6,320.1	6,972.7	7,698.6	8,503.8
Claims Unpaid . . . . .	51.1	56.8	62.7	71.3	77.2	84.1
Premiums in Advance and in Suspense . . . . .	4.7	4.8	7.0	7.9	7.4	8.4
Deposits . . . . .	36.7	46.0	50.0	35.7	35.5	56.6
Bank Overdraft . . . . .	33.2	35.8	45.1	50.4	47.4	53.0
Other . . . . .	61.3	75.0	87.8	100.2	114.0	123.9
Total Liabilities . . . . .	5,420.2	5,946.8	6,572.8	7,238.1	7,980.2	8,829.8
ASSETS						
Loans: On Mortgage—						
To Building Societies . . . . .	19.5	18.7	16.8	14.4	12.8	10.4
Other . . . . .	1,398.7	1,472.2	1,568.7	1,624.6	1,649.0	1,654.1
On Policies . . . . .	200.2	223.0	249.8	284.0	318.5	335.5
Other . . . . .	21.8	32.0	38.0	41.4	49.4	49.2
Government Securities—						
Australian . . . . .	1,128.6	1,208.6	1,224.7	1,314.4	1,456.1	1,662.0
Other . . . . .	285.9	294.8	303.0	340.4	390.4	406.7
Local and Semi-Government Securities . . . . .	386.0	433.8	528.9	591.5	684.1	756.7
Debentures and Notes of Companies . . . . .	585.2	665.8	723.5	778.9	825.1	872.8
Preference Shares . . . . .	93.8	97.1	99.7	97.4	96.0	94.3
Ordinary Shares—						
Controlled Companies . . . . .	12.0	13.9	18.2	24.5	22.5	40.7
Other Companies . . . . .	585.7	687.0	827.7	967.4	1,083.2	1,260.1
Other Investments . . . . .	3.4	5.5	0.2	0.8	0.9	5.6
Total Loans and Investments . . . . .	4,720.7	5,152.6	5,599.3	6,079.6	6,588.1	7,148.1†
Property, Furniture, Equipment . . . . .	536.3	612.8	766.6	920.6	1,132.6	1,373.8
Outstanding Premiums† . . . . .	88.9	95.3	102.9	116.2	130.5	142.9
Cash and Deposits . . . . .	8.4	14.3	22.1	30.5	23.4	39.7
Other . . . . .	65.8	71.8	81.8	91.3	105.7	125.4
Total Assets . . . . .	5,420.2	5,946.8	6,572.8	7,238.1	7,980.2	8,829.8‡

\* Refers to the life insurance business (both Australian and overseas) of companies with head offices in Australia and the Australian branch business of eleven companies with head offices overseas.

† Includes advances of premiums.

‡ Includes \$3,752.3m. held in Australia.

¶ Includes \$7,176.4m. held in Australia.

Shareholders' funds and related assets are excluded from the table, as are the liabilities and assets of fire, marine, and other classes of general insurance business in which some of the offices engage. Government securities, shares, etc. accounted for 58 per cent, loans for 23 per cent, and property, etc. for 16 per cent, of the total assets in 1972.

### FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE

The supervision of general (non-life) insurance in Australia was brought under the control of an Insurance Commissioner by the Insurance Act, 1973. The Act provides for a comprehensive system of supervision of general insurance and lays down minimum standards of financial soundness which must be met both by existing companies and new companies wishing to commence general insurance business in Australia.

The nature of the general insurances effected in New South Wales is indicated by statistics in Tables 6.53 to 6.55. These have been compiled from annual returns furnished by insurance companies with offices situated within the State and the Australian Capital Territory. The return of each company relates to the period of twelve months ended on its balancing date, which varies from one company to another. Statistics shown for a particular financial year relate, therefore, to those annual accounts which had a balance date falling at any time within that year.

The statistics include the operations of the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W., but exclude workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry, as these are effected under a special scheme operated by the Joint Coal Board.

The tables contain selected items of statistics which conform substantially to the following definitions and should not, therefore, be construed as "profit and loss" statements or "revenue accounts". *Premiums* represent the full amount receivable in respect of policies issued to policy holders in the year; they are not adjusted for premiums unearned at the end of the year and consequently the amounts shown differ from "earned premium income" appropriate to the year. When figures are increasing, premiums receivable (as shown in the statistics) are greater than "earned premium income" appropriate to the year; the converse applies when figures are declining. *Claims* include provisions for outstanding claims and represent claims incurred in the year. *Contributions to fire brigades, commission and agents' charges, and expenses of management* mainly represent charges paid in the year. *Taxation* also mainly represents payments in the year, and the amounts included for income tax therefore relate to income of earlier years.

The following table gives particulars of the total business transacted in New South Wales in all classes of general insurance in each of the last ten years:—

**Table 6.53. General Insurance\*: Premiums, Claims, and Expenses in New South Wales†**

Year	Premiums Receivable less Returns, Rebates, and Bonuses	Interest, Dividends, Rents, etc. ‡	Claims, Expenses, etc.					Taxation ¶	Total
			Claims, including Provision for Outstand- ing Claims	Contri- bution to Fire Brigades	Commis- sion and Agents' Charges	Expenses of Manage- ment			
			\$ thousand						
1964-65	230,787	17,631	159,152	5,530	20,188	33,903	5,876	224 649	
1965-66	249,616	20,195	163,976	6,193	21,071	36,844	7,267	235,351	
1966-67	271,514	23,232	181,881	6,424	23,547	42,276	8,043	262,171	
1967-68	280,197	26,437	198,209	6,889	25,556	44,797	8,064	283,516	
1968-69	321,262	29,676	221,338	7,936	27,861	50,117	7,126	314 378	
1969-70	356,995	34,007	253,788	8,254	30,776	56,216	8,577	357,611	
1970-71	396,254	40,711	286,438	9,390	33,316	62,483	9,316	400,943	
1971-72	474,755	47,133	319,747	11,234	38,898	74,254	11,795	455,928	
1972-73	537,440	53,097	373,245	11,915	42,891	83,131	14,279	525,461	
1973-74	593,110	59,976	461,333	13,948	47,193	95,023	14,333	631,830	

\* Excludes workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry.

† Includes business underwritten in the Australian Capital Territory. In 1973-74 this amounted to: Premiums, All Classes, \$4,888,000; Claims, All Classes, \$2,184,000; Total Claims, Expenses etc., \$3,616,000.

‡ See text following table.

¶ Includes income tax, pay-roll tax, licence fees, and stamp duty.

The income from interest, dividends, rents, etc. is derived from investments within the State and the Australian Capital Territory. Such investments are made from capital funds and reserves accumulated in past years, and these cannot be apportioned equitably over the different States and countries in which the companies operate. The investment income recorded in New South Wales, therefore, does not necessarily represent the amount attributable to general insurance business in New South Wales.

The next table shows the premiums and claims in each of the last three years for each class of general insurance:—

Table 6.54. General Insurance, N.S.W.\*: Premiums and Claims, by Class of Insurance

Group	Class of Insurance	Premiums†			Claims†		
		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
		\$ thousand					
A	Fire .. .. .	50,113	52,061	56,586	23,821	29,931	31,770
	Householders' Compre- hensive .. .. .	34,137	40,930	47,335	13,340	16,377	20,260
	Sprinkler Leakage .. .. .	108	122	87	156	179	188
	Loss of Profits .. .. .	8,157	9,428	9,977	1,084	3,750	5,911
	Hailstone .. .. .	1,660	1,737	6,156	1,988	1,109	3,062
	Total, Group A .. .. .	94,175	104,279	120,141	40,389	51,345	61,191
B	Marine .. .. .	20,845	22,357	24,140	10,692	10,151	17,443
C	Motor Vehicle .. .. .	118,090	129,632	141,297	86,634	92,125	114,773
	Motor Cycle .. .. .	1,133	1,766	2,743	677	937	1,178
	Compulsory Third Party .. .. .	70,244	72,700	76,371	77,888	85,472	102,528
	Total, Group C .. .. .	189,467	204,098	220,411	165,199	178,535	218,479
D	Workers' Compensation‡	97,577§	130,069§	145,446§	72,913	102,880	127,333
E	Personal Accident .. .. .	15,076	17,254	20,044	5,897	7,522	8,622
	Public Risk Third Party .. .. .	13,712	15,226	17,093	5,923	6,323	9,018
	General Property .. .. .	716	848	1,259	466	415	370
	Plate Glass .. .. .	1,502	1,599	1,624	911	976	1,027
	Boiler .. .. .	2,504	2,713	2,833	1,919	395	729
	Livestock .. .. .	787	815	1,368	396	429	686
	Burglary .. .. .	8,690	8,615	9,170	4,190	3,478	3,271
	Guarantee .. .. .	972	1,411	1,718	182	346	313
	Pluvius .. .. .	87	140	198	40	33	106
	Aviation .. .. .	10,220	7,444	6,024	1,317	1,891	2,242
	All Risks .. .. .	5,355	5,728	5,962	3,421	2,997	3,406
	Contractors' All Risks¶	4,838	4,805	4,611	2,709	2,872	3,642
	Television .. .. .	76	70	111	40	26	53
	Other .. .. .	8,156	9,969	10,959	3,142	2,630	3,402
	Total, Group E .. .. .	72,691	76,636	82,974	30,553	30,334	36,887
Total, All Classes† .. .. .		474,755	537,440	593,110	319,747	373,245	461,333

\* Includes business underwritten in the Australian Capital Territory. In 1973-74 this amounted to: Premiums, All Classes, \$4,888,000; Claims, All Classes, \$2,184,000.

† See text preceding Table 6.53.

‡ Excludes workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry.

¶ Includes Material Damage and Public Liability.

§ In the premiums as shown in these statistics, no deduction is made of amounts transferred to "Equalisation Reserve" in accordance with directions of the Premiums Committee (under Fixed Insurance Premiums Rates and Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme), and no addition is made of amounts withdrawn from the "Equalisation Reserve".

Particulars of commission and agents' charges and expenses of management in each of the last three years are shown in the next table. These items are distributed over the five groups of insurance indicated in Table 6.54 in accordance with an allocation made by the insurance companies. The contribution to fire brigades, shown in Table 6.53, is levied on premiums in respect of fire risks. Investment income and taxation charges, also shown in Table 6.53, are not distributed among the groups.

**Table 6.55. General Insurance, N.S.W.\*: Commission and Agents' Charges and Expenses of Management**

Group	Class of Insurance	Commission and Agents' Charges			Expenses of Management		
		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
		\$ thousand					
A	Fire .. .. .	14,324	15,370	17,084	20,990	21,599	24,710
B	Marine .. .. .	2,388	2,567	2,843	3,166	3,036	4,052
C	Motor Vehicle and Cycle ..	8,958	9,358	9,741	21,192	22,961	25,346
D	Workers' Compensation ..	4,011	5,750	6,574	16,863	21,344	24,682
E	Other .. .. .	9,218	9,845	10,951	12,043	14,192	16,233
Total, All Classes .. ..		38,898	42,891	47,193	74,254	83,131	95,023

\*Includes business underwritten in the Australian Capital Territory. In 1973-74 this amounted to: Commission and Agents' Charges, All Classes, \$461,000; Expenses of Management, All Classes, \$894,000.

Employers must compensate employees for injuries sustained and disease contracted in the course of their employment, and must insure against their liability to pay compensation. Details regarding the workers' compensation law and its operation are given in the chapter "Employment".

The insurance of owners and drivers of motor vehicles against liability resulting from death or bodily injury caused to another person has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1 February 1943. Particulars are given in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

### GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE

The Government Insurance Office of New South Wales commenced business in 1926, when it was authorised to undertake workers' compensation insurance for all employers and other classes of general insurance for government departments, semi-governmental authorities, and government employees and contractors. In 1942, its powers were widened to embrace all classes of general and life insurance—governmental and other.

The Office is conducted on the mutual principle, profit bonuses being paid to policy holders from available surplus funds. Policies issued by the Office are guaranteed by the State.



A summary of the general insurance business of the Office, transacted in the year ended 30 June 1974, is shown in the following table:—

**Table 6.56. Government Insurance Office: General Insurance Branch—Revenue and Expenditure, 1973–74**

Particulars	Workers* Compensation	Fire	General Accident*	Marine	Total
	\$ thousand				
Premiums .. .. .	21,439	10,357	94,310	356	126,462
Interest and Rents .. .. .	4,244	1,560	22,156	99	28,059
<b>Total Revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>25,683</b>	<b>11,917</b>	<b>116,466</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>154,522</b>
Claims .. .. .	22,537	4,158	115,397	186	142,278
Fire Brigade Contributions .. .. .	...	888	122	...	1,010
Other Expenses .. .. .	1,301‡	2,023	5,586	107	9,016‡
Income Tax† .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>23,838</b>	<b>7,069</b>	<b>121,105</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>152,305</b>
<b>Surplus or Deficit (—) .. .. .</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>4,848</b>	<b>(—) 4,639</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>2,217</b>

\* Includes motor vehicle and compulsory third party insurance.

† Provision for contribution to Treasurer in lieu of income tax.

‡ Includes contribution to Workers' Compensation Commission (\$197,000).

Premiums for motor vehicle compulsory third-party insurance accounted for 73 per cent of the total premiums of the General Accident Department in 1973–74.

The net profit in 1973–74 was \$2,217,000, made up of a loss of \$8,964,000 on motor vehicle third-party insurance (which was transferred to the accumulated loss on this type of business) and an aggregate profit of \$11,182,000 on all other general insurance activities (which was distributed as follows—bonuses to policy holders, \$2,432,000, transfers to Income Tax Reserves, \$1,766,000, and transfers to accumulated funds, \$6,985,000). The Government Insurance Act, 1927–1965, requires that the funds of the Office at the close of each year, in excess of the amount determined as reasonably required, be paid to the Treasury for use in extending and improving hospital facilities. These allocations totalled \$3,800,000 to 30 June 1974. No allocations were made in the years 1972–73 and 1973–74.

Assets of the departments transacting general insurance business amounted to \$438,025,000 at 30 June 1974, including Australian Government securities, \$111,188,000, local and semi-government securities, \$139,716,000, company shares, debentures, etc., \$69,566,000, loans on mortgage, \$93,209,000, and fixed deposit, \$5,327,000. Amongst the liabilities, reserves and revenue account balance amounted to \$53,849,000, but these were offset by an accumulated trading loss of \$28,676,000 on motor vehicle third-party insurance, leaving accumulated funds at \$25,173,000. Provisions and current liabilities at 30 June 1974 were \$412,852,000, which included \$345,535,000 for unadjusted claims, largely in respect of motor vehicle third-party insurance.

The life insurance branch of the Office was established in 1942. Particulars of the operations of the branch in the last six years are shown in the following table:—

ble 6.57. Government Insurance Office: Life Insurance Branch

Year ended 30 June	Revenue from Premiums	Expenditure		Life Insurance Fund at 30 June	New Business	
		Claims and Surrenders	Management and Agency Expenses		Policies	Sum Assured
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.
1969	7,983	2,511	1,212	53,606	12,447	35,854
1970	10,042	3,270	1,341	62,810	9,432	56,232
1971	10,438	4,064	1,460	72,281	7,789	57,958
1972	12,795	5,327	1,682	83,301	10,921	68,116
1973	13,984	6,350	1,690	95,354	7,716	69,145
1974	13,872	7,361	2,436	106,721	5,665	78,007

### PENSION SCHEMES

Particulars of the following groups of contributory pension or superannuation schemes in New South Wales or Australia are given in this section:

- (1) Government Pension Schemes,
- (2) Pensions for Mine Workers,
- (3) Private Superannuation Schemes.

### GOVERNMENT PENSION SCHEMES

The Australian and State Governments have established pension or superannuation schemes for their employees. These schemes are operated through funds to which both the Government and the employees make contributions.

#### *Commonwealth Superannuation Fund*

The Superannuation Fund for employees of the Australian Government was commenced in November 1922. Contributions by employees are deducted from their salaries, during service, and contributions by the Australian Government as employer are paid at the rate of \$65 per unit per annum when the officers retire on pension. There is provision for payment of Government subsidy to the Fund if the average interest yield on its investment falls below 3½ per cent in any year.

An employee contributes for a number of pension units in accordance with his salary (in general, at the rate of one unit for each \$130 of salary up to \$11,049 and one unit for each \$163 of salary in excess of \$11,049 per annum), at a rate appropriate to his age when commencing to contribute for various units. He may contribute for retirement at 60 or 65 years of age. The value of each pension unit contributed for is \$91 per annum. Married women have been eligible to contribute to the Fund since November 1966. New contributors are subjected to a medical examination. From 1 July 1973 (retrospective to 1 July 1971) pensions are adjusted annually by the application, to the Government's contribution to the pension, of movements in the Consumer Price Index between March quarters multiplied

by the factor 1.4, subject to the proviso that the percentage increase does not exceed the percentage increase in the statistics of Average Weekly Earnings for the corresponding period.

Since 1969 it has been possible for certain officers who pay over 7½ per cent of their salary in superannuation contributions to take up non-contributory units. These units, which have a value of \$65 per annum on retirement at age 65 may be taken up by officers who qualify if they are aged 40 years or more and if they have fulfilled certain conditions to show that they have made a reasonable minimum contribution towards providing for a post-retirement pension.

Pension is payable when the contributor retires on or after attaining retiring age or, in cases of invalidity or incapacity, at an earlier age. Benefit for the widow or dependent widower of a contributor or pensioner is five-eighths of the pension to which the contributor or pensioner was entitled, except in the case of a male contributor who elected in December 1959 to contribute for his widow to receive only half the pension. Benefit for dependent children (children who are under the age of 16 years or are full-time students aged 16 and under 21 years attending a school, college, or university) is payable on the death of the contributor or pensioner, at the rate of \$208 per annum (a minimum of \$520 if both parents are deceased).

If retrenched, a contributor is entitled to receive a lump sum or pension which is the actuarial equivalent of contributions paid by him and an appropriate amount to represent employer contributions. Where service is terminated by resignation or dismissal, the contributor receives a refund of his contributions. If a contributor dies before retirement and is not survived by a widow, dependent widower or eligible children, a refund of the full amount of contributions is paid to his or her personal representative.

In 1937, a Provident Account was created as part of the Superannuation Fund for the benefit of employees who fail to meet the medical standard required for the Pension Scheme; they may subsequently apply for transfer to the Pension Scheme, in which case a further medical examination is necessary. Contributions are at the rate of 5 per cent of salary.

Benefit from the Provident Account on retirement at 60 or more years of age, on retrenchment, or on retirement owing to invalidity, is in the form of a lump sum equal to three times the sum of the contributions paid and compound interest thereon. A minimum of half the contributor's annual salary is payable in respect of retrenchment or on retirement owing to invalidity. On death before retirement of a Provident Account contributor, benefit (or half his annual salary, whichever is greater) is paid to the widow or dependent widower or, if not survived by a widow or dependent widower, to the dependent children. On resignation or discharge, a contributor receives an amount equal to his contributions with compound interest; similar benefit is payable to personal representatives on the death of a contributor without dependants.

In 1971 the Superannuation Act was amended to provide for the portability and preservation of superannuation rights on transfer to, or from other schemes, subject to certain conditions.

The next table shows the number of contributors and the contributions received and payments made by the Superannuation Fund and Provident Account in recent years. At 30 June 1974, the assets of the Fund exceeded \$739 million.

**Table 6.58. Commonwealth Superannuation Fund and Provident Account**

Year ended 30 June	Superannuation Fund				Provident Account			
	Contributors *	Contributions by Employees	Government Payments to Fund	Benefit Payments from Fund	Contributors *	Contributions by Employees	Government Payments	Benefit Payments from Account
		\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.		\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1969	153,430	32,805	31,364	42,918	17,367	3,007	2,468	4,107
1970	160,689	38,510	33,544	49,628	18,498	3,457	2,634	4,449
1971	169,934	46,200	37,095	51,722	20,211	4,080	2,880	4,929
1972	174,355	56,083	50,855	66,457	22,247	5,266	3,519	5,736
1973	181,370	62,845	58,011	75,413	25,603	6,048	4,505	7,411
1974	188,600	80,222	71,484	92,159	28,200	7,786	5,019	8,435

\* At 30 June.

### *Defence Forces Retirement Benefits*

A scheme of retirement benefits for members of the permanent Navy, Army and Air Force has operated since 1948. Details of this scheme are outlined on page 270 of Year Book No. 62. A new scheme—retrospective to 1 October 1972—was implemented by the Defence Forces Retirement and Death Benefits Act, 1973. The funds of the former scheme, called the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund, were transferred to the Australian Government, and all pensions which would have been paid from the Fund after 1 October 1972 are paid by the Australian Government.

Under the existing scheme, contributions are set at a rate of 5.5 per cent of the member's annual rate of pay. Retirement pay is expressed as a percentage of final pay, dependent on the number of years served by the contributor. Contributions are payable to, and benefits are payable by, the Australian Government. In addition to pensions payable to contributors, their widows, or their children, the existing scheme provides a number of extra benefits, such as provision for commutation of retirement pay, extension of reversionary benefits in certain circumstances to de facto widows and to illegitimate children, and extension of eligibility to dependent widowers of female members.

At 30 June 1974, there were 67,351 contributors to, and 13,253 pensioners of, the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Scheme.

### *State Superannuation Fund*

The State Superannuation Fund for employees of the Government of New South Wales and certain governmental bodies commenced on 1 July 1919. Originally, the Fund was based on regular compulsory contributions in equal proportions by the employing authorities and the employees. The scheme was amended, as from 1 July 1929, to provide that contributions to the Superannuation Fund by the Government and two of the corporate bodies (viz., the Sydney Harbour Trust and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission) would be made in the form of pension subsidy as pensions became due, and not as regular contributions during the service of

the employee concerned. It was subsequently prescribed that the contributions already paid by the Crown in respect of unmatured pensions would be repaid to the Treasury by the Superannuation Fund. In terms of legislation in 1944 the State Treasury paid to the Fund \$7,664,000 (by annual instalments between 1945 and 1959) which together with interest earnings, has been applied, since 1961-62, in reduction of the Government's annual liability for matured pensions. Under the same legislation the original principle of regular contributions by the Crown was restored in respect of pension units for which employees' contributions commenced on or after 1 July 1944.

Each employee contributes for a number of pension units, according to his salary, at a rate appropriate to his age when commencing to contribute for the units. Contribution by permanent employees is generally compulsory, but since 1944, a satisfactory medical report has been a condition of acceptance of new contributors. A limited benefits scheme was introduced in 1960 for employees who fail to pass the medical examination.

The value of a pension unit has been \$2.75 per week since January 1971. Since 1970, there has been no maximum number of pension units specified by the Superannuation Act.

Unless an employee's service is terminated sooner, pension is payable and normal contributions cease at age 60 years, or at age 55 years in the case of a woman who has contributed for retirement at this age. Since 1969 it has been possible for a pensioner over age 60 years to commute part of his pension (i.e. that part above the maximum means test level set by the Commonwealth Age Pension Scheme) into a lump sum payment. The basis of commutation is that for each \$1 a fortnight of pension commuted, a lump sum of \$250 is payable; in cases where pension payments have already been made, an amount equal to one-third of the total of these payments is deducted from the lump sum. The widow of a deceased contributor or pensioner is paid a pension at two-thirds of the rate for which her husband contributed, and she too, since 1969, may elect to commute part of this pension into a lump sum payment. Pension is payable in respect of the children of a deceased contributor or pensioner until they reach 18 years of age (23 years if "students") at the rate of \$4 per week (\$10 if both parents are dead, or if the mother is not entitled to a pension). From 1974, pensions are adjusted annually each October by the application of movements in the Consumer Price Index between the two previous June quarters.

Until 28 November 1972 an employee, upon resignation, dismissal, or discharge, received a refund of personal contributions to the Fund. From that date an employee who resigns, is dismissed, or discharged after five years but less than ten years contributory service receives a refund of personal contributions plus interest. After ten years contributory service, an employee receives a refund of personal contributions plus interest, together with an additional payment from the Fund, with the amount depending on the length of contributory service. After less than five years contributory service, payment remains a refund of personal contributions only. On the death before retirement of an unmarried male, a widower, or a female contributor, the refund is payable to the personal representative of the deceased.

The following table shows details of the State Superannuation Fund for the last five years:—

Table 6.59. State Superannuation Fund

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	\$ thousand				
<b>Income—</b>					
Contributions:					
Employees .. .. .	20,350	26,528	32,250	35,200	50,247
Employers .. .. .	27,042	34,650	42,259	44,489	62,005
Investment Interest .. .. .	27,227	30,322	34,788	39,062	45,389
Other .. .. .	45	36	37	25	17
<b>Total Income.. .. .</b>	<b>74,664</b>	<b>91,536</b>	<b>109,333</b>	<b>118,775</b>	<b>157,659</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>					
Pensions .. .. .	25,325	29,477	35,740	37,795	43,473
Lump Sum Payments (Retirement or Death)* .. .. .	8,911	8,980	25,361	22,589	35,285
Refunds of Contributions .. .. .	3,699	3,844	3,867	3,137	3,491
Withdrawal Benefits .. .. .	...	...	...	1,956	5,844
Administration .. .. .	602	613	756	1,102	1,348
Other .. .. .	606	688	918	1,756	2,593
<b>Total Expenditure† .. .. .</b>	<b>39,143</b>	<b>43,603</b>	<b>66,643</b>	<b>68,335</b>	<b>92,034</b>
	Number				
Contributors Current .. .. .	69,136	70,298	76,385	77,230	80,734
Pensions Current .. .. .	14,043	14,466	15,218	15,720	16,446

\* See text above table. Since 1969 it has been possible for a pensioner to commute part of his pension into a lump sum payment.

† Excludes transfers to Investment Fluctuation Reserve (\$221,000, \$225,000, \$227,000, \$253,000, and \$277,000 in the years covered by the table); balances in this reserve being \$2,223,000 at 30 June 1973 and \$2,794,000 at 30 June 1974.

The Fund's accumulated funds at 30 June 1974 amounted to \$666,478,000; investments at that date were \$699,906,000 (comprising government securities, \$356,844,000, company securities \$112,213,000, secured loans, \$191,626,000, and land and buildings, \$39,223,000), and cash on hand and at call, \$2,356,000.

Since 1970 a minimum pension scheme has been introduced for pensioners and their widows on low pensions. Under this scheme these pension recipients receive a payment sufficient to bring their income up to the maximum means test level set by the Commonwealth Age Pension Scheme. The additional cost of these payments is borne, through the employing authorities, by the State Government.

At 30 June 1974, there were approximately 58,000 male and 23,000 female contributors to the Fund.

The pensions of New South Wales judges and certain other State officers are paid from the Consolidated Revenue Funds.

### *Police Superannuation Fund*

Pensions for the police are paid from the Police Superannuation Fund, to which the police contribute at the rate of 4 per cent of salary. The proceeds of the sale of unclaimed goods are paid to the Fund. The balance required to meet claims is appropriated annually from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Police pensions are graduated according to length of service and the rate of salary at date of retirement. All police must retire at age 60 years except the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, for whom the age of retirement is 65 years and Assistant Commissioners, for whom the age of retirement is 62 years. The pension for police (and policewomen since March 1965) who have served for 20 years or longer is one-fortieth of salary at retirement for every year of service less 3 per cent, up to a maximum of three-quarters of such salary less 3 per cent.

Contributors who retire due to injuries sustained in the course of duty receive a pension of 72.75 per cent of current salary, and contributors who retire medically unfit due to disability not incurred in the course of duty, receive a pension based on length of service and salary at date of retirement. If a contributor resigns or is dismissed, the value of personal contributions is refunded. If a contributor dies before retirement, a widow, mother, father, children or any other fully or partially dependent relative receives the equivalent of one month of final salary for each year of service up to 10 years, and 2 months for each year of service after 10 years. Widows of pensioners are entitled to a pension at half-rate. Gratuities may be paid to or on behalf of dependents of police who die whilst in the service.

The pensions being paid to existing pensioners were increased on four occasions in the years from 1952 to 1966, to take account of the difference between the existing pension and that which would be payable to a member of the Police Force of equivalent rank and service retiring in that year. In 1970 further increases were granted to certain pensioners (including disabled members) and pensions were provided for widows of pensioners who died before 12 April 1966. Additional increases were granted in 1972, 1973, and 1974. From October 1975 police pensions are reviewed annually and adjusted in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index.

Contributors to the Police Superannuation Fund numbered 7,943 in June 1974, and comprised 7,824 men and 119 women.

Particulars of income and expenditure for the last five years are shown in the next table.

**Table 6.60. Police Superannuation Fund**

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	\$ thousand				
Income—					
Contributions:					
Employees .. .. .	1,194	1,320	1,625	1,814	2,177
Employer* .. .. .	3,136	3,202	3,129	3,773	4,300
Investment Interest .. .. .	5	26	21	32	51
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Total Income .. .. .	4,335	4,548	4,775	5,619	6,528
Expenditure—					
Pensions .. .. .	3,865	4,047	4,431	5,165	5,877
Lump Sum Payments (Retirement or Death) .. .. .	215	294	158	212	406
Refunds of Contributions .. .. .	255	206	186	242	240
Other .. .. .	1	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure .. .. .	4,335	4,548	4,775	5,619	6,523
	Number				
Contributors Current .. .. .	7,125	7,294	7,706	7,846	7,943
Pensions Current .. .. .	1,769	1,962	2,013	2,091	2,196

\* Paid by the State's Consolidated Revenue Fund.

### *Transport Retirement Fund and New South Wales Retirement Fund*

The Transport Retirement Fund was set up on 1 July 1968, and took over the contributors, assets, and liabilities of the Railways Retirement Fund. Details of benefits available under the Transport Retirement Fund are given on pages 213 and 214 of Year Book No. 63. With the establishment of the New South Wales Retirement Fund as from 1 July 1973, in accordance with the provisions of the New South Wales Retirement Benefit Act 1972, the administrative functions of the Transport Retirement Board were transferred to the New South Wales Retirement Board.

The New South Wales Retirement Fund provides retirement cover to employees of New South Wales State Government Departments and Statutory Bodies who did not, at 1 July 1973, have cover under any existing Superannuation Scheme, as well as to new employees of the Public Transport Commission, the Department of Motor Transport and newly appointed Security Officers and Parking Patrol Officers of the Police Department.



Contributors to the Transport Retirement Fund who were under 30 years of age as at 1 July 1973, were transferred automatically to the new Fund, while those contributors 30 years of age or over were given a once only option to transfer on 1 July 1974. The New South Wales Retirement Fund was also made available on a once only basis to employees covered by the Railway Superannuation Account and the Gratuity Scheme within the Transport Departments.

The Fund is essentially a lump sum scheme with a variety of pension options. On normal retirement at or after the age of 60 the contributor may elect to convert the whole or part of the lump sum benefit into a pension. This pension may be a pension for life for the contributor alone or with provision for a five-eighths pension becoming payable on death to the surviving spouse. A further option is available to have these pensions, whether personal or reversionary, calculated at an initial rate which will allow for an increase of 10 per cent at three-yearly intervals. These options are also available to the contributor who is aged 50 or more and who is either retrenched or retired on the grounds of ill health. However, persons of 60 years of age or over at entry date and those who will not have completed 5 years contributory service to the Fund on retirement are eligible for pension benefits only. Contributions for a lump sum retirement benefit are based on the level of benefit elected and the age at which contributions commence. Each year the contributor has the right to review his contribution rate and retirement benefit in line with variations in his annual wage. Special contribution rates are available to those 50 years of age or over at date of entry and to contributors as they attain 50 years of age. A contributor may elect to contribute at a rate which will accumulate, with interest (at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum) a lump sum benefit of between half and twice his annual wage at age 60 years to which an employer subsidy of 5 per cent of the lump sum for each completed year of service, is added. The employer subsidy element rises from a minimum of 50 per cent for a contributor with 10 years service to 200 per cent for a contributor with 40 or more years service.

Guaranteed minimum benefits are provided should a contributor die in service or be retired through ill-health prior to attaining 60 years of age. Where a contributor resigns, is dismissed or is retrenched with less than 5 years service he receives a refund of contributions; where his service is between 5 and 10 years he receives a refund of contributions plus interest. On resignation or dismissal with more than 10 years service, half the normal subsidy is added to his contributions and interest. Where a contributor is retrenched with more than 10 years service, full subsidy is added to his contributions and interest.

The Act requires employers to subsidise the fund if the accumulated annual average earning rate of the Fund falls below  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Particulars of the income, expenditure and contributors of the Transport Retirement Fund for 1971-2 and 1972-73, and of the Transport Retirement Fund and the New South Wales Retirement Fund combined for 1973-74, are given in the next table:—

Table 6.61. Transport Retirement Fund\*

Particulars	Year ended 30 June		
	1972	1973	1974*
	\$ thousand		
<b>Income—</b>			
Contributions:			
Employees .. .. .	2,787	3,077	5,172
Employers .. .. .	352	543	3,051
Investment Interest .. .. .	1,700	2,028	2,741
<b>Total Income .. .. .</b>	<b>4,839</b>	<b>5,648</b>	<b>10,964</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>			
Pension Payments .. .. .	...	...	968
Lump Sum Payments (Retirement or Death) .. .. .	612	894	1,679
Refunds of Contributions .. .. .	277	246	566
Administration .. .. .	134	147	347
Other .. .. .	591	636	537
<b>Total Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>1,924</b>	<b>4,097</b>
	Number		
<b>Contributors Current .. .. .</b>	<b>25,720</b>	<b>25,012</b>	<b>33,069</b>

\* Includes, from 1 July 1973, operations of the New South Wales Retirement Fund.

At 30 June 1974, the joint Funds' accumulated funds amounted to \$28,065,000. Investments of the Funds at that date totalled \$37,600,000 (comprising government securities, \$15,303,000; company securities, \$2,455,000; secured loans, \$12,011,000; and other investments, \$7,831,000.

### *Government Railways Superannuation Account*

The Superannuation Account covers those employees (and ex-employees who had transferred, with continuation of superannuation rights to certain other government authorities) who did not elect to join the Railways Retirement Fund in June 1964, the Transport Retirement Fund during the year ended 30 June 1969, or the New South Wales Retirement Fund during the years ended 30 June 1973 and 30 June 1974.

Employees covered by the Superannuation Account contribute at the rate of 1.65 per cent of the first \$1,600 of their wages or salary, subject to a maximum contribution of \$1.01 a fortnight, the employing authorities providing all that is necessary beyond these contributions. The amount of pension payable is one-fortieth of the average annual salary during the term of service, multiplied by the number of completed years of service, subject to a maximum of \$1,600. Where an employee has more than 40 completed years of service, the average annual salary during the last 40 years before retirement constitutes the pension, subject to a maximum of \$1,600 per annum. Since 1967 pensioners have been paid a minimum of such sum as would entitle them to a full Commonwealth age pension. Since February 1972, widows of certain former contributors have been eligible for pensions. Broadly, entitlement is conditional upon the deceased contributor having completed at least ten years service or being in receipt of a superannuation allowance at date of death and the widow being in receipt of, or eligible to receive, the maximum Commonwealth age, invalid, widows' or service pension. Particulars of the income and expenditure of the Government Railways Superannuation Account and of the number of pensions current in the last five years are given in the next table:—

Table 6.62. Government Railways Superannuation Account

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	\$ thousand				
<b>Income—</b>					
Contributions:					
Employees .. .. .	503	448	428	397	348
Employers* .. .. .	11,871	12,133	12,823	14,139	13,828
Investment Interest .. .. .	6	5	8	7	7
Other .. .. .	1	1	1	1	2
<b>Total Income .. .. .</b>	<b>12,381</b>	<b>12,587</b>	<b>13,259</b>	<b>14,544</b>	<b>14,184</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>					
Pensions					
Lump Sum Payments (Retirement or Death) and Gratuities .. .. .	12,044	12,227	12,922	14,197	14,206
Refunds of Contributions .. .. .	156	177	149	109	106
Other .. .. .	96	73	54	44	43
	2	1	1	2	2
<b>Total Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>12,298</b>	<b>12,478</b>	<b>13,126</b>	<b>14,352</b>	<b>14,357</b>
	Number				
Contributors Current .. .. .	17,104	15,985	14,880	13,778	12,063
Pensions Current .. .. .	13,723	13,378	19,186	20,155	19,990

\* Includes contributions by Public Transport Commission (Rail Services) (\$10,242,000, \$10,543,000, \$11,321,000, \$12,470,000 and \$12,182,000 in the years covered by the table); contributions are also made by the Public Transport Commission (Omnibus Services), the Department of Motor Transport, the Electricity Commission, Maritime Services Board, and Prospect County Council.

The cash balance of the Fund at 30 June 1974 was \$426,000.

*Omnibus and Motor Transport Employees' Gratuity Scheme*

Under a gratuity scheme which commenced in 1948 and continued to take new entrants until 31 December 1967, employees of the Public Transport Commission (Omnibus Division) and the Department of Motor Transport who do not contribute to other government superannuation funds are entitled, after ten years' service, to the payment of a lump sum on retirement. If retirement is before the age of 60 and for reasons other than incapacity, the gratuity is equal to a week's salary for each year of service, with a limit of 13 weeks; in other cases, it is equal to two weeks' salary for each year of service, without limit. The scheme is non-contributory.

*Local Government Superannuation Schemes*

Schemes of superannuation for the employees of local government authorities, public hospitals, and certain other undertakings are administered by the Local Government Superannuation Board.

Prior to 1 January 1969, employees were required to effect with approved life offices, through the Board, endowment insurance policies maturing at age 65 or previous death. A provident fund was available for those employees who were debarred from insurance on account of age or other circumstances. Liability for the insurance premiums and provident fund contributions is shared by employers and employees, in equal proportions.

For employees still covered by this insurance scheme the scale of compulsory insurance cover ranges from \$400 to \$2,000 according to age and salary, but after August 1959, new employees with an annual salary exceeding \$1,300 were required to effect cover of at least \$2,000. There is provision for optional cover up to a maximum (compulsory and optional cover combined) of \$12,000 (\$4,000 before September 1959).

Particulars of the Insurance Account and the Provident Fund for the last five years are given in the next two tables:—

Table 6.63. Local Government Superannuation Scheme: Insurance Account

Particulars	Year ended 31 March				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	\$ thousand				
Income—					
Contributions towards Premiums:					
Employees .. .. .	3,137	2,367	2,412	2,560	2,445
Employers .. .. .	3,066	2,294	2,312	2,489	2,363
Matured Policies, and Surrenders .. .. .	1,569	1,791	1,649	1,746	3,884
Other .. .. .	10	...	75	12	14
Total Income .. .. .	7,782	6,452	6,448	6,807	8,706
Expenditure—					
Lump Sum Payments (Retirement*) .. .. .	481	668	778	830	1,566
Refund of Contributions .. .. .	974	1,021	810	858	2,230
Premiums to Insurance Companies .. .. .	6,183	4,645	4,773	5,040	4,791
Other .. .. .	143	118	87	79	119
Total Expenditure .. .. .	7,782	6,452	6,448	6,807	8,706
	Number				
Contributors Current .. .. .	29,054	24,860	23,625	22,412	20,846

\* Death claims, paid by insurance company direct to estates of deceased, amounted to \$712,000, \$672,000, \$610,000, \$624,000 and \$717,000 in the years covered by the table.

Table 6.64. Local Government Superannuation Scheme: Provident Fund

Particulars	Year ended 31 March				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	\$ thousand				
<b>Income—</b>					
Contributions:					
Employees .. .. .	5,036	4,073	3,887	3,760	3,349
Employers .. .. .	5,036	4,073	3,887	3,760	3,349
Investment Interest .. .. .	2,576	2,750	2,950	3,178	3,355
Other .. .. .	395	607	555	679	633
<b>Total Income .. .. .</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>11,503</b>	<b>11,279</b>	<b>11,377</b>	<b>10,686</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>					
Lump Sum Payments (Retirement or Death) .. .. .	645	860	822	1,092	1,153
Refund of Contributions .. .. .	8,053	7,833	6,513	7,017	8,006
Other .. .. .	2,101	1,083	711	687	502
<b>Total Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>10,799</b>	<b>9,775</b>	<b>8,046</b>	<b>8,796</b>	<b>9,661</b>
	Number				
Contributors Current .. .. .	28,937	22,489	19,122	16,412	14,985

For the provident fund, the minimum contribution payable by employees is 7 per cent of their salary. In September 1959, provision was made for optional contributions up to a maximum (compulsory and optional contributions combined) of 15 per cent of salary.

From 1 January 1969, the scheme outlined above for local and other government employees has been closed to new entrants, and all new employees who complete twelve months' service are required to contribute to the Local Government Superannuation Benefits Fund. Contributors under the former scheme were given the opportunity of transferring to the Fund.

Contributions to the Fund are fixed at 8.75 per cent of annual salary, of which the employer pays 5.25 per cent and the employee 3.5 per cent. Retirement benefits represent the accumulation of contributions with interest; the normal retirement age is 60 years for males and 55 for females. Contributors who passed a medical examination on entry to the new scheme and who die or who retire at earlier ages due to invalidity may receive additional benefits of an amount equal to the employee's salary at the date of death or disablement, multiplied by a factor which varies according to the age of the employee: high at low age and diminishing to zero at the retirement age. An officer who retires or is dismissed before age 60 years (55 for females) receives his contribution to the fund plus interest.

Until March 1971 a consortium of life insurance offices managed the Benefits Fund and was responsible for the investment of all accumulated contributors' funds and annual cash flows. From 1 April 1971, agreements were entered into with the life offices whereby the Local Government Superannuation Board managed contributors' funds and the role of the life offices was to invest 90 per cent of accumulated contributors' funds as at 31 March 1971 and of the annual cash flow of the Fund. These agreements were subsequently cancelled and at 31 March 1975 new agreements were being negotiated which would allow the Board to manage directly a major proportion of its investments.

Particulars of the Superannuation Benefits Fund during its first five complete years of operation are given in the following table.

Table 6.65. Local Government Superannuation Benefits Fund

Particulars	Year ended 31 March				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	\$ thousand				
<b>Income—</b>					
Contributions:					
Employees .. .. .	1,473	3,133	4,413	6,172	7,321
Employers .. .. .	2,210	4,700	6,620	9,258	10,981
Investment Income .. .. .	...	...	4,058	4,278	327
Transfers from Contributors' Fund .. .. .	508	2,156	228	...	...
<b>Total Income .. .. .</b>	<b>4,191</b>	<b>9,988</b>	<b>15,320</b>	<b>19,709</b>	<b>18,628</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>					
Lump Sum Payments (Retirement, Disablement, or Death) .. .. .	97	511	1,150	1,356	1,941
Refunds of Contributions .. .. .	155	653	949	1,384	3,779
Refunds to Employing Authorities .. .. .	256	992	1,834	2,934	5,170
Administration .. .. .	64	102	203	...	196
Transfers to Contributors' Fund .. .. .	3,619	7,731	10,790	14,036	6,776
Other .. .. .	...	...	393	...	766
<b>Total Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>4,191</b>	<b>9,988</b>	<b>15,320</b>	<b>19,709</b>	<b>18,628</b>
	Number				
Contributors Current .. .. .	18,583	29,778	37,309	43,708	45,830

#### PENSIONS FOR MINE WORKERS

A pension scheme for coal and oil-shale mine workers in New South Wales is administered by the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Tribunal, which consists of representatives of mine owners and mine workers with the Minister for Mines as Chairman.

The scheme applies to various classes of persons (including engineers, clerks, etc.) employed in or about coal and shale mines in New South Wales. Subject to certain qualifications as to residence in the State and period of employment, the workers are entitled to pension on compulsory retirement on account of age. Others eligible include mine workers partially or wholly incapacitated in the course of their employment subsequent to 1 February 1930, and those permanently incapacitated subsequent to 1 January 1920. On the death of a pensioner or mine worker, pension is payable to his widow or, under certain circumstances, to one female dependant and each dependant child or step-child.

The maximum weekly rate of pension at 30 June 1974, was \$30.25 for a retired mine worker and \$29.25 for a widow. Supplementary allowances are payable for dependants—\$16.00 for a wife or one female dependant over 16 years of age, and \$4.50 for each dependent child under 16 years of age. The maximum amount of pension and allowances is subject to deduction of any invalid, age, or widow's pension received. In addition, if a pensioner under age 60 years, or any dependant for whom he may receive allowance, engages in employment, his pension, including allowances, is reduced by any excess of average earnings of the pensioner and dependants over \$37.50 a week, except that where the income of the wife exceeds \$37.50 per week, no wife's allowance is payable.

An amendment to the Coal and Oil Shale Mine Workers (Superannuation) Act in 1970 provides that where increases are made in certain Commonwealth social service benefits, similar increases are to be made in the maximum rates of miners' pensions. The maximum rate of pension for a retired mine worker will be increased by the same amount as the increase in the standard rate of Commonwealth age pension; the rate of a wife's allowance will be increased by an amount which, together with the above increase to the husband, will equal the combined increase in the Commonwealth age pension at the married rate; a child's allowance will be increased by the amount of any increase in the Commonwealth child's allowance in respect of such a child. In addition, the Act provides that the amount of permissible earnings is to be equivalent to the miner's pension payable to a married couple.

The weekly rate of contribution by employees, which is subject to concessions on account of sickness, holidays, etc., was \$1.45 per week during 1973-74. Mine owners contribute at the rate of four and a half times the amount payable by each employee.

Contributions are paid into, and pensions paid from, the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Fund. In addition to the contributions of mine owners and mine workers, the Fund has received an annual contribution from the State Government of \$160,000 (\$320,000 in 1965-66 only). In accordance with the 1970 amendment, this annual contribution will be reduced from 1972 progressively by \$16,000 each year for the next 10 years.

Particulars of income and expenditure of the Fund in the last five years are shown in the next table. The number of pensions in force in June 1974 was 9,303.

**Table 6.66. Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Fund**

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	\$ thousand				
Income—					
Contributions—					
State Treasury .. ..	160	160	144	128	112
Mine Owners .. ..	3,714	4,140	4,579	4,616	4,580
Mine Workers .. ..	825	924	1,020	1,031	1,020
Interest .. ..	760	811	925	985	1,071
Total Income .. ..	5,459	6,035	6,667	6,761	6,784
Expenditure—					
Pensions .. ..	4,694	5,277	5,743	5,508	5,665
Administration, etc. .. ..	122	144	242	170	191
Transfer to Reserve .. ..	644	615	683	1,083	928
Total Expenditure .. ..	5,459	6,035	6,667	6,761	6,784

Coal and oil-shale mine workers over 60 years of age and in receipt of weekly worker's compensation payments for dust inhalation, are also entitled to the equivalent of a mine worker's pension from the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Compensation Subsidy Fund. Incapacitated mine workers of any age who are suffering from dust inhalation and are not in receipt of compensation, are entitled to receive from the Subsidy Fund either the equivalent of maximum weekly compensation allowed for total incapacity, or the amount of a miner's pension, whichever is the greater. Mine workers under 60 years of age and receiving compensation are entitled to the same benefit, subject to deduction of compensation payments.

The Subsidy Fund is administered by the Superannuation Tribunal, and it is financed by an annual levy on mine owners fixed by the Tribunal. In 1973-74 contributions by mine owners totalled \$383,000, and subsidy payments \$363,000. The number of workers receiving subsidy was 337 in June 1974.

#### PRIVATE SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES

In 1955-56, 1960-61, 1961-62, and 1962-63 sample surveys were conducted of pension and retiring allowance schemes in private businesses subject to pay-roll tax, other than in rural industries, private domestic service, and certain businesses such as accountants, trade associations, consultant engineers, etc. Australian Government airlines and banks were included where they had their own funds separately from the Commonwealth superannuation funds, but statutory coal miners' pension funds were excluded. In these surveys (and in a similar survey in 1951-52) details were obtained for membership, contributions, benefits, and assets, etc. for three types of pension and retiring allowance schemes. They were—(a) schemes operated through life insurance offices, (b) schemes operated through separately constituted funds, and (c) direct payments of pensions and retiring allowances. Results of these surveys were published in the Official Year Book of Australia for 1965 and earlier years.

For the years 1956-57 to 1958-59 and from 1963-64 to 1972-73 details of contributions and other income, benefits and other expenditure, and assets, were collected from a number of selected larger schemes operated through separately constituted funds; in order to improve the coverage of this collection, the number of schemes included was increased from 1964-65. The separately constituted private superannuation funds covered (from 1964-65 to 1971-72) by the annual surveys accounted, in 1962-63, for about 72 per cent of total contributions, 71 per cent of the income, 68 per cent of the expenditure, and 77 per cent of the assets of all the separately constituted funds covered by the 1962-63 sample survey. In 1972-73 coverage was increased to include funds (previously outside the scope of the survey) which had amalgamated with certain of the larger funds in the survey. Figures shown for 1968-69 to 1971-72 in the next table have been revised to accord with the increased coverage.

Results of the *Survey of Selected Private Pension Funds* for the last five years are shown in the next table. Since these surveys were not representative samples, it is not known to what extent their share of the whole field has changed since the 1962-63 sample survey; nor is the pattern of income, expenditure, and asset distribution of the funds included in these surveys necessarily representative of the whole field. Assets of these selected separately constituted private pension funds in 1972-73 totalled \$1,666,000,000,



of which 28.5 per cent comprised shares in companies, 21.1 per cent company debentures, 17.8 per cent Australian Government securities, 13.5 per cent local and semi-government securities, and 19.1 per cent other assets. As a breakdown by individual States is not available, the statistics shown in the table relate to all the selected funds in Australia.

**Table 6.67. Income and Expenditure of Selected Separately Constituted Private Pension Funds in Australia**

Item	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	\$ million				
INCOME					
Contributions—					
Employees .. .. .	32.3	36.2	40.9	46.7	54.2
Employers .. .. .	59.8	69.9	79.1	90.0	99.3
Interest on Commonwealth, local and semi-government securities .. .. .	22.4	24.3	26.7	30.3	34.4
Other interest, dividends, and rent .. .. .	37.4	43.0	48.8	55.3	61.4
Profit on sale or revaluation of assets .. .. .	18.7	5.1	4.0	16.2	18.3
Other income* .. .. .	7.0	3.3	3.6	9.0	6.1
Total Income .. .. .	177.7	181.8	203.1	247.5	273.8
EXPENDITURE					
Pensions paid to—					
Former employees .. .. .	18.5	20.4	23.2	28.6	31.6
Widows or children .. .. .	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.8
Lump sum payments to—					
Former employees—					
On retirement .. .. .	14.9	18.2	22.7	30.8	39.7
On resignation or dismissal .. .. .	12.7	15.8	16.8	19.4	22.0
Widows or children .. .. .	3.4	3.0	3.8	4.3	4.8
Loss on sale or revaluation of assets .. .. .	1.6	3.7	7.2	3.4	2.0
Other expenditure† .. .. .	3.3	8.1	5.6	5.3	9.5
Total Expenditure .. .. .	57.6	72.9	83.4	96.2	114.4
Increase in Funds .. .. .	120.1	108.9	119.7	151.3	159.4

\* Includes receipts from life insurance offices, sub-underwriting commissions, etc.

† Includes administrative expenses payable from funds, payments to life insurance offices, etc.

A survey conducted in February 1974, based on the quarterly population survey (see the chapter "Employment"), showed that of 5.75 million civilians employed in Australia in February 1974, 1.65 million or 28.7 per cent were covered by a superannuation, provident, pension, or retirement scheme. Of the total employed civilians, 4.94 million (85.9 per cent) were wage and salary earners and 0.81 million (14.1 per cent) were employers or self-employed persons, and there were 1.59 million (32.2 per cent) of the wage and salary earners and 0.06 million (7.4 per cent) of the employers and self-employed persons covered by superannuation, etc. schemes. Proportions of wage and salary earners covered by the schemes were 40.8 per cent of males and 16.5 per cent of females; 23.9 per cent of private employees and 57.5 per cent of government employees; and 24.3 per cent of manual occupations and 41.4 per cent of non-manual occupations.

## FINANCE COMPANIES

Statistics of finance companies relate to the lending operations of companies which are engaged mainly in providing to the general public (unrelated companies as well as persons in their private capacity) credit facilities of the following types: instalment credit for retail sales, personal loans, wholesale finance, other consumer and commercial loans (including finance for housing), factoring and, since July 1973, financial leasing of business equipment and plant and bills of exchange transactions. Companies which are engaged both in financing activities and other activities are included in the statistics if the major proportion of their assets relates to financing of the general public (by the types of lending listed above) or if a major proportion of their income is derived from such financial assets. However, companies which are engaged mainly in the financing of their own sales, or in financing the operations of related companies (except as specified below), or whose outstanding balances on an Australia-wide basis are less than \$500,000 (before July 1971, \$100,000), are excluded from the scope of the statistics. From July 1973, companies financing the sales of related companies by directly writing agreements with the general public are included within the scope of the statistics. Institutions such as banks, insurance companies, authorized dealers in the short-term money market, pastoral finance companies, investment companies, unit trusts, land trusts, most mutual funds, superannuation funds, building and friendly societies and credit unions, do not come within the scope of the statistics.

The statistics shown in Tables 6.68 to 6.70 relate to financing transactions other than bills of exchange and leasing transactions.

Credit facilities of the type *instalment credit for retail sales* are defined in the statistics of finance companies in the same way as for statistics of instalment credit (see page 236). They cover all types of instalment credit schemes which involve repayments by regular predetermined instalments, and which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales of consumer commodities. Prior to July 1973 instalment credit for retail sales included the financing of "producer" type goods (plant, machinery and commercial motor vehicles) which are now almost entirely included in "Other Commercial Loans".

*Wholesale finance* relates mainly to the financing of motor dealers' stocks held under bailment or floor plan schemes, but also includes finance in respect of other trading stock. *Personal loans* comprise all loans to persons (other than loans for housing, instalment credit for retail sales, or loans for use in business); since July 1972, this category includes loans of less than \$10,000 for alterations and additions to existing dwellings (previously included in "Other consumer and commercial loans").

*Commercial loans repayable at call or within 90 days* include short-term commercial loans, inter-company lending, notes, debentures, and deposits which were repayable at call or within 90 days of the time of the origin of the loan or investment. This series was discontinued from July 1972. Short-term commercial loans are now included in "Other consumer and commercial loans", while monies repayable at call or within 90 days, which have been placed on the unofficial short-term or inter-company markets, are now excluded from the statistics of finance companies shown below. *Other consumer and commercial loans* comprise (a) finance for housing, which includes finance for the purchase of dwelling units or individual residential blocks of land and loans to persons for alterations and additions to existing buildings (excluding, since July 1972, loans of less than \$10,000—see "personal loans"), and (b) "Other commercial loans", which includes loans for construction other than housing, for developing tracts of land into residential blocks, and for all other purposes. *Factoring* comprises purchases of trade debts and loans on the security of trade debts.

Particulars of the amount financed by finance companies, classified by type of finance agreement, are given for each year since 1968–69 in the following table:—

**Table 6.68. Finance Companies\*: Amount Financed†, by Type of Agreement, N.S.W. and Australia**

**Note.** See text above table for details of definitions used and breaks in comparability.

Year ended 30 June	Instalment Credit for Retail Sales	Wholesale Finance	Personal Loans	Commercial Loans Repayable at Call or Within 90 Days¶	Other Consumer and Commercial Loans	Factoring	Total
\$ million							
NEW SOUTH WALES							
1969‡	373.0	364.0	59.4	386.0	326.2	41.5	1,550.1
1970‡	412.5	417.4	78.8	430.5	448.9	46.5	1,834.6
1971	440.7	437.3	84.7	508.4	573.3	42.8	2,087.2
1972	448.6r	498.8	98.4	630.9r	807.3r	43.5	2,527.4r
1973	466.8	548.7	123.9	¶	1,224.6	46.3	2,410.3
1974	443.4	669.9	152.4	¶	1,764.2	60.5	3,090.5
AUSTRALIA							
1969	914.2	944.4	132.1	496.9	683.7	75.7	3,247.0
1970	1,037.4	1,059.7	152.4	572.5	939.1	91.6	3,852.7
1971	1,124.8	1,134.6	162.6	865.8	1,120.0	97.6	4,505.3
1972	1,121.8r	1,294.0	206.4	1,245.9r	1,546.0	98.5	5,512.6
1973	1,143.4	1,439.5	272.7	¶	2,689.3	109.1	5,654.1
1974	1,146.2	1,845.6	341.5	¶	3,771.4	152.0	7,256.9

\* See text above table.

† The actual amount of cash provided. It excludes hiring charges, interest, insurance, and initial deposits.

‡ Includes Australian Capital Territory.

¶ Includes inter-company lending and notes, debentures and deposits. Excludes loans etc. to other finance companies. Series discontinued from July 1972.

Statistics of cash collections and other liquidations of amounts due to finance companies are shown in the next table. Cash collections cover capital repayments and payments on account of hiring charges, interest, and insurance. Other liquidations include bad debts written off and rebates for early payouts. Accounting practice regarding the inclusion in balances outstanding of unmatured charges, interest, and insurance differs between finance companies and type of agreement, and for this reason the particulars of liquidations of balances given in Table 6.69, and of balances outstanding given in Table 6.70, for Other Consumer and Commercial Loans, distinguish between contracts including charges and contracts excluding charges.

**Table 6.69. Finance Companies\*: Collections and Other Liquidations of Balances, by Type of Agreement, N.S.W. and Australia**

Note. See Text above Table 6.68 for details of definitions used and breaks in comparability

Year ended 30 June	Instalment Credit for Retail Sales		Wholesale Finance	Personal Loans	Commercial Loans Repayable at Call or within 90 days	Other Consumer and Commercial Loans		Factoring	Total, All Contracts
	Cash Collections	Other Liquidations				Contracts Including Charges ‡	Contracts Excluding Charges ‡		
§ million									
NEW SOUTH WALES									
1969†	394.2	15.9	358.6	¶	401.9	178.4	187.2	48.9	1,585.1
1970†	433.0	22.4	414.8	¶	401.3	218.5	236.0	54.1	1,780.0
1971	467.6	26.6	429.4	88.4	509.6	139.7¶	309.3¶	48.3	2,019.0
1972	509.6	31.3	490.8	96.3	577.4r	192.7	464.6r	51.4	2,413.9r
1973	580.6		565.6	126.5	§	278.8	779.4	54.4	2,385.2
1974	514.3		657.8	159.9	§	387.1	879.3	62.4	2,660.5
AUSTRALIA									
1969	981.5	38.2	934.8	¶	503.6	398.7	390.0	87.9	3,334.6
1970	1,103.0	50.5	1,053.1	¶	543.5	466.1	522.7	103.6	3,842.5
1971	1,226.9	75.9	1,127.6	174.7	836.8	335.8¶	667.5¶	114.4	4,559.7
1972	1,313.6r	92.0	1,268.7	199.0	1,151.9r	444.4	884.9r	115.4	5,469.8r
1973	1,437.3		1,473.4	280.5	§	678.3	1,666.3	126.4	5,662.1
1974	1,352.4		1,817.0	349.3	§	1,004.8	1,954.3	159.8	6,637.5

\* See text above Table 6.68.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ See text above table.

¶ Before 1972-71 Personal Loans were included in Other Consumer and Commercial Loans.

§ Series discontinued from July 1972.

The following table shows the balances outstanding, by type of agreement, at the end of each of the last six years. For the reasons stated above, separate particulars are shown for contracts including charges and contracts excluding charges. The figures for contracts excluding charges include any charges in respect of these contracts which had accrued but were unpaid at the end of the period.

**Table 6.70. Finance Companies\*: Balances Outstanding by Type of Agreement N.S.W. and Australia**

Note. See text above Table 6.68 for details of definitions used and breaks in comparability.

At end of June	Instalment Credit for Retail Sales	Wholesale Finance	Personal Loans	Commercial Loans Repayable at Call or within 90 days	Other Consumer and Commercial Loans		Factoring	Total, All Contracts
					Contracts including charges ‡	Contracts excluding charges ‡		
					\$ million			
NEW SOUTH WALES								
1969†	544.5	58.2	¶	27.1	312.3	244.1	11.2	1,197.3
1970†	616.8	66.0	¶	58.0	361.3	369.9	11.6	1 483.6
1971	656.9	75.8	100.9	55.9	332.5¶	481.3¶	12.7	1,716.0
1972	690.0r	88.9	128.8	112.4r	423.8	684.7r	10.7	2,139.3r
1973	708.4	80.4	171.6	§	502.6	940.5	10.2	2,413.7
1974	658.0	99.4	238.9	§	875.0	1,629.9	14.5	3,515.8
AUSTRALIA								
1969	1,368.6	146.7	¶	53.9	736.9	500.4r	22.6	2,829.0r
1970	1,561.5	167.6	¶	79.0	850.5	739.0	26.9	3,424.5
1971	1,732.4	193.4	218.3	108.2	843.6¶	930.2¶	27.8	4,053.9
1972	1,791.2r	237.0	278.4	227.4r	1,028.1	1,311.0r	25.7	4,898.7r
1973	1,887.7	224.4	373.6	§	1,220.2	1,951.3	27.2	5,684.6
1974	1,762.4	284.4	524.0	§	2,158.6	3,085.0	41.0	7,855.5

\* See text above Table 6.68

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ See text above previous table.

¶ Before 1970-71, Personal Loans were included in Other Consumer and Commercial Loans.

§ Series discontinued from July 1972.

Details of leasing of business equipment and plant by *finance companies* for the last five years are shown in the next table.

**Table 6.71. Finance Companies\*: Business Equipment and Plant on Lease—Value of Goods Newly Leased and Balance Outstanding, N.S.W. and Australia**

Year ended 30 June	Value of goods newly leased during year		Balances outstanding end of year	
	New South Wales	Australia	New South Wales	Australia
	\$ million			
1970†	84.2	207.5	135.0	345.9
1971	103.2	262.6	175.7	459.6
1972	122.2	304.1	250.4	648.0
1973	146.8	401.1	303.4	803.8
1974	230.0	664.4	437.0	1,225.3

\* See text above Table 6.68.

† New South Wales figures include the Australian Capital Territory.

**INSTALMENT CREDIT**

Hire purchase agreements in New South Wales are governed comprehensively by the Hire Purchase Act, 1960–1970.

On every purchase under a hire purchase agreement, there must be a minimum deposit of 10 per cent of the cash price. Persons other than bankers may not, in the course of business, lend deposits to purchasers, and vendors may not knowingly accept deposits lent to the purchaser by another person.

Before a hire purchase agreement is entered into, the prospective purchaser must be given a written statement which sets out his financial obligations under the proposed agreement and indicates which State's law is to apply to the agreement. Agreements must be in writing and must include prescribed information; if they do not comply with certain provisions of the Act, the liability of the purchaser is reduced by the amount of the terms charges. The written consent of the purchaser's spouse must be obtained for agreements made by married persons for the purchase of household furniture or effects unless the vendor has reasonable grounds for believing that husband and wife are living separately, or the purchaser's spouse is outside New South Wales.

Where a vendor re-possesses goods covered by a hire purchase agreement, the total payments and other consideration provided by the purchaser, the value of the goods at the time of re-possession, and statutory rebates in respect of unexpired terms charges and insurance premiums are set against the purchaser's liability under the agreement plus costs of re-possession, etc.; any excess over the purchaser's liability plus costs of re-possession, etc. is recoverable by the purchaser, and any deficiency by the vendor. Under certain conditions, the purchaser may secure the return of goods re-possessed. Provision is made for the re-opening of agreements on the application of purchaser or guarantor to a competent court. A purchaser's interests under an agreement may be assigned with the vendor's consent, but consent may be dispensed with if it is withheld unreasonably.

Until December 1974, terms charges—calculated as percentages of the cash price less deposit paid plus cost of delivery and, in some cases, cost of insurance and other fees—could not exceed prescribed amounts if the agreement provided for payment of more than eight instalments in one year. The maximum charge was 7 per cent per annum (flat) if the goods covered by the agreement comprised industrial machinery, farm equipment, or a motor vehicle (9 per cent if such goods were second-hand), 9 per cent (flat) if a motor cycle, and 10 per cent (flat) if the goods were of other kinds. If the terms charges exceeded the prescribed maximum charges, the purchaser could elect to treat the agreement as void, or have his liability reduced by the full amount of the terms charges. The Hire Purchase Act was amended in December 1974 by the Commercial Transactions (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1974, which removed the statutory ceilings on hire purchase charges and replaced them with a provision that lenders must disclose to the hirer, as a "true" annual rate of interest, the terms charges payable, calculated in accordance with a formula set out in a schedule to the Act. Greater responsibility is also placed on merchandisers and manufacturers of goods for the quality and suitability of goods which are the subject of hire purchase agreements. A provision of the new Act is that the Hire Purchase

Act now does not apply when the hirer is a company or to hire purchase agreements of \$10,000 or more (except for industrial and farm machinery and motor vehicles).

The rates charged for insurance may be prescribed by regulation, and the vendor may not require a purchaser to insure with any particular insurer.

Agreements under which goods become the property of the buyer before all of the purchase price is paid, and which provide for more than eight instalments of the purchase price to be paid in one year, are regulated by the Credit-sale Agreements Act, 1957-1960. The provisions of this Act are intended to prevent avoidance of the law governing hire purchase transactions, and they are similar to those described above relating to agreements being in writing, consent of purchaser's spouse, minimum deposits, specification of the rate per cent per annum of credit charges payable and rates of insurance. Ordinary trade transactions do not come within the provisions of the Act.

The available statistics of instalment credit cover credit schemes which involve repayment by regular predetermined instalments and which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales of consumer commodities. They embrace hire purchase, time-payment, budget account, and personal loan schemes, but do not cover lay-bys, credit accounts not payable by regular predetermined instalments, the financing of sales of land and buildings, property improvements, and services (e.g. repair work and travel), and rental and leasing schemes. Since July 1973, the financing of "producer" type goods (plant, machinery, and commercial motor vehicles) is outside the scope of these statistics.

Statistics for recent years in respect of instalment credit schemes in New South Wales and Australia are shown in the next table. These statistics relate only to those finance companies or other businesses which (individually, or as a group of related finance companies or other businesses) have balances outstanding on an Australia-wide basis of \$500,000 or more on all types of finance agreements.

**Table 6.72. Instalment Credit for Retail Sales\*: Summary N.S.W. and Australia**

Year ended 30 Ju.	New South Wales†						Australia	
	Amount financed during year‡			Collections and other Liquidations of balances during Year¶			Balances outstanding at end of Year¶	Balances outstanding at end of Year¶
	Finance Companies	Other Businesses	Total	Finance Companies	Other Businesses	Total		
	\$ million							
1973	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	600.4	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	716.6§	860.8	2,039.5
1974	443.4	68.3	511.7	514.3	66.3	580.6	716.3	1,935.4
1975p	456.8	78.8	535.1	567.3	78.8	646.5	783.3	2,073.8

\*See text preceding table.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory prior to July 1973.

‡ Excludes hiring charges, interest and insurance.

¶ Includes hiring charges, interest and insurance.

§ Cash collections only.

The amount financed under instalment credit schemes in New South Wales during the last two years is dissected, in the next table, by broad commodity groups, type of credit, and type of business.

**Table 6.73. Instalment Credit for Retail Sales, N.S.W.: Amount Financed\*, by Commodity Group, Type of Credit and Type of Business**

Year ended 30 June	Finance Companies			Other Businesses			All Businesses		
	Hire Purchase	Other Instalment Credit	Total	Hire Purchase	Other Instalment Credit	Total	Hire Purchase	Other Instalment Credit	Total
MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.† (\$ million)									
1974	305.2	24.7	329.9	...	1.5	1.5	305.2	26.2	331.4
1975 <sub>p</sub>	295.5	39.2	335.0	...	1.2	1.2	295.5	40.6	336.3
HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL GOODS (\$ million)									
1974	23.1	90.5	113.5	21.2	45.6	66.8	44.3	136.1	180.3
1975 <sub>p</sub>	12.0	109.7	121.6	17.4	60.1	77.4	29.2	169.7	198.9

\* Excludes hiring charges, interest and insurance.

† Comprises new and used cars, station wagons and motor cycles, boats, caravan trailers, and motor parts and accessories (commercial vehicles are excluded). The numbers of motor cars and station wagons financed by finance companies in 1973-74 and 1974-75 were 138,599 (60,613 new and 77,98 used) and 151,470 (61,717 new and 89,753 used) respectively.

### CASH ORDERS

Cash order traders are subject to the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act, 1941-1961, and are required to register as money-lenders.

The maximum amount for which a cash order may be issued is \$100. and this is also the maximum which any single person, or husband and wife together, may owe at any time on one or more cash orders. A cash order may be varied to enable the person to whom it was issued to obtain further goods, etc., but the sum of the balance owing before the variation and the additional amount must not exceed \$100. The Minister has power to limit the volume of business of any cash order trader.

The premium charged for a cash order may not exceed 4c per \$1 and orders must be repayable within twenty weeks. Those accepting cash orders in exchange for goods must present them for redemption within a month. The maximum rate of discount is 10 per cent, if payment is made within fourteen days after the month of presentation or date of delivery of goods; otherwise it is 5 per cent.



### MONEY-LENDERS

The business of money-lending is regulated by the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act, 1941–1973. Money-lenders must obtain a licence issued by a court of petty sessions, renewable annually, in respect of every address at which they conduct business or have an agency. They must conduct their businesses only under their own or their firm's names, and only at authorised offices. The Act does not apply to licensed pawnbrokers, registered friendly societies, institutions empowered by special Act of Parliament to lend money, banking and insurance companies, sales of goods on credit, persons who lend money in the course of their business (not being money-lending) at a rate of interest not exceeding 12 per cent, persons who apply for debentures of companies, or hire purchase or credit sales agreements. Parts of the Act (e.g. those described below—except the provisions relating to re-opening of contracts by courts) do not apply to loans to companies, loans of more than \$10,000 to persons, advances aggregating more than \$10,000 to persons for the erection of buildings, loans on which the rate of interest does not exceed bank overdraft rate at the time of the transaction, and companies engaged in specialised fields of high finance (e.g. merchant banks). The number of money-lenders' licences in force was 2,007 at 31 March 1975.

A money-lender's contract is not enforceable unless it is signed by the borrower and a note of the contract, or a document relating to a security, is given to the borrower within a specified time. The note or document must indicate the date of the making of the loan, the amount of the principal sum, the effective rate of interest charged, the amount of interest to be paid, the terms of repayment, and certain other details. The consent of the spouse of a married borrower is required if the loan exceeds \$100, unless husband and wife are parties to the contract, or are living separately, or the spouse of the borrower is living outside of New South Wales, or security is given over business assets such as plant, merchandise, etc. Similarly, guarantees for the repayment of loans exceeding \$100 must have the consent of a married guarantor's spouse. A continuing guarantee is ineffective unless executed before an independent legal adviser, who certifies that the provisions of the guarantee have been explained to the guarantor and are understood by him. Restrictions are placed upon advertising by money-lenders and powers are conferred on courts to re-open money-lending transactions, and to afford relief to borrowers where interest or charges are excessive, or terms are harsh and unconscionable. Where a bill of sale has been given as security to a money-lender, he cannot, without leave of a competent court, seize personal chattels such as household effects, tools of trade, or wearing apparel.

## BANKRUPTCY

Under the (Federal) Bankruptcy Act, 1966–1970, a sequestration order may be made by the Bankruptcy Court on a bankruptcy petition presented by a creditor, provided that the aggregate amount of the indebtedness is not less than \$500. A debtor may also become a bankrupt by the presentation, to the Registrar in Bankruptcy, of a petition against himself. Upon bankruptcy, the property of the bankrupt vests in the official receiver for division amongst the creditors. Provision is made under Part X of the Act for arrangements with creditors without sequestration, in the form of a deed of assignment, deed of arrangement, or composition. Details regarding bankruptcy law are contained in the chapter “Law, Order, and Public Safety”.

The following statement shows particulars of bankruptcies (comprising sequestrations and debtors’ petitions), orders for administration of deceased debtors’ estates, deeds of assignment, deeds of arrangement, and compositions in New South Wales under the Bankruptcy Act in each of the last six years. The records are inclusive of cases in the Australian Capital Territory, which, for the purposes of the Act, is included in the bankruptcy district of New South Wales.

Table 6.74. Bankruptcy Proceedings in New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<b>Bankruptcies—</b>						
Number .. ..	492	526	613	602	515	419
Liabilities .. ..\$ thous.	4,405	5,510	5,724	4,066	4,149	4,481
Assets .. ..\$ thous.	1,664	1,499	2,589	1,259	1,935	1,885
<b>Orders for Administration of Deceased Debtors’ Estates—</b>						
Number .. ..	7	10	13	10	6	6
Liabilities .. ..\$ thous.	113	62	178	307	26	115
Assets .. ..\$ thous.	30	13	99	68	11	63
<b>Deeds and Compositions under Part X of the Bankruptcy Act, 1966–1970—</b>						
<b>Deeds of Assignment—</b>						
Number .. ..	36	30	39	43	26	23
Liabilities .. ..\$ thous.	1,679	976	1,114	1,261	1,130	776
Assets .. ..\$ thous.	880	373	918	745	753	389
<b>Deeds of Arrangement—</b>						
Number .. ..	12	24	21	10	12	8
Liabilities .. ..\$ thous.	517	703	1,178	314	474	780
Assets .. ..\$ thous.	158	765	1,608	591	250	209
<b>Compositions—</b>						
Number .. ..	14	16	8	19	15	4
Liabilities .. ..\$ thous.	499	556	132	145	599	223
Assets .. ..\$ thous.	218	116	44	105	925	155
<b>Total: Number .. ..</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>460</b>
<b>Liabilities .. ..\$ thous.</b>	<b>7,212</b>	<b>7,806</b>	<b>8,326</b>	<b>6,093</b>	<b>6,379</b>	<b>6,374</b>
<b>Assets .. ..\$ thous.</b>	<b>2,951</b>	<b>2,765</b>	<b>5,258</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>3,873</b>	<b>2,701</b>

An industry classification of bankrupts, deceased debtors, and debtors who entered into deeds of assignment, deeds of arrangement or compositions under Part X of the Act during the last two years is shown in the following table.

Table 6.75. Industry Classification of Bankrupts etc., in New South Wales.

Industry Classification	Year ended 30 June			
	1973		1974	
	Business Bankruptcies *	Non-business Bankruptcies †	Business Bankruptcies *	Non-business Bankruptcies †
Primary production .. .. .	34	9	33	7
Mining and quarrying .. .. .	4	1	4	2
Manufacturing .. .. .	19	28	22	22
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services .. .. .	6	3	5	5
Building and construction .. .. .	84	20	81	20
Transport and storage .. .. .	66	32	59	20
Communication .. .. .	..	..	2	3
Finance and property .. .. .	7	4	2	1
Commerce .. .. .	92	24	79	16
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services .. .. .	..	8	1	4
Community and business services (inc. professional) .. .. .	69	17	25	9
Amusement, hotel and other accommodation, cafes, personal services etc. .. .. .	27	6	29	3
Other industries .. .. .	12	7	12	9
Industry inadequately described or not stated .. .. .	2	4	8	3
Persons not engaged in any remunerative employment .. .. .	..	32	..	13
Total‡ .. .. .	422	195	362	137

\* Employers and persons who had been previously self employed in a trade, business or profession which was connected with the bankruptcy or arrangement with creditors.

† Wage and salary earners and all other persons including pensioners having no remunerative employment.

‡ Totals shown do not agree with the total number of bankruptcies shown in previous table due to a difference in method of counting partnership bankruptcies. In the previous table a partnership bankruptcy is counted once only irrespective of the number of partners.

### TRANSACTIONS IN REAL ESTATE

The sale by instalment contract of land in subdivisions comprising more than four lots is regulated by the Land Vendors Act, 1964. Except where a subdivision has been registered before the commencement of the Act, such land must be under (or in process of being brought under) the Real Property Act (see below). Before offering lots for sale, the vendor must arrange for a trustee approved by the Minister to be appointed to protect the interests of the purchasers, and must obtain certificates of compliance with the Local Government Act and of the local council's approval of the subdivision. The instalment contract must be in approved form, and the vendor, before accepting a preliminary deposit, must give the purchaser prescribed particulars of title and a statutory notice setting out the matters to which a prospective purchaser of land should have regard. Within seven days of the payment of a preliminary deposit, the vendor must give the purchaser a copy of the instalment contract and an undertaking to pay, up to a prescribed amount, the costs incurred by the purchaser in obtaining legal advice on the terms of the contract or particulars of title. Preliminary deposits and instalments must be paid to the trustee until 15 per cent of the purchase price has been paid. After paying 15 per cent of the purchase price, or after receiving notice that the vendor intends to encumber the

land to his detriment, the purchaser may require transfer of the title to him, in return for an approved mortgage securing the balance of the purchase money. Instalments under the mortgage must be for the same amounts and be payable at the same times as under the instalment contract.

The procedure in regard to land transfers is regulated under the Real Property Act, 1900, and its amendments. The title under this Act, first conferred under the Real Property Act, 1862, is known as "Torrens" title. The main features of the system are transfer of real property by registration of title instead of by deeds, absolute indefeasibility of the title when registered, and protection afforded to owners against possessory claims, as the title under the Act stands good notwithstanding any length of adverse possession. Lands may be placed under the Real Property Act only when the titles are unexceptionable. All lands alienated by the Crown since the commencement of the Act are subject to the provisions of the Real Property Act, but transactions in respect of earlier grants are governed by the Registration of Deeds Act, unless the land has been brought under the operation of the Real Property Act.

The following table shows, for each of the last eleven years, the number of, and amount of consideration in, transfers of private real estate—that is of lands absolutely alienated, together with buildings thereon, with titles registered under the Real Property Act or the Registration of Deeds Act. Transfers of conditional purchases and of leases from the Crown are excluded.

**Table 6.76. Real Estate Conveyances and Transfers in New South Wales**

Year ended 30 June	Number			Amount of Consideration
	With Consideration Shown	With No Consideration Shown*	Total	
1964	109,703	7,728	117,431	\$ thous. 986,029
1965	116,892	7,499	124,391	1,095,927
1966	115,121	7,373	122,494	1,057,646†
1967	114,337	7,455	121,792	1,103,375
1968	120,652	7,695	128,347	1,320,516
1969	125,592	7,500	133,092	1,528,128
1970	144,415	7,757	152,172	2,031,021
1971	143,090	7,874	150,964	2,246,700
1972	149,981	8,185	158,166	2,559,767
1973	180,294	9,065	189,359	3,865,205
1974	204,402	10,294	214,696	5,195,602

\* For example, gifts and transfers under wills.

† See text below.

When a parcel of land comprising two or more lots is sold, the total consideration for the parcel may be shown in the transfer document relating to each lot. From 1965–66, the resultant overstatements which have been identified have been excluded from the amount of consideration shown in the table; these overstatements amounted to \$39,429,000 in 1965–66, \$38,424,000 in 1966–67, \$46,006,000 in 1967–68, \$50,587,000 in 1968–69, \$95,352,000 in 1969–70, \$72,016,000 in 1970–71, \$55,136,000 in 1971–72, \$105,571,000 in 1972–73, and \$121,313,000 in 1973–74.

### MORTGAGES OF REALTY AND PERSONALTY

Mortgages, other than those regulated by the Merchant Shipping Act, may be registered at the Registrar-General's Office. No record is available of the number of unregistered mortgages.

Real estate mortgages are registered under the Registration of Deeds Act or the Real Property Act, according to the title of the property at the date of mortgage. The consideration stated in the document generally represents the principal owing, but in some cases it stands for the limit within which clients of banks and of other lending institutions are entitled to draw.

Liens on wool, mortgages on livestock, and liens on growing crops are registered under a special Act. Mortgages on livestock are current till discharge, and liens on wool mature at the end of each season, terminating without formal discharge. The duration of liens on agricultural and horticultural produce may not exceed one year.

The registration of a bill of sale must be renewed every five years, and the records are open to the inspection of the public. Information is not readily available to show the total amount of advances made annually on bills of sale.

Mortgages of registered British vessels are arranged under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act of 1894.

Particulars of the mortgages of real estate and livestock, and of liens on wool and growing crops, are shown for the last eleven years in the next table:—

Table 6.77. Mortgages Registered\* in New South Wales

Year ended 30 June	Mortgages of Real Estate		Mortgages of Livestock and Liens on Wool and Growing Crops					
	Number	Consideration†	Liens on Crops		Liens on Wool and Livestock Mortgages		Total	
			Number	Consideration†	Number	Consideration†‡	Number	Consideration†‡
		\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.
1964	93,614	519,109	512	2,529	5,087	9,263	5,599	11,792
1965	97,422	586,757	524	1,678	3,662	7,660	4,186	9,338
1966	101,775	623,168	744	2,299	3,257	6,426	4,001	8,726
1967	108,712	665,306	1,012	3,564	3,105	7,863	4,117	11,428
1968	110,384	774,761	1,006	5,878	3,015	10,034	4,021	15,912
1969	114,472	883,405	1,055	5,676	2,336	9,496	3,391	15,172
1970	121,614	1,128,680	775	3,891	2,351	7,195	3,126	11,086
1971	119,181	1,363,788	773	4,444	2,913	6,942	3,686	11,386
1972	127,753	1,606,768	985	9,352	2,731	10,643	3,716	19,995
1973	151,460	2,171,162	780	5,133	1,987	13,463	2,767	18,596
1974	160,237	2,714,133	606	4,468	1,501	7,912	2,107	12,380

\* Excludes, where identified, mortgages which are collateral with other mortgages.

† See text below.

‡ The amount of a loan secured by both lien on wool and mortgage on sheep is counted once only.

The amounts shown under the heading "Consideration" include only the cases in which a specific amount is stated in the documents, whether the amount was actually advanced or not. In many mortgages, the amount is omitted, and the totals shown in the table are therefore understated. Complete records of discharges and foreclosures are not available.

The trend of interest rates on loans secured by the mortgage of real estate is shown in Table 6.31.

## ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

The following table shows the number and value of the estates assessed for New South Wales death duty in each of the last ten years:—

Table 6.78. Estates of Deceased Persons Assessed for N.S.W. Death Duty

Year ended 30 June	Not Liable for Duty	Liable for Duty						Total Liable and Not Liable
		\$2,000 or less	\$2,001 to \$10,000	\$10,001 to \$20,000	\$20,001 to \$50,000	\$50,001 to \$100,000	\$100,001 or more	
NUMBER								
1965	9,952	2,115	6,598	2,794	2,167	848	427	24,901
1966	10,195	2,169	7,347	3,094	2,647	1,031	501	26,984
1967	11,397	2,191	7,186	3,497	3,020	1,070	568	28,929
1968	10,198	2,247	6,946	3,451	3,000	1,145	588	27,575
1969	11,726	2,139	6,881	3,494	2,903	1,126	607	28,876
1970	9,740	2,310	6,464	3,824	3,230	1,183	687	27,438
1971	9,194	2,348	6,637	4,343	3,727	1,288	657	28,194
1972	8,490	2,668	5,830	4,198	3,727	1,451	716	27,080
1973	8,951	2,669	5,625	4,211	4,635	1,640	818	28,549
1974	8,441	2,449	5,040	3,913	5,636	1,921	997	28,397
VALUE* (\$ thousand)								
1965	50,630	1,107	36,104	38,373	67,677	58,233	96,989	349,112
1966	54,212	1,865	40,154	42,547	81,826	70,255	95,706	386,565
1967	64,801	1,201	40,317	48,378	93,698	74,575	106,591	429,559
1968	62,593	1,235	38,243	47,748	93,205	80,041	121,845	444,910
1969	74,913	1,405	37,781	48,438	88,429	78,681	117,063	446,711
1970	64,531	1,330	35,782	53,596	97,477	81,249	130,939	464,904
1971	66,309	1,415	35,857	61,201	114,895	89,944	135,013	504,634
1972	78,916	1,263	31,327	60,572	115,826	100,780	128,508	517,193
1973	95,581	1,316	30,551	62,180	143,377	112,946	153,106	599,057
1974	100,431	1,230	27,369	57,995	177,094	133,822	181,780	679,721

\* Excludes the value of interests in property limited to cease on the death of a specified person. The value of such property became liable for duty from 25 November 1952. See text below.

The dutiable value of an estate is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death, including property which, within three years prior to death, was vested in a private company or trust in consideration of shares or other interest or transferred as a gift, and moneys payable under life assurance policies, etc. In the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, the estate also includes the value of personal property outside New South Wales. Deductions are allowed in respect of all debts actually due and owing by the deceased.

Estates not liable for duty comprise:—

- (a) those of persons who were members of the Australian armed services if they died while serving overseas in "special areas" (e.g. Malaya, South Vietnam), or if their death within twelve months of returning to Australia was due to injuries received or disease contracted in the "special area";
- (b) those (of persons domiciled in New South Wales at death) not exceeding \$2,000 in value; and

- (c) those (of persons domiciled in New South Wales at death) **not** exceeding \$50,000 (and with concessional rates up to \$68,000) if passing to the widow, widower, children under 21 years, wholly dependent adult children, wholly dependent widowed father, or wholly dependent widowed mother of the deceased.

Exemption (c) was \$30,000 before 20 December 1973, \$20,000 before 9 December 1970, \$10,000 before 6 November 1963, and \$5,000 before 31 December 1958.

On 25 November 1952, the value of property which is subject to interests limited to cease on the death of a specified person became assessable for death duty. The value of such property is not aggregated with the value of other property, but is assessed as a separate estate. Particulars of the non-aggregated estates assessed for duty in the last three years, which are omitted from the previous table, are given in the following table:—

**Table 6.79. Non-aggregated Estates Assessed for N.S.W. Death Duty**

Value of Estate	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	Number of Estates	Amount	Number of Estates	Amount	Number of Estates	Amount
		\$ thousand		\$ thousand		\$ thousand
Not Liable for Duty .. ..	507	7,078	433	6,495	375	5,969
Liable for Duty—						
Under \$2,001 .. ..	40	18	15	6	16	10
\$2,001 to \$10,000 .. ..	73	420	53	280	59	336
\$10,001 to \$20,000 .. ..	52	748	40	602	45	681
\$20,001 to \$50,000 .. ..	68	2,312	66	2,335	65	2,305
\$50,001 to \$100,000 .. ..	50	3,464	55	3,876	48	3,212
Over \$100,000 .. ..	15	1,950	14	1,757	24	3,562
Total, Liable and Not Liable ..	805	15,991	676	15,351	632	16,075

Further particulars of death duties, including rates of duty, are given in the chapter "Public Finance".

## Chapter 7

# OVERSEAS TRADE

In terms of the Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States of Australia. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with by the Departments of Overseas Trade, Manufacturing Industry, Police and Customs, and Agriculture.

The Department of Overseas Trade is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets, and formulating proposals for the Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives.

The Department of Manufacturing Industry administers Australian government policy in relation to manufacturing industries. It examines requests from industries for protective tariffs and advises whether reference to the Industries Assistance Commission or the Temporary Assistance Authority is warranted. It co-operates with the Department of Overseas Trade and other departments in relation to international tariff negotiations and the Australian system of tariff preferences for developing countries. Further information about the activities of the Department is given in the chapter "Manufacturing Industries".

The Department of Police and Customs is responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties and for the detailed administration of various controls over the import and export of goods.

The Department of Agriculture administers Australian government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for primary products. It co-operates with the Department of Overseas Trade in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which Commonwealth marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible for the inspection, grading, and labelling of primary produce submitted for export. Further information about the activities of the Department is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

### CONTROL OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

#### *Import Controls*

Under an import licensing scheme introduced by the Australian Government in 1939, no goods could be imported into Australia unless a licence for their importation had been issued or they had been specifically exempted from control.

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The import licensing controls were progressively relaxed during the early post-war years, but, in March 1952, were again extended to cover (with minor exceptions) imports from all sources. In subsequent years, the restrictions were eased or intensified from time to time in accordance with changes in the level of Australia's international reserves.

Almost all remaining import restrictions were abolished in February 1960 and in October 1962 import licensing controls were removed from all commodities with the exception of certain goods retained under control for reasons associated with the protection of Australian industries.

In addition to these controls, which were imposed for the most part for balance of payments reasons, the Customs Act prohibits the import of specified types of commodities. The items are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations, and include dangerous drugs, certain firearms, undesirable publications, and articles dangerous to public health.

### *Export Controls*

Under the Customs Act, the export of goods from Australia may be prohibited, or may be subject to prescribed conditions or restrictions. This commodity control is imposed to supervise exports of strategic importance, to conserve materials which may be in inadequate supply, to control the export of goods involved in marketing agreements, and to assist exchange control operations in preventing the export of capital in the form of goods. The goods subject to the control are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations.

In terms of the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations under the Banking Act, a licence must be obtained from the Department of Police and Customs for the export from Australia of any goods not specifically exempted from exchange control. The licensing system ensures that the proceeds from the overseas sale of Australian goods are received into the Australian banking system in a currency, and within a period, approved by the Reserve Bank. An exporter is paid an amount in Australian currency equivalent to the proceeds received into the banking system.

### EXPORT DEVELOPMENT

The export development activities of the Department of Overseas Trade include the conduct of a Trade Commissioner Service, the assessment of overseas market prospects and the dissemination of information on market opportunities overseas, including opportunities for Australian professional consultants and construction contractors, the sponsoring of trade missions and delegations, participation in overseas trade fairs and exhibitions, and overseas publicity for Australian products. The Department also provides advice on overseas selling and advertising methods and assists industry groups formed for export purposes.

Trade Commissioners are maintained in all major export markets to promote Australian export sales, to collect information about trade prospects and conditions, and to give service and advice to exporters. They also keep the Government informed of developments likely to affect Australia's trading interests overseas.

The New South Wales Government has representatives in London (Agent-General), New York, Tokyo, Paris, and Wiesbaden (West Germany).

*Export Incentives*

In terms of the Export Market Development Grants Act, 1974, the Australian Government introduced a new export incentive scheme to replace the Export Market Development Allowance Scheme and the Export Incentive Grants Scheme, which expired on 30 June 1974. (Details of these schemes are shown on page 341 of Year Book No. 63.) The Act authorised the establishment of the Export Development Grants Board—which consists of a full-time chairman and 2 part-time members and is responsible to the Minister for Overseas Trade—to administer the scheme, which will operate for five years from 1 July 1974.

Under the new scheme, grants (subject to income tax) are paid. These grants are designed to encourage Australian exporters and prospective exporters to seek out and develop overseas markets for goods, services, industrial property rights (rights relating to inventions or trade marks, or copyright relating to works, designs, etc.), and scientific or technical knowledge, etc. relating to industrial operations which are substantially of Australian origin. Eligible claimants include certain statutory marketing authorities, co-operatives, and industry associations.

Expenditure is eligible for the grants if it is incurred primarily and principally for the purpose of promoting Australian exports, and eligible expenditure includes overseas fares, conducting overseas market research and obtaining overseas market information, overseas advertising, providing export literature, free samples and technical information to overseas buyers, preparation of certain overseas tenders and quotations, establishing and maintaining overseas sales representatives, bringing potential overseas buyers to Australia, and participation in trade displays and missions.

Eligible expenditure qualifies for grants at either of two rates, viz., (a) a premium rate of 85 per cent for expenditure incurred in relation to the development of new markets, Government-sponsored trade promotions, and subscriptions to specified export associations, and (b) a standard rate of 60 per cent for all other expenditure.

Annual payments to any one claimant are limited to \$100,000 or 10 per cent of export earnings, whichever is the lower, plus an additional amount of up to \$25,000 in respect of eligible expenditure on Government-sponsored trade promotions. Within the \$100,000 ceiling, the 10 per cent limitation does not apply to new claimants, certain prescribed marketing authorities, or expenditure on Government-sponsored trade promotions. The premium rate of 85 per cent for expenditure in new markets applies for three consecutive years. A new claimant may qualify for exemption from the 10 per cent export earnings restriction for up to three years.

Wholly owned subsidiaries and their parent corporation are treated as a single entity for the purpose of applying the absolute grant ceiling of \$100,000 or \$125,000. For all other purposes, including the 10 per cent limitation, each corporation within a group of corporations, is considered separately.

## EXPORT PAYMENTS INSURANCE SCHEME

The Export Payments Insurance Corporation was established by the Australian Government in 1956, to encourage trade with overseas countries by protecting exporters (or potential exporters) against non-payment of their overseas accounts and other risks not normally insurable with commercial insurers. It was reconstituted from 1 February 1975 as the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation, in terms of the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation Act, 1974.

The new Corporation is constituted as a body corporate under the control of a board whose members are appointed on the basis of their knowledge and experience in the fields of export, manufacture, commerce, and finance. It is responsible to the Minister for Overseas Trade and conducts its business, as far as possible, on commercial lines.

Export payments insurance policies issued by the Corporation include comprehensive policies (where the cover relates to goods normally sold on up to six months' credit), capital goods policies (for capital equipment supplied on extended credit terms), "services" policies (for payments for technical services, fees for the use of industrial property, etc.) and construction works policies (for payments associated with the supply of materials and erection of factories, hotels, etc.); the risks of loss covered include the "commercial" risks of insolvency or protracted default of a buyer and such "political" risks as exchange transfer difficulties, import restrictions in the buyer's country, and war or revolution. A further facility, "buyer credit", is also provided by the Corporation to assist in the financing of larger transactions on credit terms exceeding five years. The Corporation unconditionally guarantees the repayment (to a maximum of 90 per cent of the contract price) of a loan made by an Australian lending institution to an overseas buyer for financing purchases of Australian capital goods. The liabilities of the Corporation are guaranteed by the Australian Government but may not exceed \$1,250,000,000.

The Corporation, acting as agent for the Government, issues overseas investment insurance policies (first offered in 1965) to cover political risks (e.g., expropriation, exchange transfer difficulties, and war damage) for Australian firms investing overseas with the object of creating, preserving, or expanding a market for Australian exports. In 1974, this scheme was broadened to cover all new direct investments which can assist in the economic and social development of an overseas country and where it is in Australia's national interest that insurance be given. The liability associated with these policies, which is borne by the Government, is limited to \$200,000,000.

In terms of the 1974 Act, the Corporation's functions were extended to export financing. It may provide finance to exporters or to overseas buyers (particularly for business with developing countries and State trading organisations) to facilitate the export of machinery and other capital equipment—wholly or mainly manufactured in Australia—and associated services. The Corporation is to provide finance only where it would not otherwise be available on reasonable terms and conditions.

Transactions not normally insurable by the Corporation are undertaken if the Minister decides this to be in the national interest, and in such cases the Government bears the whole or part of the liability.

The maximum insurance cover provided by the Corporation normally ranges up to 90 per cent of the loss incurred, depending on the nature of the risk.

At 30 June 1975, the face value of policies current with the Corporation (including national interest and overseas investment insurance policies undertaken on behalf of the Government) amounted to \$1,321,000,000, representing a maximum contingent liability of \$928,000,000.

## CUSTOMS TARIFF

### CUSTOMS DUTIES

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed on the policy of protection for economic and efficient Australian industries and preference for certain imports from Commonwealth countries and certain developing countries. Duties are also imposed on some goods (e.g., potable spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, and petrol) mainly for revenue purposes.

There are two major scales of customs duty—the Preferential Tariff and the General Tariff.

The Preferential Tariff applies to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and Ireland, provided that they have been shipped from those countries without transshipment (or, if transhipped, if Australia was the intended destination of the goods when originally shipped). It applies also (a) to most goods produced or manufactured in Canada, (b) with certain exceptions (all of which pay a lower rate of duty), to goods the produce or manufacture of Papua New Guinea, and (c) to specified goods imported from declared preference countries, all of which are, or were, British Commonwealth countries or British non-selfgoverning colonies, protectorates, or trust territories. From 19 July 1973, goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand attract a special rate of duty which is less than the preferential rate—before that date all New Zealand goods (with certain exceptions which paid a lesser rate of duty) attracted the preferential rate.

Preferential rates of tariff have been operating since 1966 for selected products imported from certain declared "less-developed" countries. A revised scheme was implemented from 1 January 1974 covering all imports of manufactured and semi-manufactured products, apart from certain exceptions comprising mainly those products where developing countries are already competitive or are likely to quickly become competitive at General Tariff rates of duty.

The General Tariff applies to goods imported from British Commonwealth countries but not qualifying for the Preferential Tariff, and to goods imported from other countries.

The duties under the Preferential Tariff are in general lower (and never higher) than those under the General Tariff. On 19 July 1973, as a measure to combat inflation by increasing the supply of goods, the Australian Government reduced both the preferential and general rates by 25 per cent.

Before July 1965 (when a new Australian tariff classification based on the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature was introduced), the Preferential Tariff was known as the "British Preferential Tariff", and the General Tariff as the "Intermediate (or Most-favoured-nation) Tariff". There was also a third scale of duty—known as the "General Tariff"—applied to goods imported from a small number of countries to which the other tariffs had not been extended and to which special rates of duty had not been applied. Provision has been made since 1965 for the imposition of a surcharge equal to 20 per cent of the value of goods imported from countries to which the "General Tariff" would previously have been applied.

### PRIMAGE DUTIES

In addition to the duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, *ad valorem* primage duties are levied on some imports at rates of 3.0, 7.0 or 10 per cent according to the origin and type of the goods. Goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, or Australian external territories, a number of specified goods for use by primary producers, many machines, tools of trade, and raw materials not manufactured or produced in Australia, and a wide range of other goods are exempt from primage duties.

### ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES

Protection of Australian industries against various forms of unfair trading is provided by the Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act, 1975. Under this Act, dumping duty may be imposed on goods shipped to Australia at an export price which is less than the normal value of the goods (where this causes or threatens material injury to an Australian industry), and counter-vailing duty may be imposed to offset the effect of subsidies, bounties, and other forms of assistance paid to exporters of goods competitive with local production. These duties are additional to the normal duties imposed by the Customs Tariff.

### SALES TAX

Sales tax is payable on certain goods imported into Australia, as well as on certain locally-manufactured goods. Where the tax is payable on imports, it is collected by the customs authorities at ports of entry, unless the goods imported are for use as raw materials in the manufacture of other goods or are for sale by wholesale in Australia. The tax is payable on the sum of (a) the value of the goods for customs purposes, (b) the customs duty payable, and (c) 20 per cent of the sum of (a) and (b). Particulars of the rates of sales tax, etc. are given in the chapter "Public Finance".

The amount of sales tax collected in New South Wales in 1974-75 by the Department of Police and Customs was \$33,746,000.

### INDUSTRIES ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

The Industries Assistance Commission is a statutory authority whose general purpose is to advise the Australian Government on the assistance which should be given to domestic industries. This advice is given in reports which are generally made public and which are based on public inquiries into the industries concerned. The Commission formally came into existence on 1 January 1974, as a result of the passing of the Industries Assistance Commission Act, 1973. It replaces the Tariff Board—a statutory authority which, since 1921, had advised the Government on the assistance which should be given to industries in the secondary sector of the economy, by means of tariffs or bounties.

The Commission's field of inquiry is potentially much wider than that of the former Tariff Board. Industries in the primary, secondary, or tertiary sectors can be referred to the Commission by the Government, and numerous different forms of assistance can be recommended by the Commission. In addition, matters not directly involving assistance, such as the reduction of import duties for the purpose of international trade agreements, can be referred to the Commission. The Act requires the Commission to report annually to the Government on its operations and on the general structure of industry assistance in Australia and its effects on the economy.

There are certain matters which the Minister administering the Act is required to refer to the Commission for inquiry and report, before action is taken by the Government. These are, basically, proposed variations in the long-term assistance afforded industries in the primary or secondary sectors of the economy. "Long-term assistance" is assistance which is provided by means of tariffs or other restrictions on imports, or financial assistance which extends over a period of two years or more. The Commission itself has the power to initiate inquiries into those industries whose assistance has not been reviewed for at least ten years in the case of industries assisted by means of duties on imports, or at least six years in the case of industries assisted by other means.

The Act provides that the Commission shall consist of from five to nine Commissioners, appointed by the Governor-General for renewable terms of up to five years. It provides also for the appointment of Associate Commissioners, either for the purpose of particular inquiries or, like the Commissioners, for renewable terms of up to five years.

The Commission is required to hold public hearings during the course of its inquiries into individual industries. These hearings are advertised widely throughout Australia and can be attended by all interested parties.

#### *Temporary Assistance Authority*

The Industries Assistance Commission Act, 1973, provides for the creation of a Temporary Assistance Authority comprising not more than three persons. This authority replaces the previous Special Advisory Authority. The function of the Temporary Assistance Authority is to inquire into and report on the need for urgent action to protect particular Australian industries against import competition. This action can take the form of temporary duties or restrictions on imports or a combination thereof. The Temporary Assistance Authority is required to report to the Minister within thirty days of being asked to undertake the inquiry. However, before taking action on the Authority's report by way of the imposition of duties or import restrictions, the Minister is required to refer the question of long-term protection for these goods to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report. Temporary protection recommended by the Authority may operate for a period of up to three months after the date of receipt of the Commission's final report on the goods concerned.

### COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS

To assist in promoting the orderly international marketing of rural and mineral commodities, Australia is a member of most of the major international commodity arrangements, including those on tin, wheat, sugar, coffee, cocoa, dairy products, bauxite, and iron ore, as well as a number of less formal consultative groups on lead and zinc, meat, wool, hard fibres, cotton, etc. Details of the arrangements relating to the principal New South Wales commodities affected are summarised in those parts of the Year Book dealing with those commodities.

### TRADE AGREEMENTS

#### MULTILATERAL AGREEMENT—GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

Australia has been a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.) since it came into force on 1 January 1948. G.A.T.T. is a multilateral trade treaty designed to facilitate trading relations between participating countries by reducing tariff and other barriers to the free interchange of goods. The Agreement provides a framework within which negotiations can be held to reduce barriers to trade, and a structure for embodying the results of such negotiations in a legal instrument. Currently, 83 countries are members of G.A.T.T.

The essential features of the Agreement are the schedules of tariff concessions participating countries have negotiated with each other; the application of most-favoured-nation tariff treatment among the participants; the avoidance of other trade discrimination; and a code of agreed commercial policy rules for international trading. Each participating country retains the right (*a*) to impose new or increased duties for protective purposes, except in respect of particular products where maximum rates of duty negotiated under the Agreement preclude this; (*b*) by negotiation, to modify or withdraw concessions formerly agreed upon; (*c*) to impose import restrictions to protect the balance of payments; and (*d*) to make emergency action where any industry is endangered by reason of any obligation incurred under the Agreement.

There have been six major tariff negotiations under the provisions of the Agreement, together with a number of smaller-scale negotiations preceding the accession of individual countries. As a result, the tariff rates for a large number of items entering into world commerce have been reduced and/or bound against increase. Australia has obtained tariff concessions from individual countries on a number of the principal products of which she is an actual or potential exporter to them. These concessions were obtained both by direct negotiation by Australia and by negotiation by other countries, which resulted in the operation, under the Agreement, of the most-favoured-nation principle.

A new round of multilateral trade negotiations (the seventh) began in Tokyo in September 1973. The problems of developing countries are being given special treatment in these negotiations, which are scheduled to last about two years.

A four-year Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles came into force on 1 January 1974 and Australia formally acceded to it in April 1974. The Arrangement aims to avoid market disruption and to lead to the gradual liberation of trade in textiles. A Textiles Authority has been established within the Industries Assistance Commission to advise on applications by industry for restraint action under the Arrangement and a number of arrangements providing for restraint on exports to Australia have been negotiated.

#### BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Australia has also entered into trade agreements with a number of individual countries. Brief particulars of these bilateral agreements are given below.

*Canada.* An Exchange of Letters signed in October 1973 provides for the continuation of the mutual tariff preferences accorded under the 1960 Canada-Australia Trade Agreement, but with a greater degree of flexibility, which allows either country to make adjustments to tariffs to take account of domestic economic conditions and developments in international trade. The 1960 Agreement provided for preferences on specific goods as well as for an exchange of preferences derived from the preferential agreements each country had with the United Kingdom before the termination of those agreements on the entry of the United Kingdom into the European Economic Community.

*Japan.* The Agreement of Commerce (ratified in May 1964) provides for reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment of imports, while recognising preferential arrangements of both countries. It also provides for certain commitments by Japan regarding some important Australian export commodities including wool, soft wheat, sugar, canned meat, leather, butter, and cheese.

*Malaysia.* The Agreement signed in August 1958 (with the former Federation of Malaya) provides for each country to accord preferences to the other on certain specified goods and for the protection against dumped or subsidised competition of Malaysia's tin and rubber exports to Australia and Australia's wheat exports to Malaysia. There are also certain guarantees of market access for Australian wheat in Malaysia and for Malaysian natural rubber in Australia, provided the Papua New Guinea rubber crop is absorbed. Natural rubber will not be at a disadvantage compared to synthetic rubber in respect of tariff or import licensing treatment.

*New Zealand.* The New Zealand-Australia Free Trade Agreement came into force in January 1966 and provides for duty-free trade in certain scheduled goods, with provision made for the progressive addition of items to the schedule. Duties on the goods specified in the schedule are phased out over periods of up to 8 years. The provisions of the 1933 Trade Agreement between the two countries continue in force as part of the Free Trade Agreement, except as superceded or modified by it. Under the 1933 Agreement, each country accorded British Preferential Tariff treatment to the other's goods, with certain exceptions. In May 1973, following the termination in January 1973 of their trade agreements with the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand entered into an arrangement to guarantee tariff preferences in each other's market. The Free Trade Agreement makes provision for special measures beneficial to the trade and development of each country, to be implemented in respect of goods not yet included in the free trade schedule.



*Papua New Guinea.* A Memorandum of Understanding Relating to Interim Trade and Commercial Arrangements, signed in December 1973, provides for the continuation of preferential treatment to Papua New Guinea goods entering Australia and for most-favoured-nation treatment for Australian goods entering Papua New Guinea, during the period between Papua New Guinea's self-government and independence.

*Other Countries.* Trade agreements, which include the provision of reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment for imports, while recognising the preferential arrangements extended by both countries, have been concluded with Indonesia, the People's Republic of China, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Philippines, Poland, Yugoslavia, U.S.S.R., the Democratic Republic of Germany, and Bulgaria. The agreements entered into with Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Romania acknowledge that trade will take place in accordance with the rights and obligations of both countries under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Trade agreements with Iran and the Republic of Korea have also been signed.

### STATISTICS OF OVERSEAS TRADE

The statistics of overseas trade, as shown in this chapter, have been compiled from copies of customs warrants (or entries) lodged by importers and exporters (or their agents) with the Department of Police and Customs.

The overseas trade statistics for New South Wales relate to the imports into and exports from Australia passing through the customs at N.S.W. ports (exports include *re-exports*, that is, materials or articles originally imported which are exported either in the same condition or after undergoing repair or minor operations which leave them essentially unchanged). The imports do not provide a record of the overseas goods used or consumed in New South Wales, as some of the goods pass subsequently to other Australian States and some goods imported through other States pass into New South Wales. The exports include products of other States shipped overseas from N.S.W. ports, but exclude products of New South Wales shipped overseas from ports in other States. However, containerised goods forwarded interstate for export through a container terminal are statistically recorded as being exported from the port of location of the Customs House at which the entry was lodged, and not necessarily from the port of loading in Australia. The same method of recording applies to imports of containerised goods forwarded interstate following discharge from an overseas vessel.

The values shown for goods *imported* from overseas are the values on which customs duty was payable, or would have been payable if the duty were charged *ad valorem*. In assessing goods for *ad valorem* duty, their value is taken to be the actual price paid by the Australian importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic value in the country of export, whichever is the higher, together with all charges for placing the goods free on board at the port of export. Import values are therefore shown on an f.o.b., port of shipment, basis and are expressed in Australian currency.

The values shown for goods *exported* are also on an f.o.b., port of shipment, basis, expressed in Australian currency. In general, they have been assessed as follows:—

- (a) Goods sold to overseas buyers before export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the goods were sold; for example, for wool, the actual price paid by the overseas buyer plus the cost of all services incurred by him in placing the wool on board ship.

- (b) Goods shipped on consignment—the Australian f.o.b. equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods in the principal markets of the country to which the goods were despatched for sale; for wool, the f.o.b. equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia normally provides a sufficient approximation of the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received.

Outside packages (containers, crates, etc.) are treated as a separate item in the classification of imports; for exports, however, the value recorded for each item includes the value of outside packages. The value of *Parts* of articles is included with the value of the complete units unless otherwise stated.

Stores (including bunker coal and oil) taken on board ships and aircraft departing from New South Wales for overseas countries are excluded from the figures of overseas exports. Details of ships, and aircraft stores exported in recent years are given on page 268.

The statistics of overseas trade include imports and exports on government account (which are treated as normal transactions) and those "passengers' personal effects" for which customs entries are required.

### OVERSEAS TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The following table shows the value of the overseas imports and exports of New South Wales during each of the last twelve years:—

Table 7.1. Overseas Trade\* of N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Imports	Exports	Year ended 30 June	Imports	Exports
	\$A thousand f.o.b.			\$A thousand f.o.b.	
1963	953,885	621,655	1969	1,500,559	1,010,488
1964	1,035,618	801,114	1970	1,707,445	1,158,603
1965	1,277,405	803,734	1971	1,822,118	1,113,493
1966	1,257,603	781,206	1972	1,764,769	1,204,938
1967	1,323,597	878,446	1973	1,810,086	1,420,990
1968	1,405,331	943,182	1974	2,590,179	1,513,684

\* Merchandise and non-merchandise trade.

The bulk of the overseas exports are products of the primary industries. The quantities of these products available for export vary greatly with seasonal conditions, and these variations, combined with wide fluctuations in the prices of the principal export commodities, render the total value of exports liable to sharp increase or decrease from year to year. Manufactured and semi-manufactured goods represent a small but growing proportion of the total exports.

In 1973–74, the value of exports from New South Wales represented 22 per cent of the total exports from Australia, and imports into New South Wales represented 43 per cent of the total. However, the imports into New South Wales include goods intended for use in other States, while the exports exclude products of New South Wales despatched abroad from ports in other States.

*Overseas Trade by Ports*

The next table, which gives particulars of the trade passing through the ports of New South Wales, shows that the great bulk of the overseas trade is handled at Sydney. In 1973-74, ports other than Sydney handled only 8 per cent of the imports and 23 per cent of the exports.

**Table 7.2. Overseas Trade\* of N.S.W., by Ports**

Year ended 30 June	Sydney†	Botany Bay	Newcastle	Port Kembla	Total, N.S.W.
SA thousand f.o.b.					
IMPORTS					
1969	1,387,986	51,708	37,657	23,207	1,500,559
1970	1,579,905	48,970	44,412	34,158	1,707,445
1971	1,710,284	28,522	48,049	35,253	1,822,118
1972	1,653,204	32,854	36,509	42,202	1,764,769
1973	1,680,673	23,044	45,517	60,852	1,810,086
1974	2,390,064	50,918	85,963	63,234	2,590,179
EXPORTS					
1969	756,420	4,689	167,444	81,935	1,010,488
1970	863,220	2,780	185,104	107,499	1,158,603
1971	855,670	4,869	179,029	73,925	1,113,493
1972	922,401	8,592	189,803	84,142	1,204,938
1973	1,118,863	3,592	182,417	116,118	1,420,990
1974	1,168,013	4,024	222,050	119,597	1,513,684

\* Merchandise and non-merchandise trade.

† Includes Sydney airport, parcels post, and minor ports.

Almost all cargoes handled at Botany Bay are petroleum products.

The main exports from Newcastle are coal (\$83,296,000 in 1973-74), iron and steel (\$36,002,000), wheat (\$30,794,000), ores and concentrates of non-ferrous metals—mainly rutile (\$19,231,000), and wool (\$4,968,000). The main imports are machinery and transport equipment (\$27,992,000), iron and steel (\$25,101,000), and petroleum and petroleum products (\$12,129,000).

At Port Kembla, the main exports are iron and steel (\$62,575,000 in 1973-74), coal, coke, and briquettes (\$46,598,000), and copper and copper-base alloys (\$8,182,000). The main imports in 1973-74 were iron and steel (\$24,650,000), machinery and transport equipment (\$19,573,000), metalliferous ores and metal scrap (\$5,232,000), and pulp and waste paper (\$4,365,000).

Shipment of wood chips from Eden accounts for almost all the overseas exports from ports other than Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla.

## DIRECTION OF OVERSEAS TRADE

The direction of the overseas trade of New South Wales during the last eleven years is indicated in the following table:—

Table 7.3. Direction of Overseas Trade\* of N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Country of Origin or Destination								
	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Italy	Japan	New Zealand	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Other Countries †	Total, All Countries
SA thousand f.o.b									
IMPORTS									
1964	14,653	48,898	19,723	71,175	18,266	285,666	260,488	316,749	1,035,618
1965	30,522	63,620	21,857	115,401	19,397	337,216	308,790	380,602	1,277,405
1966	32,093	69,068	23,072	115,217	20,250	329,649	320,946	347,308	1,257,603
1967	35,209	68,120	23,796	120,295	21,366	326,127	371,027	357,656	1,323,597
1968	37,640	78,292	30,173	139,898	28,972	313,038	382,932	394,386	1,405,331
1969	28,402	81,320	32,213	155,867	37,026	329,933	414,689	421,110	1,500,559
1970	29,742	106,807	34,565	192,154	45,019	383,046	435,782	480,330	1,707,445
1971	35,536	123,033	38,766	236,051	43,208	404,426	453,775	487,323	1,822,118
1972	30,048	123,318	40,996	254,792	51,913	377,111	409,896	476,695	1,764,769
1973	31,357	127,761	39,558	303,312	59,347	358,615	375,683	514,453	1,810,086
1974	35,413	179,838	62,668	469,520	74,846	373,516	563,042	831,336	2,590,179
EXPORTS									
1964	36,883	23,842	38,799	129,282	78,861	97,234	59,149	337,064	801,114
1965	30,026	20,521	27,311	131,404	86,296	94,557	56,465	357,154	803,734
1966	28,702	25,324	35,603	137,701	93,074	77,649	70,540	312,613	781,206
1967	22,330	15,414	38,592	149,620	98,767	64,235	74,395	415,093	878,446
1968	21,389	21,300	29,921	167,329	79,945	110,974	77,688	434,636	943,182
1969	25,384	23,421	33,137	194,488	86,694	108,504	92,176	446,685	1,010,488
1970	24,788	26,445	29,949	213,380	103,894	100,962	106,929	552,255	1,158,603
1971	20,541	21,415	17,451	199,513	117,003	105,032	101,867	530,671	1,113,493
1972	24,150	30,115	19,953	237,642	120,388	91,164	110,573	570,953	1,204,938
1973	37,201	27,695	29,557	347,138	142,802	116,452	136,701	583,444	1,420,990
1974	36,188	22,277	28,059	356,211	183,782	73,786	130,322	683,059	1,513,684

\* Merchandise and non-merchandise trade.

† Includes "country not stated" and goods exported "For Orders".

Trade with Japan has increased markedly in recent years and in 1972–73 it replaced the United States of America as the principal country trading with New South Wales. In 1973–74, trade with Japan accounted for 18 per cent of imports into New South Wales, and 24 per cent of exports from the State.

The next table shows the value of imports in the last three years from the principal countries of origin and of exports to the principal countries of destination:—

Table 7.4. Direction of Overseas Trade\* of N.S.W.: Principal Countries

Country of Origin or Destination	Imports			Exports		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
SA thousand f.o.b.						
<b>Africa—</b>						
Egypt .. .. .	26	65	104	14,636	5,680	9,129
Kenya .. .. .	985	1 022	1,040	2,983	1,295	832
South Africa, Republic of .. .. .	9,888	10,348	19,972	18,365	17,240	18,572
Uganda .. .. .	2,048	1,235	783	258	132	38
Other .. .. .	6,200	5,602	9,001	12,225	5,697	4,226
<b>America—</b>						
Brazil .. .. .	6,685	6,115	14,049	1,363	1,090	1,712
Canada .. .. .	57,669	55,789	87,449	15,489	20,114	16,497
Mexico .. .. .	2,366	3,522	3,834	2,116	4,249	5,929
Peru .. .. .	1,101	604	648	5,793	4,584	14,435
U.S.A. .. .. .	409,896	375,683	563,042	110,573	136,701	130,322
Other .. .. .	4,659	4,851	10,591	11,416	20,896	20,651
<b>Asia and Middle East—</b>						
Bahrain .. .. .	20,353	24,218	38,008	2,846	2,730	2,401
China, People's Republic of .. .. .	21,735	27,100	40,141	5,482	14,047	24,382
Hong Kong .. .. .	34,598	40,029	77,890	52,636	38,478	55,752
India .. .. .	13,986	14,306	25,240	7,564	6,086	22,020
Indonesia .. .. .	7,592	6,434	7,360	24,216	25,029	27,526
Iran .. .. .	1,335	2,773	7,528	11,352	3,834	2,439
Israel .. .. .	2,489	3,392	5,461	1,342	2,410	2,087
Japan .. .. .	254,792	303,312	469,520	237,642	347,138	356,211
Korea, Republic of .. .. .	2,473	5,725	12,067	7,525	18,998	16,889
Kuwait .. .. .	7,152	6,022	25,670	1,342	5,379	6,319
Malaysia .. .. .	14,004	16,441	26,200	26,798	38,297	42,274
Philippines .. .. .	2,345	3,784	7,569	19,238	17,612	24,818
Singapore .. .. .	7,584	9,368	14,994	43,456	49,905	53,640
Sri Lanka .. .. .	4,395	3,364	3,234	2,547	2,765	2,041
Taiwan .. .. .	16,516	24,803	52,396	9,338	14,247	18,649
Thailand .. .. .	2,653	3,222	3,733	12,260	8,436	13,652
Other .. .. .	14,103	11,546	31,868	29,075	24,973	27,463
<b>Europe, Western—</b>						
Austria .. .. .	7,092	6,895	10,141	379	1,385	348
Belgium-Luxembourg .. .. .	12,213	17,069	24,590	11,365	11,355	16,603
Finland .. .. .	9,189	12,254	14,503	2,224	1,295	385
France .. .. .	30,048	31,357	35,413	24,150	37,201	36,188
Germany, Federal Republic of .. .. .	123,318	127,761	179,838	30,115	27,695	22,277
Italy .. .. .	40,996	39,558	62,668	19,953	29,557	28,059
Netherlands .. .. .	29,675	25,241	38,622	17,145	16,649	20,513
Norway .. .. .	4,337	4,773	6,738	7,258	723	400
Spain .. .. .	7,992	9,390	14,874	2,728	3,982	4,800
Sweden .. .. .	32,152	33,668	43,302	1,831	1,937	2,806
Switzerland .. .. .	40,260	37,612	49,336	2,041	2,537	4,519
United Kingdom .. .. .	377,111	358,615	373,516	91,164	116,452	73,786
Other .. .. .	13,053	14,890	23,649	13,980	19,314	22,323
<b>Europe, Eastern (incl. U.S.S.R.)—</b>						
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	4,252	4,799	6,845	803	1,966	3,065
Germany, Democratic Republic of .. .. .	1,509	6,428	1,761	7,748	272	670
U.S.S.R. .. .. .	1,006	1,913	3,055	15,010	13,163	17,191
Other .. .. .	4,099	4,422	9,129	5,944	16,995	14,290
<b>Oceania—</b>						
Australia (Re-imports) .. .. .	16,046	11,446	13,314	...	...	...
Fiji .. .. .	3,944	4,892	7,577	19,522	25,501	30,906
New Caledonia .. .. .	577	698	820	18,124	16,006	13,469
New Zealand .. .. .	51,913	59,347	74,846	120,388	142,802	183,782
Papua New Guinea .. .. .	14,519	13,801	21,825	76,353	69,257	64,622
Solomon Islands .. .. .	292	95	133	4,144	4,212	4,518
Other .. .. .	2,421	4,143	7,646	19,678	20,873	21,127
<b>For Orders†, Not Stated</b> .. .. .	7,127	8,344	6,646	3,017	1,819	6,131
<b>Total, All Countries</b> .. .. .	1,764,769	1,810,086	2,590,179	1,204,938	1,420,990	1,513,684

\* Merchandise and non-merchandise trade.

† Exports are classified "For Orders" when the country of destination was not determined at the time of export.

The next table contains a classification of the overseas imports into New South Wales in 1973-74 from each of the principal countries or origin:—

**Table 7.5. Overseas Imports into N.S.W.: Commodity Classification and Country of Origin, 1973-74**

Commodity Classification	Canada	Germany, Federal Republic of	Japan	New Zealand	United King- dom	U.S.A.	Total All Countries*
SA thousand f.o.b.							
Food and Live Animals ..	4,118	1,267	12,810	11,501	9,561	11,288	109,373
Beverages and Tobacco ..	165	547	24	59	13,084	9,081	36,700
Crude Materials, Inedible (excluding Fuels) .. ..	35,247	588	5,321	15,117	2,809	35,349	163,343
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials— Petroleum and Petroleum Products .. ..	112	213	242	24	597	3,237	99,696
Other .. ..	...	126	...	...	5	18	283
Total .. ..	112	339	243	24	601	3,255	99,979
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats .. ..	...	163	179	100	236	2,597	15,357
Chemicals— Chemical Elements and Compounds .. ..	2,131	9,826	14,683	147	17,064	36,393	109,210
Other .. ..	3,138	27,823	14,550	2,471	38,023	51,032	177,168
Total .. ..	5,269	37,649	29,233	2,619	55,088	87,425	286,378
Manufactured Goods Classi- fied Chiefly by Material— Paper, Paperboard, and Manufactures Thereof Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles and Related Products ..	9,454	2,433	8,632	9,875	4,364	16,952	76,059
Iron and Steel .. ..	3,534	8,652	52,867	10,193	21,591	26,689	238,647
Other .. ..	573	3,319	66,261	171	5,721	5,289	97,445
Total .. ..	12,335	19,458	36,373	3,784	34,200	33,446	200,154
Total .. ..	25,896	33,862	164,133	24,023	65,878	82,376	612,306
Machinery and Transport Equipment— Machinery, Other than Electrical .. ..	7,200	42,264	60,131	3,094	69,859	156,846	405,078
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, and Appli- ances .. ..	2,986	17,109	49,733	7,043	34,118	41,409	188,883
Transport Equipment ..	1,378	17,313	78,185	3,803	47,050	38,835	202,464
Total .. ..	11,564	76,686	188,049	13,940	151,026	237,090	796,425
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles— Professional, Scientific, and Controlling Instruments, Photographic and Opti- cal Goods, Watches and Clocks .. ..	954	13,398	25,274	300	18,185	25,070	107,107
Other .. ..	3,319	11,791	36,455	5,641	42,286	53,382	280,062
Total .. ..	4,273	25,189	61,728	5,941	60,471	78,452	387,170
Other Merchandise Trade ..	712	2,421	6,033	993	11,234	12,005	50,252
Total Merchandise Trade ..	87,355	178,710	467,752	74,317	369,987	558,919	2,557,283
Non-merchandise Trade† ..	94	1,128	1,768	529	3,528	4,124	32,896
Total Merchandise and Non- merchandise Trade ..	87,449	179,838	469,520	74,846	373,516	563,042	2,590,179

\* Includes all other countries in addition to those shown.

† Includes goods re-imported, goods imported with the intention that they be re-exported, gold, coin, passengers' personal effects, etc.

Further particulars about the principal items of import and their source are given in Table 7.9.

The next table shows a classification of the overseas exports of Australian produce from New South Wales in 1973-74 to each of the principal countries of destination:—

**Table 7.6. Overseas Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.: Commodity Classification and Country of Destination, 1973-74**

Commodity Classification	Italy	Japan	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Total All Countries*
\$A thousand f.o.b.							
<b>Food and Live Animals—</b>							
Meat and Meat Preparations .. ..	329	28,665	69	5,120	19,473	54,935	130,747
Cereal Grains and Cereal Preparations .. ..	...	13,352	5,038	4,293	2,246	4	151,449
Other .. ..	224	6,029	2,643	6,059	2,969	2,316	42,642
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>48,045</b>	<b>7,750</b>	<b>15,473</b>	<b>24,688</b>	<b>57,254</b>	<b>324,838</b>
<b>Beverages and Tobacco ..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>5,102</b>
<b>Crude Materials, Inedible (excluding Fuels)—</b>							
Textile Fibres and Their Waste .. ..	21,271	105,832	394	217	8,348	2,681	256,171
Other .. ..	4,832	11,297	2,074	189	4,532	10,071	73,681
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>26,103</b>	<b>117,129</b>	<b>2,468</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>12,880</b>	<b>12,752</b>	<b>329,852</b>
<b>Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials—</b>							
Coal, Coke, and Briquettes .. ..	...	134,659	84	1	2,476	523	155,501
Other .. ..	71	4	5,940	784	3	152	13,857
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>134,663</b>	<b>6,023</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>2,479</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>169,358</b>
<b>Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats .. ..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6,204</b>
<b>Chemicals .. ..</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>5,601</b>	<b>25,104</b>	<b>3,406</b>	<b>3,822</b>	<b>4,123</b>	<b>71,788</b>
<b>Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material—</b>							
Iron and Steel .. ..	48	23,870	28,677	6,022	317	4,440	121,092
Non-ferrous Metals .. ..	16	3,622	24,915	327	3,904	5,003	73,261
Other .. ..	83	14,430	16,718	6,510	1,507	8,152	79,709
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>41,922</b>	<b>70,310</b>	<b>12,859</b>	<b>5,728</b>	<b>17,595</b>	<b>274,062</b>
<b>Machinery and Transport Equipment .. ..</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>2,382</b>	<b>32,293</b>	<b>5,756</b>	<b>4,814</b>	<b>7,762</b>	<b>103,441</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles .. ..</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>2,824</b>	<b>9,345</b>	<b>2,782</b>	<b>5,623</b>	<b>3,636</b>	<b>40,105</b>
<b>Other Merchandise Trade ..</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>9,004</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>19,740</b>
<b>Total Merchandise Trade ..</b>	<b>27,511</b>	<b>353,050</b>	<b>155,554</b>	<b>52,455</b>	<b>60,489</b>	<b>104,160</b>	<b>1,344,489</b>
<b>Non-merchandise Trade ..</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>6,149</b>	<b>6,082</b>	<b>3,506</b>	<b>1,901</b>	<b>51,776</b>
<b>Total Merchandise and Non-merchandise Trade ..</b>	<b>27,717</b>	<b>353,997</b>	<b>161,733</b>	<b>58,536</b>	<b>63,995</b>	<b>106,060</b>	<b>1,396,265</b>

\* Includes all other countries in addition to those shown.

† Includes military stores and equipment for Australian Forces abroad, gold, Australian-owned airlines' and shipping companies' stores and equipment, exports by the Australian Government for Australian Government projects, for Australian Representatives, and for Australian Territories administration, passengers' personal effects, etc.

Further particulars about the principal items of export and their destination are given in Table 7.10.

#### ITEMS OF IMPORT AND EXPORT

The leading groups of imports into New South Wales are electrical and other machinery and equipment, textiles, road motor vehicles, chemicals, crude petroleum and petroleum products, and paper and paperboard. The following table shows the quantity (where available) and the value of the more important items imported into New South Wales in each of the last three years.

Table 7.7. Principal Items Imported into N.S.W.

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
		Thousand			\$A thousand f.o.b.		
Fish and Fish Preparations ..	kg	20,485	20,553	25,017	20,079	22,562	33,486
Fresh Fruit and Nuts ..	...	...	...	...	5,330	4,689	6,294
Vegetables ..	...	...	...	...	5,112	4,799	13,284
Coffee ..	kg	10,348	10,867	10,716	7,814	8,121	8,799
Cocoa ..	kg	9,349	9,202	8,896	4,437	4,771	7,994
Tea ..	kg	10,046	9,592	9,143	7,836	6,416	5,658
Alcoholic Beverages ..	...	...	...	...	15,908	18,067	21,874
Tobacco, Unmanufactured ..	kg	5,022	4,651	5,162	7,168	7,753	8,089
Cigarettes, Cigars, etc. ..	kg	1,138	1,229	1,377	5,334	5,712	6,692
Oil-seeds, Oil Nuts, and Kernels	kg	30,257	47,609	47,918	3,772	5,497	12,426
Crude Rubber ..	kg	21,657	22,861	27,452	8,167	8,636	14,579
Timber ..	cu m	515	564	638	27,045	36,072	55,427
Pulp and Waste Paper ..	kg	68,706	95,410	107,086	9,009	11,237	15,697
Textile Fibres ..	kg	31,209	27,060	30,303	12,788	12,250	18,961
Fertilisers, Crude ..	kg	204,909	342,732	501,144	2,326	3,701	5,879
Crude Minerals ..	...	...	...	...	9,535	10,042	11,648
Base Metals—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-ferrous Ores, Concentrates, Waste, and Scrap ..	kg	24,121	13,753	40,202	4,770	6,590	14,598
Crude Petroleum ..	Litres	2,753,085	2,427,125	2,460,940	30,795	27,386	60,556
Petroleum Products ..	...	...	...	...	22,579	24,248	39,140
Fixed Vegetables Oils and Fats	...	...	...	...	7,884	6,321	13,644
Chemical Elements and Compounds ..	...	...	...	...	77,163	77,104	109,210
Dyestuff ..	kg	1,432	1,542	1,578	6,620	7,186	9,693
Pigments, Paints, and Varnishes	...	...	...	...	4,937	5,122	9,188
Pharmaceutical Products	...	...	...	...	46,161	47,508	52,451
Essential Oils and Perfume Materials; Toilet, Polishing, and Cleansing Preparations	...	...	...	...	12,972	12,773	18,359
Plastic Materials (incl. Regenerated Cellulose and Artificial Resins)	...	...	...	...	38,563	42,547	57,710
Rubber Manufactures ..	...	...	...	...	19,388	21,034	30,689
Wood Manufactures (excl. Furniture)	...	...	...	...	7,054	7,909	14,261
Paper and Paperboard ..	...	...	...	...	48,144	51,599	68,217
Articles made of Paperpulp, Paper, or Paperboard	...	...	...	...	5,312	5,306	7,842
Textiles—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yarn and Thread ..	kg	7,512	7,867	12,198	15,239	15,541	29,050
Woven Cotton Fabrics ..	sq m	142,783	152,145	200,872	46,647	54,933	86,607
Other Fabrics ..	...	...	...	...	41,744	42,534	57,965
Tulle, Lace, and other Small Wares	...	...	...	...	2,660	2,519	3,323
Special Fabrics and Products	...	...	...	...	10,413	9,051	14,336
Made-up Articles ..	...	...	...	...	10,851	10,702	20,997
Floor Coverings ..	sq m	4,311	3,891	7,315	13,173	14,063	26,370
Glass ..	...	...	...	...	9,605	10,606	12,728
Glassware ..	...	...	...	...	9,025	9,868	12,412
Crockery, etc. ..	...	...	...	...	5,543	6,105	9,497
Pearls and Precious and Semi-precious Stones	...	...	...	...	4,500	7,111	9,914
Iron and Steel—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferro-alloys ..	kg	23,786	23,189	39,925	6,844	6,804	10,906
Bars, Rods, etc. ..	kg	17,300	10,118	19,181	5,050	3,797	5,847
Plates and Sheets ..	kg	83,108	66,788	94,619	14,933	11,589	22,812
Tubes, Pipes, and Fittings	...	...	...	...	9,126	13,004	31,195
Other ..	kg	78,163	65,185	200,068	9,205	10,918	26,685
Nickel and Alloys ..	kg	910	791	1,987	2,876	2,410	4,015
Copper and Copper-base Alloys	...	...	...	...	3,627	2,426	3,592
Metal Manufactures—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hand Tools, etc. ..	...	...	...	...	15,694	14,269	20,020
Cutlery ..	...	...	...	...	5,881	6,293	8,083
Household Hardware ..	...	...	...	...	4,846	4,698	7,160
Other ..	...	...	...	...	21,075	24,622	30,839



Table 7.7. Principal Items Imported into N.S.W. (*continued*)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
		Thousand			\$A thousand f.o.b.		
Machinery, Other than Electrical—							
Power-generating .. ..	...	...	...	...	41,666	30,687	35,600
Agricultural Machinery and Implements (incl. Parts) ..	...	...	...	...	6,446	9,941	11,966
Office .. ..	...	...	...	...	80,432	91,751	135,559
Metal-working .. ..	...	...	...	...	25,294	16,005	19,811
Textile and Leather .. ..	...	...	...	...	14,706	15,560	20,061
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	154,934	142,008	182,079
Electrical Machinery and Equipment—							
Power Machinery and Switchgear .. ..	...	...	...	...	42,698	32,788	43,556
Wires and Cables, Insulators, etc. ..	...	...	...	...	6,126	10,396	7,002
Telecommunications Apparatus .. ..	...	...	...	...	22,905	24,891	42,371
Household Appliances ..	...	...	...	...	14,271	16,910	30,225
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	50,394	50,871	65,728
Transport Equipment—							
Road Motor Vehicles ..	...	...	...	...	103,110	92,639	137,158
Aircraft (incl. Parts) ..	...	...	...	...	23,459	17,270	32,343
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	8,443	33,853	32,963
Clothing (incl. Headwear) ..	...	...	...	...	27,319	35,280	68,630
Footwear .. ..	...	...	...	...	12,494	10,888	20,311
Scientific, Medical, and Optical Instruments .. ..	...	...	...	...	49,835	52,307	72,669
Photographic and Cinematographic Supplies .. ..	...	...	...	...	11,130	10,454	12,350
Cinematographic Film ..	Metres	13,096	13,196	14,597	3,137	3,065	3,108
Watches and Clocks (incl. Parts) ..	...	...	...	...	10,655	10,653	18,951
Musical Instruments, Recorders, and Reproducers .. ..	...	...	...	...	24,371	28,969	48,986
Printed Matter .. ..	...	...	...	...	44,134	43,598	46,689
Articles of Plastic, etc. ..	...	...	...	...	7,681	10,041	14,887
Toys and Sporting Goods ..	...	...	...	...	15,341	18,210	23,733
Office and Stationery Supplies ..	...	...	...	...	4,429	4,882	6,532

For statistical purposes, exports are recorded in the month in which the entries are passed by the Department of Police and Customs. Normally this is within a few days of shipment; but in the case of some major items, especially wool and wheat, export is sometimes considerably delayed. The exports as recorded for a particular year are therefore not necessarily related to production in that year.

Raw materials and foodstuffs form the great bulk of the overseas exports of Australian produce from New South Wales, wool being the most important export commodity. The quantities of wool, wheat, etc. available for export depend mainly on local seasonal conditions, and the prices of the principal export commodities are subject to wide fluctuation.

Wool had accounted for about 55 per cent of the total value of exports from New South Wales during most of the 1950's but the proportion fell after 1957-58 and in 1973-74 was 17 per cent. Exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen meat represented 8 per cent of total exports in 1973-74, while wheat and wheaten flour also accounted for 8 per cent. Coal exports, mainly to Japan, represented 10 per cent of the total exports. Manufactures comprise a relatively small, though growing, proportion of the overseas exports from New South Wales; exports of iron and steel, in particular, have become important in recent years, and in 1973-74 accounted for 8 per cent of total exports.

The next table shows the quantity and value of the more important items of Australian produce exported from New South Wales in each of the last three years:—

Table 7.8. Principal Items of Australian Produce Exported from N.S.W.

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
		Thousand			\$A thousand f.o.b.		
Meat and Meat Preparations—							
Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen—							
Beef and Veal .. .. .	kg	62,990	99,186	84,224	59,007	108,672	105,000
Mutton and Lamb .. ..	kg	38,264	28,305	13,307	19,921	20,362	13,992
Other .. .. .	kg	8,872	11,187	9,363	5,056	8,092	7,471
Other Meat and Meat Preparations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,744	3,039	4,284
Milk and Cream, Concentrates, etc. .. .. .	kg	9,838	11,331	11,452	5,792	7,115	7,522
Butter (incl. Ghee) .. .. .	kg	4,433	3,455	3,427	3,715	2,953	2,723
Eggs and Egg Yolks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	342	396	170
Cereal Grains and Preparations—							
Wheat .. .. .	Tonnes	2,450	965	963	121,190	52,024	111,434
Flour, Wheaten .. .. .	Tonnes	50	69	55	4,078	4,381	7,189
Rice .. .. .	kg	61,578	74,441	67,361	7,827	10,316	14,841
Fruit .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6,125	8,476	7,879
Hides and Skins—							
Cattle and Calf .. .. .	kg	16,185	32,909	28,188	6,145	23,255	14,453
Sheep and Lamb .. .. .	No.	6,801	7,594	3,940	8,527	20,307	15,467
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	207	314	379
Wool—							
Greasy .. .. .	kg	168,080	154,645	106,666	129,543	256,917	234,715
Slips .. .. .	kg	995	1,089	350	957	2,059	936
Scoured, Carbonised .. .. .	kg	5,297	4,868	4,020	4,849	9,005	10,753
Carded, Combed (Tops and Other) .. .. .	kg	3,624	3,130	1,652	5,769 <sup>r</sup>	7,501	6,197
Noils and Waste .. .. .	kg	900	859	602	521	873	904
Total, Wool (as in grease) .. .. .	kg	191,513	176,195	121,018	141,640 <sup>r</sup>	276,355	253,506
Titanium and Zirconium Concentrates .. .. .	Tonnes	288	293	254	20,773	21,434	21,692
Coal, Black .. .. .	Tonnes	12,685	11,262	12,414	138,039	130,997	153,741
Lubricating Oils and Greases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7,638	5,821	5,315
Other Petroleum Products (excl. Gases) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,860	3,968	8,452
Chemicals—							
Chemical Elements and Compounds .. .. .	..	..	..	..	15,100	14,181	19,719
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products .. .. .	..	..	..	..	14,724	15,777	19,629
Plastic Materials .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,734	5,177	5,039
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	20,306	22,407	27,398
Rubber Manufactures .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,074	3,404	5,967
Opals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7,348	7,924	7,397
Iron and Steel—							
Ingots and Other Primary Forms .. .. .	Tonnes	199	322	438	12,878	22,425	35,583
Bars, Rods, Angles, etc. .. ..	Tonnes	124	116	83	12,470	12,626	13,126
Universals, Plates, Sheets .. .. .	Tonnes	265	349	215	37,094	50,451	39,070
Tubes, Pipes, Fittings .. .. .	Tonnes	48	78	63	8,494	14,006	14,377
Other .. .. .	Tonnes	40	98	212	6,953	11,184	18,936
Silver and Silver Alloys .. .. .	..	..	..	..	699	913	989
Copper and Copper-base Alloys .. .. .	..	..	..	..	20,278	24,638	36,469
Lead and Lead-base Alloys .. .. .	Tonnes	30	28	25	7,184	7,467	8,435
Zinc and Zinc Alloys .. .. .	Tonnes	23	27	21	9,381	8,508	9,965
Machinery, Other than Electrical—							
Power Generating .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,129	7,959	9,449
Roadworking and Mining .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6,147	5,419	6,504
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	34,060	34,654	38,189
Electrical Machinery—							
Power Machinery and Switchgear .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,016	6,162	6,705
Telecommunications Apparatus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,241	4,243	2,354
Domestic Equipment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,741	7,462	7,965
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10,060	10,759	11,657
Road Motor Vehicles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	20,480	25,296	15,152
Printed Matter .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7,254	7,561	7,236
Toys, Games, and Sporting Goods .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,886	4,023	5,903
Bullion and Specie .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,064	1,359	5,078

## PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES

The following table shows the principal countries of origin of the principal overseas imports into New South Wales in each of the last four years:—

Table 7.9. Overseas Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Origin

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74

## CRUDE PETROLEUM

	Million litres				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Bahrain .. ..	796	867	1,126	535	7,533	9,909	12,844	14,758
Kuwait .. ..	1,047	718	579	907	7,989	7,012	6,021	22,625
Saudi Arabia ..	53	...	51	749	455	...	515	15,783
Singapore .. ..	49	105	105	94	551	1,498	1,624	3,358
Other .. ..	1,885	1,063	566	175	17,695	12,376	6,383	4,033
Total .. ..	3,829	2,753	2,427	2,461	34,223	30,795	27,386	60,556

## CHEMICAL ELEMENTS AND COMPOUNDS

					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,092	2,040	1,512	2,131
Germany, Federal ..	...	...	...	...	7,725	5,836	5,647	9,826
Republic of .. ..	...	...	...	...	10,449	9,641	11,342	14,683
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,199	905	1,127	2,428
Netherlands .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,133	6,203	5,751	9,350
Switzerland .. ..	...	...	...	...	15,512	15,583	14,698	17,064
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	30,615	28,745	27,717	36,393
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	7,985	8,210	9,310	17,334
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	79,710	77,163	77,104	109,210

## PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Germany, Federal ..	...	...	...	...	7,054	8,661	10,909	12,987
Republic of .. ..	...	...	...	...	8,628	9,555	7,614	7,147
Switzerland .. ..	...	...	...	...	10,584	11,988	11,536	12,038
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	10,118	8,846	9,323	9,327
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,293	7,111	8,126	10,952
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	41,677	46,161	47,508	52,451

## PLASTIC MATERIALS

					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,569	1,673	1,418	1,956
Germany, Federal ..	...	...	...	...	3,731	4,427	4,747	7,635
Republic of .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,595	6,513	9,457	11,298
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	857	605	835	857
Netherlands .. ..	...	...	...	...	9,297	9,473	9,834	11,338
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	11,389	12,837	12,165	17,154
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,614	3,035	4,091	7,473
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	36,052	38,563	42,547	57,710

Table 7.9. Overseas Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Origin (continued)

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada .. ..	...	...	...	...	13,599	7,158	9,255	9,233
Finland .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,486	6,249	7,540	9,581
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,146	4,090	4,547	7,656
New Zealand ..	...	...	...	...	6,739	8,601	7,935	8,752
Sweden .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,628	3,934	4,140	6,125
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	4,017	3,629	2,962	2,757
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	8,573	9,552	9,230	14,500
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,746	4,930	5,990	9,613
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	53,934	48,144	51,599	68,217
WOVEN COTTON FABRICS								
	Thousand square metres				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
China, People's ..	27,887	39,145	42,389	43,808	6,115	8,968	10,610	14,862
Republic of ..	4,329	4,769	6,477	8,270	1,333	1,496	2,036	2,683
Czechoslovakia ..	31,591	24,620	26,240	43,189	8,266	3,224	9,340	20,867
Hong Kong .. ..	6,573	6,796	5,261	14,509	1,258	1,384	1,327	4,134
India .. ..	30,364	30,706	32,387	30,755	12,987	14,357	17,366	17,877
Japan .. ..	17,810	14,264	11,186	11,447	3,483	3,022	2,731	3,415
Taiwan .. ..	3,796	3,092	3,453	3,290	1,322	1,210	1,170	1,360
United Kingdom ..	7,820	8,733	6,384	8,534	1,871	2,131	2,187	3,243
U.S.A. .. ..	11,764	10,659	18,368	37,070	5,743	5,856	8,166	18,167
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .. ..	141,935	142,783	152,145	200,872	42,378	46,647	54,933	86,607
IRON AND STEEL								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Germany, Federal ..	...	...	...	...	2,096	2,005	1,588	3,254
Republic of ..	...	...	...	...	25,531	22,698	26,249	66,261
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,547	2,380	3,790	6,064
South Africa, Rep. of ..	...	...	...	...	3,082	1,387	2,372	3,227
Sweden .. ..	...	...	...	...	8,367	7,405	6,109	5,721
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	4,410	2,295	2,763	5,289
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	9,331	6,951	3,241	7,628
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	55,364	45,159	46,111	97,445
POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,039	2,511	2,140	2,465
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	18,651	17,589	8,853	8,866
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	19,799	16,933	13,893	18,407
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,073	4,633	5,801	5,862
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	46,562	41,666	30,687	35,600
OFFICE MACHINERY								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
France .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,353	2,865	3,012	4,249
Germany, Federal ..	...	...	...	...	12,605	13,978	14,891	12,013
Republic of ..	...	...	...	...	4,340	4,079	4,783	6,165
Italy .. ..	...	...	...	...	7,046	6,530	12,018	20,560
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,353	1,216	1,153	1,515
Netherlands ..	...	...	...	...	2,606	2,724	2,261	1,933
Sweden .. ..	...	...	...	...	19,739	15,660	19,127	24,335
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	32,210	30,071	28,279	53,503
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,674	3,308	6,226	11,307
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	89,929	80,432	91,751	135,559

Table 7.9. Overseas Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Origin (*continued*)

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74

**POWER MACHINERY AND SWITCHGEAR (ELECTRICAL)**

					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
France .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,340	828	672	738
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	...	...	...	...	2,731	2,967	2,679	5,148
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,684	6,372	6,121	7,640
Netherlands ..	...	...	...	...	971	877	824	1,135
Switzerland ..	...	...	...	...	2,561	2,034	1,548	1,459
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	15,332	15,086	10,645	12,842
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	9,958	9,322	6,633	10,122
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,638	5,211	3,666	4,473
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	42,215	42,698	32,788	43,556

**ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES**

					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	...	...	...	...	11,026	8,737	9,976	16,952
Italy .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,174	3,571	3,604	5,606
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	28,608	30,506	36,700	66,418
Sweden .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,270	2,698	1,159	1,549
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	55,855	42,134	27,850	28,003
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	20,512	9,904	8,891	12,815
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,394	5,560	4,459	5,816
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	128,839	103,110	92,639	137,158

**AIRCRAFT (INCL. PARTS)**

					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,569	1,320	369	1,052
France .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,648	812	1,766	2,196
Netherlands ..	...	...	...	...	41	53	43	1,173
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	2,829	1,667	3,980	3,178
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	13,889	19,352	10,772	24,214
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	237	256	340	529
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	20,213	23,459	17,270	32,343

**SCIENTIFIC, MEDICAL, AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS**

					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	...	...	...	...	6,244	6,051	7,133	10,403
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	9,776	9,618	11,933	18,838
Switzerland ..	...	...	...	...	2,129	1,538	1,963	2,324
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	13,202	11,713	10,751	11,313
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	14,842	13,027	11,557	18,184
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,838	7,887	8,970	11,607
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	53,030	49,835	52,307	72,669

**PRINTED MATTER**

					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Hong Kong ..	...	...	...	...	1,770	1,928	3,392	3,338
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,357	1,662	2,605	2,612
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	14,067	16,804	16,250	16,601
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	14,030	17,496	14,743	16,160
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,798	6,244	6,608	7,978
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	37,022	44,134	43,598	46,689

The next table shows the principal countries of destination for the principal overseas exports from New South Wales in each of the last four years:—

**Table 7.10. Overseas Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Destination**

Country of Destination	Quantity				Value			
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74

**BEEF AND VEAL, FRESH OR PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS**

	Thousand kg				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Japan .. .. .	5,809	10,078	17,704	16,986	3,848	8,494	21,426	24,232
United Kingdom .. .. .	9,892	12,617	29,682	14,505	6,331	10,370	29,288	15,183
U.S.A. .. .. .	25,960	34,317	43,929	42,882	25,379	34,545	48,518	53,061
Other .. .. .	10,480	5,978	7,871	9,852	8,007	5,599	9,440	12,524
Total .. .. .	52,141	62,990	99,186	84,224	43,565	59,007	108,672	105,000

**WHEAT**

	Thousand tonnes				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Chile .. .. .	146	47	106	115	6,839	2,317	5,180	15,273
China, People's Republic of .. .. .	115	..	69	123	4,995	..	3,707	8,947
Egypt .. .. .	201	282	65	59	8,290	14,217	3,146	7,465
India .. .. .	..	..	..	121	..	..	..	11,444
Japan .. .. .	195	226	74	17	9,175	10,761	4,006	2,469
Kuwait .. .. .	103	104	85	63	5,194	5,371	4,288	5,306
Lebanon .. .. .	48	117	..	37	2,276	5,770	..	5,208
Malaysia .. .. .	108	85	109	120	5,504	4,494	5,587	12,807
Peru .. .. .	43	86	83	88	2,170	4,524	4,200	13,510
Singapore .. .. .	125	86	35	21	5,769	4,145	1,998	2,425
United Kingdom .. .. .	1,033	233	202	..	46,661	11,511	12,576	..
Other .. .. .	543	1,184	137	199	25,429	58,080	7,336	26,580
Total .. .. .	2,660	2,450	965	963	122,302	121,190	52,024	111,434

**WOOL \***

	Thousand kg				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Belgium-Luxembourg .. .. .	14,804	9,398	8,660	5,954	7,105	4,782	9,957	98,50
France .. .. .	18,667	24,482	14,446	12,578	12,045	15,370	20,506	22,734
Germany, Fed. Rep. of .. .. .	11,784	9,896	8,024	3,432	8,905	7,640	11,907	6,864
Hong Kong .. .. .	4,523	3,636	4,066	2,562	3,002	2,291	4,592	3,496
Italy .. .. .	14,617	18,351	12,992	11,506	10,121	12,469	18,545	21,004
Japan .. .. .	67,240	73,644	76,934	45,260	54,566	58,207	128,421	104,935
Turkey .. .. .	2,694	2,993	1,758	679	2,668	2,648	3,073	1,660
United Kingdom .. .. .	10,159	9,956	8,044	4,657	6,859	7,008	11,263	8,313
U.S.A. .. .. .	2,950	3,592	2,386	1,326	2,462	3,115	4,214	2,661
U.S.S.R. .. .. .	4,451	2,466	3,886	6,236	4,027	1,905	9,057	15,697
Yugoslavia .. .. .	4,019	2,012	3,555	3,954	4,357	2,215	7,166	9,900
Other .. .. .	30,367	31,088	31,442	22,875	25,423	23,989	47,653	47,290
Total .. .. .	186,275	191,513	176,195	121,018	141,540	141,640	276,355	253,506

**TITANIUM AND ZIRCONIUM CONCENTRATES**

	Tonnes				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada .. .. .	21,413	32,738	21,859	5,249	1,050	1,808	2,242	587
France .. .. .	10,368	6,023	10,918	7,310	470	268	435	337
Japan .. .. .	41,870	37,033	55,413	31,490	1,639	1,580	2,193	1,673
Netherlands .. .. .	26,844	31,716	28,748	29,990	1,942	2,905	2,291	3,068
U.S.A. .. .. .	163,337	132,339	115,417	97,664	13,417	11,577	10,057	8,744
Other .. .. .	67,803	47,884	60,416	81,969	4,160	2,635	4,216	7,282
Total .. .. .	331,635	287,733	292,771	253,672	22,678	20,773	21,434	21,692

**COAL, BLACK**

	Thousand tonnes				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Japan .. .. .	9,284	9,984	10,732	10,746	96,079	110,236	125,885	133,674
Korea .. .. .	..	..	94	665	..	..	1,031	7,989
Netherlands .. .. .	212	265	185	220	1,699	2,708	1,557	2,986
Other .. .. .	2,436	2,437	251	783	24,248	25,095	2,524	9,092
Total .. .. .	11,931	12,685	11,262	12,414	122,026	138,039	130,997	153,741

\* Greasy equivalent. Includes greasy, scoured, and carbonised wool, wool tops, noils, and waste.

**Table 7.10. Overseas Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Destination (continued)**

Country of Destination	Quantity				Value			
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
<b>IRON AND STEEL</b>								
	Tonnes				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada ..	4,490	10,393	17,581	2,330	442	1,215	2,016	536
China People's Republic of ..	991	24,544	23,613	50,999	187	3,178	2,878	5,731
Fiji ..	5,923	5,254	12,620	12,685	946	919	2,260	2,481
Hong Kong ..	15,279	23,353	72,823	114,041	1,368	1,946	5,090	11,852
Japan ..	12	29,495	43,201	349,629	10	1,625	2,043	23,870
Malaysia ..	8,334	12,601	19,076	18,318	1,344	1,966	2,642	4,040
New Zealand ..	156,987	97,375	144,480	145,709	23,627	15,524	23,110	28,677
Papua New Guinea ..	26,456	22,621	26,717	32,638	3,405	3,488	4,065	6,022
Philippines ..	43,800	124,920	106,069	72,418	3,882	9,009	6,987	8,587
Singapore ..	9,950	19,766	20,717	21,059	1,627	2,601	2,960	4,180
Taiwan ..	12,136	24,313	18,323	10,414	976	1,771	1,550	1,203
United Kingdom ..	1,233	10,745	33,198	575	100	838	4,527	317
U.S.A. ..	51,025	72,766	107,102	21,978	7,284	10,913	16,346	4,440
Other ..	78,964	197,916	317,632	158,095	13,164	22,897	34,218	19,157
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>415,580</b>	<b>676,062</b>	<b>963,471</b>	<b>1,010,887</b>	<b>58,362</b>	<b>77,890</b>	<b>110,692</b>	<b>121,092</b>
<b>MACHINERY, OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL</b>								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Fiji ..	...	...	...	...	1,360	1,390	1,620	1,640
Malaysia ..	...	...	...	...	2,615	1,903	2,681	1,855
New Zealand ..	...	...	...	...	6,135	8,356	10,059	11,849
Papua New Guinea ..	...	...	...	...	6,291	6,801	3,315	3,210
Philippines ..	...	...	...	...	2,803	1,145	1,934	1,948
Singapore ..	...	...	...	...	3,476	2,364	3,473	4,242
South Africa, Republic of ..	...	...	...	...	4,363	4,707	3,917	4,900
Thailand ..	...	...	...	...	1,502	1,411	719	2,677
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	1,774	3,306	3,277	2,570
U.S.A. ..	...	...	...	...	2,940	2,678	5,086	5,446
Other ..	...	...	...	...	8,463	11,275	12,050	13,805
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>41,723</b>	<b>45,335</b>	<b>48,032</b>	<b>54,142</b>

**SHIPS' AND AIRCRAFT STORES**

Particulars of the stores taken on board ships and aircraft departing from New South Wales for overseas countries, which are excluded from the previous statistics of overseas exports, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 7.11. Ships' and Aircraft Stores Exported Overseas from N.S.W.**

Year ended 30 June	Fuel Oil	Foodstuffs		Alcoholic Beverages	Other Stores	Total
		Meats	Other*			
\$A thousand f.o.b.						
1969	10,827	732	1,716	559	3,513	17,347
1970	12,396	580	1,520	691	4,572	19,759
1971	16,381	656	1,604	839	4,623	24,103
1972	14,272	466	1,303	1,055	3,971	21,066
1973	17,710	334	227	1,051	2,742	22,064
1974	20,929	191	128	901	3,315	25,464

\* Includes tea and coffee.

## EXPORT PRICES

Movements in the prices obtained for Australia's overseas exports are indicated by the export price index shown in the following table. This index, which is a fixed-weights index, is currently under review. Pending completion of the review, the index numbers from 1969-70 have been compiled on an interim basis which incorporates a reweighting of the items contained in the previous series, the inclusion (in the "All Groups" index number) of 4 additional items (iron ore, bauxite, alumina, and mineral sands), and an adjustment of group weights. The interim series has been linked to the previous series at June 1969. The weights of the items in the interim series have been derived from the values of exports in 1969-70; those of the items in the previous series were based on the exports (valued at 1959-60 prices) of the commodities in the five years 1956-57 to 1960-61. The 33 items contained in the interim series accounted for 74 per cent of the total value of Australian exports (merchandise and non-merchandise) in 1969-70.

Table 7.12. Export Price Index, Australia

Base of each Group Index: 1959-60 = 100

Year ended 30 June	Wool	Cereals	Meats	Dairy Produce	Dried and Canned Fruits	Sugar	Hides and Tallow	Metals and Coal*	Gold	All Groups
1965	102	107	110	94	100	100	91	123	101	105
1966	107	107	120	86	102	84	107	122	101	107
1967	103	114	124	84	101	67	89	117	101	105
1968	95	109	125	79	95	67	67	120	104	100
1969	99	104	131	72	97	72	73	123	117	102
1970	87	96	148	73	99	93	94	143	109	103†
1971	67	100	152	88	102	113	94	139	109	101†
1972	72	99	147	135	103	127	96	138	126	104†
1973	179	102	178	119	106	136	139	142	180	134†
1974	172	184	201	109	152	176	161	196	289	160†
1975	121	256	132	127	176	378	141	263	391	181†

\* Comprises coal, iron and steel, copper, zinc, lead, and silver.

† In addition to the specified groups, the interim series includes iron ore, bauxite, alumina, and mineral sands.

## IMPORT PRICES

An indication of the movement in Australian import prices is given by the import price index numbers compiled by the Reserve Bank and shown in the next table. These index numbers relate to the price of goods leaving the country of origin in the year shown. The basis of the weighting system is the value of Australian imports in 1966-67.

Table 7.13. Australian Import Price Index

Base: 1966-67 = 100

Year ended 30 June	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	Crude Materials, Inedible	Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	Chemicals	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material	Textiles	Machinery other than Electrical	Transport Equipment	All Groups*
1970	107	105	94	98	104	105	109	100	104
1971	112	103	97	101	109	107	116	107	108
1972	113	106	115	103	113	116	124	118	115
1973	113	106	121	99	112	116	121	114	114
1974	131	129	281	110	118	120	118	106	132
1975	153	182	571	162	157	138	151	134	189

\* Includes "Electrical Machinery Apparatus and Appliances" and "Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles" in addition to groups shown.



## EXCISE TARIFF

Excise duties are levied by the Australian Government on a number of commodities manufactured and consumed in Australia. The rates of duty on the principal commodities in 1974 and earlier years, and the gross amount of excise collected in New South Wales in respect of each of the commodities in 1973-74, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 7.14. Excise Tariff: Rates of Duty and Duty Collected in N.S.W. on Principal Commodities**

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Rate of Excise Duty at 30 June					Quantity on which Excise was paid in N.S.W. in 1973-74	Gross Excise Duty Collected in N.S.W., 1973-74*
		1945	1971	1972	1973	1974		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Thous.	\$ Thous.
Beer .. ..	Litre	0.10	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	668,223	168,912
Spirits—								
Brandy .. ..	} Litre of alcohol }	2.06	3.08	3.08	3.08	6.00	718	3,759
Gin .. ..		2.17	4.35	4.35	4.35	6.88	282	1,786
Whisky .. ..		2.09	4.27	4.27	4.27	6.80	425	2,626
Rum .. ..		2.17	4.35	4.35	4.35	6.88	604	3,681
Tobacco† .. ..	kg	2.40†	5.38	5.93	5.93	7.20	833	5,786
Cigarettes† .. ..	kg	4.58†	10.36	11.46	11.46	12.00	10,315	138,282
Gasoline‡ .. ..	Litre	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	4,369,116	206,615
Aviation Turbine Kerosene, etc. ¶ ..	Litre	...	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	217,056	8,093
Automotive Diesel Fuel§ .. ..	Litre	...	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	438,419	20,635

\* See also Table 7.15.

† Rates on imported leaf. The rates in 1945 were as shown less 4½ per cent.

‡ Excludes aviation gasoline on which excise duty is levied at a lower rate under by-law.

¶ Duty first imposed in September 1956.

§ Duty first imposed in September 1957.

|| Includes duty on petroleum products purchased by Australian Government departments.

## CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE

Particulars of the customs and excise revenue collected in New South Wales in each of the last four years are given in the next table. The collections include receipts on account of goods which were transferred for consumption in other Australian States, and exclude payments in respect of goods from other States consumed in New South Wales.

Table 7.15. Customs and Excise Duties Collected in N.S.W.

Customs Tariff Division and Excise Tariff Item	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$ thousand			
CUSTOMS DUTIES				
I. Live animals and animal products .. .. .	489	455	544	378
II. Vegetable products .. .. .	778	882	780	1,119
III. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes .. .. .	1,472	900	1,027	686
IV. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits, vinegar, tobacco:				
(a) Spirits not falling within Tariff Item 22.08, liquours and other spirituous beverages, Tariff Item 22.09 .. .. .	17,157	18,913	21,394	32,676
(b) Tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, etc. .. .. .	13,060	14,514	15,329	20,372
(c) Remainder of Division .. .. .	2,417	2,681	2,777	3,615
V. Mineral products .. .. .	887	848	736	315
VI. Products of chemical and allied industries .. .. .	10,493	10,270	9,916	8,132
VII. Artificial resins, plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers, and articles, rubber, synthetic rubbers, factice and articles thereof .. .. .	11,195	10,159	12,256	12,467
VIII. Hides, skins, leather and leather goods .. .. .	2,127	2,418	2,589	2,991
IX. Wood, charcoal, cork, plaiting materials, basketware and wickerware, etc. .. .. .	4,501	4,448	4,995	5,719
X. Paper-making materials, paper, paperboard, etc. .. .. .	6,355	5,954	6,451	6,795
XI. Textiles and textile articles .. .. .	30,244	36,649	39,502	47,969
XII. Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, etc. .. .. .	5,188	6,202	5,580	6,909
XIII. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica and similar materials, ceramic products, glass, glassware .. .. .	5,785	6,460	6,263	6,263
XIV. Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, precious metals and articles, imitation jewellery, coin .. .. .	1,168	1,130	1,159	1,588
XV. Base metals and articles .. .. .	17,544	15,789	15,889	15,579
XVI. Machinery, mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, parts .. .. .	50,431	49,565	49,026	52,443
XVII. Transport equipment .. .. .	26,401	22,505	22,896	29,217
XVIII. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, medical instruments and apparatus, clocks, watches, musical instruments, sound recorders and reproducers, television reproducers, parts .. .. .	10,258	10,528	10,580	11,696
XIX. Arms and ammunition, parts .. .. .	269	232	230	195
XX. Miscellaneous manufactured articles .. .. .	5,950	6,245	7,029	8,497
XXI. Works of art, collectors' pieces, antiques .. .. .	9	7	16	24
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1,410	1,253	1,464	535
Other and undistributed customs revenue .. .. .	1,759	2,339	1,836	591
Primage duty .. .. .	3,480	2,940	3,003	1,544
Total Gross Customs and Primage Duty .. .. .	230,825	234,289	243,269	278,315
Less: Refunds and Drawbacks Paid .. .. .	18,795	20,205	14,856	14,126
Total Net Customs and Primage Duties .. .. .	212,030	214,084	228,413	264,188
EXCISE DUTIES				
Beer .. .. .	148,732	152,484	159,540	168,912
Spirits, including liqueurs, etc. .. .. .	9,464	9,569	10,209	14,926
Tobacco (manufactured) .. .. .	7,347	8,004	5,723	5,786
Cigars and cigarettes .. .. .	99,033	113,155	116,448	138,857
Gasoline*† .. .. .	111,469	147,335	153,402	206,615
Aviation turbine kerosene, etc.* .. .. .	5,457	6,599	6,395	8,093
Automotive diesel fuel .. .. .	11,494	14,191	16,149	20,635
Other and undistributed excise revenue .. .. .	7,008	9,027	6,120	3,984
Total Gross Excise Duties* .. .. .	400,004	460,364	473,986	567,808
Less: Refunds and Drawbacks Paid .. .. .	844	584	783	867
Credits to Australian Government departments for duty paid .. .. .	3,285	3,940	3,956	4,697
Total Net Excise Duties .. .. .	395,875	455,839	469,247	562,244

\* Includes duty on petroleum products purchased by Australian Government departments.

† Excludes aviation gasoline on which excise duty is levied at a lower rate under by-law.



# INTERSTATE AND COASTAL TRADE

## INTERSTATE TRADE

The available statistics of trade between New South Wales and other Australian States are incomplete, and relate almost entirely to seaborne trade. (Table 8.5 includes the trade between New South Wales and Western Australia which is carried by rail.) A substantial amount of freight is carried by rail and road between New South Wales and the bordering States, and a small amount of interstate freight is carried by air, but no statistics of the traffic are available.

## INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA

Staple imports from other States include sugar, crude salt, and molasses from Queensland, bulk oil from Victoria, ironstone, dolomite, gypsum, soda ash, limestone, and limesand from South Australia, cement, zinc, aluminium, tin ore, sulphuric acid, woodpulp, paper, and newsprint, etc, and fish, potatoes, and fruit from Tasmania, and gold bullion, petroleum and petroleum products, and ironstone from Western Australia. Exports from New South Wales to Tasmania and Western Australia include important quantities of foodstuffs, iron and steel, machinery and other metal manufactures, motor vehicles, textiles and apparel, and chemicals. Most of the interstate coal exports from New South Wales go to South Australia.

The interstate shipping trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to the ports of Sydney (Port Jackson), Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The principal features of the interstate trade through the ports of New South Wales are illustrated in the following four tables. The figures given in these tables have been compiled by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales.

Particulars of the principal interstate imports handled at Sydney ports (Port Jackson and Botany Bay) in recent years are given in the following table:—

*Manuscript of this chapter prepared in September 1975.*

**Table 8.1. Principal Interstate Imports by Sea, Sydney Ports\***

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	Thousand tonnes				
Aluminium .. .. .	45	34	43	44	48
Cement .. .. .	107	115	129	106	88
Copper .. .. .	7	17	15	14	8
Fruit and Vegetables .. .. .	17	17	20	18	21
Gypsum .. .. .	130	128	159	135	184
Molasses .. .. .	4	39	39	53	40
Motor Vehicles .. .. .	18	26	49	25	19
Naphtha .. .. .	36	34	42	68	22
Oil, Bulk .. .. .	1,107	4,312	6,154	6,380	7,401
Paper and Manufactures .. .. .	164	163	203	178	172
Pig Iron .. .. .	29	36	32	23	24
Salt, Crude .. .. .	134	116	152	140	158
Soda Ash .. .. .	80	68	73	86	75
Sugar, Raw .. .. .	205	124	182	183	178
Wood Pulp .. .. .	129	112	124	140	138

\* Comprises Port Jackson and Botany Bay.

Interstate exports from the Sydney ports consist mainly of manufactured goods and crude and refined petroleum oils. The exports in 1973-74 included 59,000 tonnes of iron and steel products, 59,000 tonnes of bulk caustic soda, and 58,000 tonnes of bulk petroleum oils.

The next table shows the direction of the interstate trade handled at Sydney in the last two years:—

**Table 8.2. Sydney Ports\*: Direction of Interstate Trade**

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

State or Territory of Origin or Destination	1972-73				1973-74			
	Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports	
	Thous. tonnes	Pro-portion per cent	Thous. tonnes	Pro-portion per cent	Thous. tonnes	Pro-portion per cent	Thous. tonnes	Pro-portion per cent
Victoria .. .. .	6,077	77.1	141	17.6	7,020	79.5	102	15.4
Tasmania .. .. .	541	6.9	200	24.9	552	6.3	219	33.1
Western Australia .. .. .	553	7.0	197	24.6	535	6.1	149	22.5
Other .. .. .	706	9.0	264	32.9	721	8.2	192	29.0
Total† .. .. .	7,877	100.0	802	100.0	8,828	100.0	662	100.0

\* Comprises Port Jackson and Botany Bay.

† Excludes transshipment cargo.

The interstate shipping at Newcastle is concerned mainly with the coal and iron and steel industries located in the area. The major item of interstate imports handled is ironstone from South Australia and Western Australia, and the principal items of export are coal and iron and steel products.

Table 8.3. Principal Interstate Imports and Exports by Sea, Newcastle

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	Thousand tonnes				
Imports—					
Anhydrous Alumina .. .. .	<i>n.a.</i>	77	67	77	75
Cement Clinker .. .. .	8	21	51	52	78
Dolomite .. .. .	80	70	105	86	76
Iron and Steel .. .. .	11	23	24	17	34
Ironstone .. .. .	3,078	2,723	2,589	2,892	2,908
Limesand .. .. .	192	154	56	86	28
Oil, Bulk .. .. .	192	208	296	214	148
Exports—					
Ammonia, Bulk .. .. .	4	14	12	9	32
Coal .. .. .	612	573	321	336	581
Coke .. .. .	40	45	110	79	56
Iron and Steel .. .. .	608	620	581	518	575

At Port Kembla, the interstate shipping is concerned mainly with the local iron and steel industry. The principal interstate import is ironstone, and the principal exports are iron and steel products, coal, and coke.

Table 8.4. Principal Interstate Imports and Exports by Sea, Port Kembla

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	Thousand tonnes				
Imports—					
Copper .. .. .	34	35	32	49	47
Dolomite .. .. .	164	166	170	89	188
Gypsum .. .. .	31	19	26	20	26
Iron and Steel .. .. .	480	480	319	107	92
Ironstone .. .. .	3,954	4,189	4,457	5,937	5,437
Limesand .. .. .	230	297	208	80	36
Oil, Bulk .. .. .	85	154	369	355	311
Sulphuric Acid .. .. .	<i>n.a.</i>	111	145	164	83
Exports—					
Coal .. .. .	613	545	557	603	302
Coke .. .. .	538	509	461	540	611
Iron and Steel .. .. .	555	618	610	612	935

## TRADE OF N.S.W. WITH WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA

Detailed statistics of the interstate trade between New South Wales and other States are available only in respect of the trade with Western Australia and Tasmania.

Particulars of trade between New South Wales and Western Australia in the last four years are given in the next table. Imports from Western Australia are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent (f.o.r., in the case of goods received by rail), at the port of shipment, of the price at which the goods were sold. The exports are valued at "landed cost" (i.e. on a c.i.f. basis) at the port of entry.

Table 8.5. Value of Interstate Trade between N.S.W. and Western Australia

Commodity Division	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$ thousand			
IMPORTS FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap—				
Iron Ore and Concentrates .. .. .	14,101	16,038	25,327	29,596
Other .. .. .	2,644	2,486	3,667	1,835
<i>Total, Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap</i> .. .. .	<i>16,745</i>	<i>18,524</i>	<i>28,994</i>	<i>31,431</i>
Petroleum and Petroleum Products .. .. .	9,653	3,403	5,320	7,602
Iron and Steel .. .. .	3,604	4,268	2,195	2,042
Machinery Other than Electrical—				
Agricultural .. .. .	1,151	1,628	1,943	1,110
Other .. .. .	3,245	2,275	3,587	4,182
<i>Total, Machinery Other than Electrical</i> .. .. .	<i>4,396</i>	<i>3,903</i>	<i>5,530</i>	<i>5,292</i>
Gold Bullion, etc. .. .. .	3,041	1,622	409	...
Other Commodity Divisions .. .. .	16,183	16,632	20,212	28,587
Total Imports .. .. .	53,622	48,352	62,660	74,954
EXPORTS TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
Cereal Grains and Preparations .. .. .	4,111	4,266	3,902	4,318
Fruit and Vegetables .. .. .	2,645	2,786	3,299	3,175
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Spices, and Manufactures .. .. .	1,654	2,245	2,151	2,412
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures .. .. .	2,572	2,951	5,213	6,300
Chemical Elements and Compounds .. .. .	2,503	2,444	2,620	3,009
Dyeing, Tanning, and Colouring Materials .. .. .	2,430	2,495	3,909	5,564
Medical and Pharmaceutical Products .. .. .	10,870	13,071	14,393	15,186
Essential Oils and Perfume Materials; Toilet, Polishing, and Cleansing Preparations .. .. .	11,462	15,506	16,454	17,707
Plastic Materials, Regenerated Cellulose, and Artificial Resins .. .. .	3,914	5,410	8,568	7,491
Rubber Manufactures, n.e.i. .. .. .	8,288	6,928	7,718	8,623
Paper, Paperboard, and Manufactures .. .. .	4,304	4,708	4,805	5,012
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles and Related Products .. .. .	8,591	10,244	11,370	14,609
Iron and Steel—				
Ingots and Other Primary Forms .. .. .	1,792	213	2,960	2,758
Bars, Rods, Angles, etc. .. .. .	6,141	7,173	6,739	8,527
Universals, Plates, and Sheets .. .. .	18,332	20,122	17,487	25,468
Other .. .. .	12,920	12,227	15,593	14,741
<i>Total, Iron and Steel</i> .. .. .	<i>39,185</i>	<i>39,735</i>	<i>42,779</i>	<i>51,494</i>
Non-ferrous Metals .. .. .	8,608	7,478	9,214	12,362
Metal Manufactures, n.e.i. .. .. .	19,918	18,780	14,412	19,612
Machinery, Other than Electrical—				
Power Generating .. .. .	2,913	3,333	2,197	2,393
Agricultural (including Lawn Mowers) .. .. .	1,910	2,466	3,123	4,416
Office Machinery .. .. .	2,623	2,553	3,546	5,399
Earthmoving and Mining .. .. .	12,472	9,413	5,252	4,843
Other .. .. .	22,480	21,182	15,726	22,360
<i>Total, Machinery Other than Electrical</i> .. .. .	<i>42,358</i>	<i>38,947</i>	<i>29,844</i>	<i>39,411</i>
Electrical Machinery and Equipment—				
Power Machinery and Switchgear .. .. .	4,376	6,880	5,063	5,361
Telecommunications Apparatus .. .. .	11,542	12,576	12,762	12,569
Household Appliances .. .. .	8,335	10,417	11,104	13,614
Other .. .. .	10,130	12,469	9,031	8,968
<i>Total, Electrical Machinery and Equipment</i> .. .. .	<i>34,373</i>	<i>42,342</i>	<i>37,960</i>	<i>40,512</i>
Transport Equipment—				
Road Motor Vehicles .. .. .	18,146	21,668	12,581	25,163
Other .. .. .	15,670	22,565	14,792	6,944
<i>Total, Transport Equipment</i> .. .. .	<i>33,816</i>	<i>44,233</i>	<i>27,373</i>	<i>32,107</i>
Clothing and Clothing Accessories, etc. .. .. .	16,475	20,330	20,027	21,254
Other Commodity Divisions .. .. .	57,507	63,699	70,530	84,850
Total Exports .. .. .	315,583	348,598	336,541	395,008

The next table shows the principal items of the trade by sea between New South Wales and Tasmania. Imports and exports are both valued on an f.o.b. basis.

Table 8.6. Interstate Trade by Sea between N.S.W. and Tasmania

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value (\$ thousand)		
		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
IMPORTS FROM TASMANIA							
Foodstuffs and Beverages—							
Fish .. .. .	Thous. kg	708	970	904	881	1,339	1,418
Potatoes .. .. .	Tonne	248	144	3,256	12	11	459
Fruit: Fresh .. .. .	Tonne	1,642	1,308	3,245	201	219	495
Preserved, etc. .. .. .	Thous. kg	3,771	4,007	4,580	1,021	1,190	1,450
Hops .. .. .	Thous. kg	713	353	173	1,226	607	299
Preserved Vegetables .. .. .	Thous. kg	1,510	966	1,588	518	324	575
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	9,215	8,767	10,920
<i>Total, Foodstuffs and Beverages</i>	...	...	...	...	13,074	12,457	15,617
Metals and Ores—							
Cadmium .. .. .	Tonne	29	28	34	156	135	181
Copper .. .. .	Tonne	47	...	...	65	...	...
Tin Ore .. .. .	Tonne	5,370	7,989	7,505	9,566	14,235	13,600
Zinc .. .. .	Tonne	24,305	21,595	22,712	6,972	7,658	9,639
Other* .. .. .	...	...	...	...	10,228	8,289	3,619
<i>Total, Metal and Ores*</i>	...	...	...	...	26,986	30,317	27,039
Metal Manufactures .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,252	685	1,040
Timber .. .. .	Thous. cu m	13	12	17	1,155	1,033	1,503
Other Items .. .. .	...	...	...	...	69,458	72,357	88,565
Total Imports .. .. .	...	...	...	...	111,925	116,849	133,763
EXPORTS TO TASMANIA							
Foodstuffs and Beverages—							
Confectionery .. .. .	Thous. kg	674	627	694	876	816	924
Fruit, Fresh .. .. .	Tonne	133	137	156	21	23	27
Sugar, Refined .. .. .	Tonne	43	4	2,895	8	1	521
Alcoholic Beverages—							
Spirits .. .. .	Litre	255,922	314,676	245,312	525	674	513
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	267	293	285
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,931	1,389	2,076
<i>Total, Foodstuffs and Beverages</i>	...	...	...	...	3,629	3,196	4,347
Cigars and Cigarettes .. .. .	Thous. kg	24	182	158	123	2,505	1,883
Tobacco .. .. .	Thous. kg	178	123	29	804	1,308	380
Wool, Greasy .. .. .	Thous. kg	350	88	31	178	145	59
Coke .. .. .	Tonne	50,998	35,939	69,369	1,117	666	2,293
Petroleum Products .. .. .	...	...	...	...	362	485	93
Chemicals .. .. .	...	...	...	...	5,954	5,077	6,664
Iron and Steel—							
Bars, Rods, etc. .. .. .	Tonne	18,406	16,935	38,376	1,894	1,857	4,019
Plate and Sheet .. .. .	Tonne	17,156	30,552	22,639	2,012	3,762	3,004
Wire .. .. .	Tonne	2,308	2,214	1,712	420	403	317
Pipes and Tubes .. .. .	Tonne	5,550	9,268	5,773	978	1,649	1,074
Other .. .. .	Tonne	12,321	17,065	4,235	1,497	2,160	545
<i>Total, Iron and Steel</i>	Tonne	55,741	76,034	72,735	6,802	9,831	8,959
Non-ferrous Metals .. .. .	...	...	...	...	330	371	569
Paper Products .. .. .	...	...	...	...	883	1,004	1,223
Tyres and Tubes .. .. .	...	...	...	...	877	996	951
Electrical Machinery and Appliances .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,289	2,679	1,905
Machinery, Other than Electrical .. .. .	...	...	...	...	4,569	3,417	4,340
Transport Equipment—							
Motor Cars .. .. .	No.	663	996	1,607	1,332	1,915	3,858
Commercial Vehicles .. .. .	No.	193	138	161	697	442	951
Other Items .. .. .	...	...	...	...	10,239	10,096	14,488
Total Exports .. .. .	...	...	...	...	40,186	44,133	52,961

\* Excludes Aluminium, which is included in "Other Items".

The exports shown in Table 8.6 do not indicate large quantities of zinc concentrates mined at Broken Hill and shipped from South Australia to Risdon, Tasmania, for refining.



## COASTAL TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The principal commodities shipped intrastate in New South Wales are coal, petroleum oils, and sugar. The following table gives a summary of the intrastate trade through the principal ports of New South Wales during the last six years:—

Table 8.7. Intrastate Trade of Principal Ports, New South Wales

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Sydney Ports*		Newcastle		Port Kembla	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Thousand tonnes					
1969	2,101.2	1,815.1	758.5	831.1	562.6	6.6
1970	1,626.0	1,593.1	585.7	579.9	535.1	2.5
1971	1,553.6	1,793.4	729.5	448.6	627.9	2.4
1972	1,395.8	1,853.4	901.9	296.2	500.7	22.8
1973	1,137.5	1,593.0	661.5	114.9	516.0	24.0
1974	1,202.3	2,240.4	949.7	144.3	565.7	22.8

\*Comprises Port Jackson and Botany Bay.

Bulk oil and coal are the principal intrastate commodities handled at Sydney ports. In 1973–74 the imports included 539,900 tonnes of bulk oil, 523,000 tonnes of coal, 80,400 tonnes of raw sugar, and 38,300 tonnes of naphtha.

The principal intrastate export from Newcastle is coal (130,000 tonnes in 1973–74), and the principal import is bulk oil (868,900 tonnes).

The main item of intrastate import into Port Kembla is bulk oil (559,600 tonnes in 1973–74).

## Chapter 9

# SHIPPING

### CONTROL OF SHIPPING

The Australian Parliament is responsible, in terms of the Constitution Act, for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, navigation and shipping, and such matters as lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys, and quarantine.

Navigation and shipping are regulated under the (Commonwealth) Navigation Act, 1912–1972, which is drafted on the lines of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act and of the Navigation Act of New South Wales which preceded it, and embodies the rules of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea and the International Load Line Convention.

The pilotage service in New South Wales is administered under the State Pilotage Act, 1971, the only relevant provision in the Commonwealth Act being a section which affirms the liability of the owner and master of a ship under pilotage.

The provisions of the (Commonwealth) Navigation Act apply to ships in Australian waters engaged in interstate or overseas trade. The High Court has decided that clauses relating to manning, accommodation, and licensing do not apply to vessels engaged in purely intrastate trade.

A ship other than an intrastate vessel may not engage in the coastal trade of Australia unless licensed to do so; and a ship in receipt of a foreign subsidy may not be licensed. During the time their ships are so engaged, licensees are obliged to pay to the seamen wages at the current rates ruling in Australia, and, in the case of foreign vessels, to comply with the same conditions as to manning and accommodation of the crew as are imposed on Australian-registered vessels. The Australian Department of Transport is empowered to grant permits, under certain conditions, to unlicensed ships to engage in the coastal trade, and to authorise unlicensed ships to carry out specified services without being deemed to engage in the coastal trade.

Matters relating to seaboard quarantine are administered by the Australian Government, and the State Government aids in carrying out the law relating to animal and plant quarantine. Imported animals or plants may not be landed without a permit granted by a quarantine officer. The master, owner, and agent of a vessel ordered into quarantine are severally responsible for the expenses, but the Australian Government may undertake to bear the cost in respect of vessels trading exclusively between Australasian ports. Quarantine expenses in the case of animals, plants, and goods are defrayed by the importer or owner.

Vessels arriving from overseas ports are examined by a quarantine officer at the first port of call in Australia. If the vessel is less than fourteen days from the last overseas port of call (certain South Pacific Island ports excepted), it is inspected again at the next Australian port of call. First ports of entry for quarantine purposes in New South Wales are Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, Port Kembla, Ballina, Coff's Harbour, Eden, Trial Bay, and Yamba.

*Manuscript of this chapter prepared in October 1975.*

Administrative control over the ports of New South Wales is vested in the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, which is described on page 288. There are Advisory Committees to advise the Board in respect of Newcastle and Port Kembla.

The liability of shipowners, charterers, etc. in regard to the transportation of goods in intrastate and other seaborne trade is defined by State and Commonwealth Sea-Carriage Acts passed in 1921 and 1924 respectively.

#### *Australian Shipping Commission*

The Australian Shipping Commission (known as the Australian Coastal Shipping Commission until October 1974) was established in 1956 to operate the merchant shipping service owned by the Australian Government and trading (since 1957) under the name "The Australian National Line". The Commission is responsible to the Minister for Transport, and is empowered to establish and operate both interstate and overseas shipping services for the carriage of passengers, freight, and mails.

At 30 June 1975, the Commission operated 33 ships, which totalled 681,215 tons dead weight. Of these ships, 27 were engaged in the Australian coastal trade (10 in the general cargo trade, and 17 in the interstate carriage of bulk commodities) and 6 in the overseas trade. About 75 per cent of the cargo carried by the Australian National Line in the coastal trade comprises bulk commodities, mainly iron ore, bauxite, coal, and coke.

An agreement in regard to Australian coastal shipping services was effected between the Australian Government and the shipping and stevedoring companies in June 1956. Under the agreement, the shipowners undertake to provide enough suitable ships, together with those of other companies and the Commission, to ensure efficient and economical coastal shipping services; the stevedoring companies undertake to carry out operations efficiently and economically, and to give equitable treatment to the Commission's vessels; and the Government undertakes that it will not operate merchant vessels in the coastal trade except through the agency of the Commission. The Government also undertakes not to engage in stevedoring or the booking or handling of cargo carried on its vessels.

#### *Australian Shipbuilding Board*

The Australian Shipbuilding Board, which was originally constituted in 1948 under the Supply and Development Act, and is now appointed by Ministerial direction, advises the Minister for Transport on matters affecting the Australian shipbuilding industry, including the amount of Government subsidy payable in respect of each eligible shipbuilding project.

The provisions of the shipbuilding subsidy scheme in operation up to May 1972 are described on page 378 of Year Book No. 62. The subsidy scheme was altered as from 1 June 1972, when it was extended to vessels built by any Australian builder and subsidy rates of 25 per cent for vessels exceeding 200 tons up to 1,000 gross tons, increasing by 2.5 per cent for every additional 1,000 gross tons or part thereof to a maximum of 45 per cent, were introduced. The subsidy continued to be paid only in respect of vessels for use in the Australian coastal trade.

On 18 December 1973 the scheme was further modified. The minimum size of eligible vessels was reduced to 150 gross tons, the subsidy was extended to ships for use by Australian flag operators in international trade, and provision was made for the maximum rate of subsidy to be reduced progressively from 45 per cent to 25 per cent by 1981. A subsidy of 25 per

cent was introduced for off-shore oil drilling rigs, for ships of over 90,000 deadweight tons (should facilities to build vessels of this size be installed), and for the modification of existing ships where the cost of conversion exceeds \$500,000. The 25 per cent subsidy also applied to fishing vessels of 70 feet or more in length. A system of registration of shipyards participating in the scheme was introduced, with the aim of ensuring that extension of subsidy assistance would contribute to the orderly development of the industry.

The Ship Construction Bounty Act, 1975, came into effect on 20 June 1975 and provides a separate legislative basis for direct assistance to shipbuilders in the form of a bounty. (Under the subsidy scheme the Australian Government purchases the vessel from the shipowner on completion of construction, and the shipowner re-purchases it from the Government at the same price less the amount of the subsidy.) The provisions of the Act will progressively replace the subsidy arrangements. The terms on which the bounty is payable are virtually the same as those for the subsidy.

Between 1948 (when the subsidy scheme commenced) and 30 June 1972, the Board arranged for the construction in Australia of 246 vessels totalling almost 1,400,000 tons deadweight and valued at approximately \$625,000,000. Of these, 68 vessels were for the Australian Government and 178 were built under the subsidy scheme for commercial shipowners, including 65 for the Australian National Line.

Under the arrangements operating from 1 June 1972 to 17 December 1973, a total of 62 vessels, valued at approximately \$162,800,000, were ordered and constructed in Australia, including 4 vessels for the Australian Government and 58 (including 2 for the Australian National Line) for commercial shipowners. Under the arrangements operating from 18 December 1973 to 20 June 1975, a total of 40 vessels, valued at approximately \$108,950,000 were ordered and constructed, including 2 vessels for the Australian Government and 38 (including 3 for the Australian National Line) for commercial shipowners.

### *Control of the Stevedoring Industry*

The Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority, which replaced the Stevedoring Industry Board, was established in 1956, in terms of the Stevedoring Industry Act, 1965-1973, to regulate the performance of stevedoring operations in Australia. In the exercise of its powers, the Authority is required by the Act to minimise the extent to which it imposes limitations on employers' control of their labour and methods of working.

The functions of the Authority are exercised by one full-time director appointed by the Governor-General and responsible to the Minister for Labor and Immigration.

In terms of the Act, the Authority is empowered to determine a quota (i.e., the number of workers needed) for each port, recruit workers to fill these quotas (from October 1965), maintain registers of employers and waterside workers, allocate work, pay attendance money to registered workers offering for work but not engaged, pay amounts due in respect of annual leave, sick leave, public holidays, and long service leave, and regulate the conduct of waterside workers in employment bureaux and on wharves and ships. The Authority is also empowered to investigate means of increasing general efficiency in the industry, to investigate the cause of delays on the waterfront, to encourage safe working, to provide amenities for the workers, and to provide training in stevedoring operations.

In terms of the Stevedoring Industry (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1967-1974, special arrangements have been introduced for a trial period (which ends on 1 July 1976) for the permanent employment of waterside workers at major Australian ports, including the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla in New South Wales. Under these arrangements waterside workers are employed on weekly hire, and a holding company (under the control of the Association of Employers of Waterside Labour) has been set up to employ waterside workers not engaged directly by stevedoring companies. The holding company hires out these waterside workers to stevedoring companies when they are required. Employing companies (including the holding company) are responsible for the payment of amounts due in respect of annual leave, sick leave, and public holidays. The Stevedoring Industry Authority continues to exercise its powers over matters other than the allocation of labour, the payment for certain leave entitlements, and the regulation of the conduct of employees at these ports, and at New South Wales ports other than Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla the Authority exercises its full powers under the Stevedoring Industry Act.

In June 1969, a scheme guaranteeing a minimum wage was introduced at most ports not covered by arrangements for permanent employment.

The Stevedoring Industry Council was established in June 1970 and replaced the National Stevedoring Industry Conference (a non-statutory body). The Council's functions are to advise the Minister on the operation of employment arrangements for waterside workers and other matters he refers to it and to seek agreement on industrial matters in the industry. The Council comprises nine members—a chairman, the Director of the Authority, three representatives of trade unions, three representatives of registered employers, and a representative of the Department of Labor and Immigration.

At 30 June 1974, the quota of waterside workers was 3,600 for the port of Sydney, 375 for Newcastle, and 500 for Port Kembla. The number of registered workers was 3,493 at Sydney, 374 at Newcastle, and 497 at Port Kembla. The Authority's expenditure is financed by the Stevedoring Industry Charge which is levied on employers, and revenue in Australia from this Charge amounted to \$20,203,104 in 1973-74. Expenditure by the Authority during 1973-74 was \$16,852,232, including \$3,594,341 in payments for full shifts during which permanently employed waterside workers were available but were not required to work, \$850,669 for attendance money for casually employed waterside workers, \$5,841,435 for long service leave, \$1,212,794 for annual leave, \$304,354 for public holiday pay, \$1,186,202 for sick leave, \$455,201 for guaranteed minimum wage, and \$568,056 for redundancy. In addition \$6,200,000 was invested in the Long Service Leave Reserve Fund and \$2,338,591 was paid to the Stevedoring Employees' Retirement Fund.

The settlement of industrial disputes and the determination of wages, hours, and other industrial matters in the stevedoring industry are the responsibility of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

#### STATISTICS OF SHIPPING

The shipping statistics shown in Tables 9.1 to 9.7 and Tables 9.11 to 9.14 have been compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, and relate to vessels engaged in the carriage of part or full cargoes for civil purposes. Naval vessels, vessels of less than 200 tons, and all pleasure craft are excluded from the scope of the statistics.

In statistics of "overseas" or "interstate" shipping, a vessel is counted as an entry once, and as a clearance once, for each voyage to and from New South Wales, being entered at the first port of call and cleared at the port from which it finally departs. In statistics of "intrastate" shipping, a vessel is counted once for every occasion on which it enters or clears a port in New South Wales.

Shipping classified as "overseas direct" relates to vessels whose first port of call (for entrances) or last port of call (for clearances) in Australia was in New South Wales. Shipping classified as "interstate and overseas via States" relates to vessels whose last previous port of call (entrances) or next port of call (clearances) was a port in another Australian State. Shipping classified as "intrastate" includes both movements of vessels engaged exclusively on intrastate voyages and any intrastate component of voyages originating or terminating overseas or interstate.

The net tonnage of a vessel is the gross tonnage less spaces (e.g. engines and crews' quarters) which cannot be used for the carriage of cargo or passengers. (The gross tonnage is a measure of the internal cubic capacity of a vessel expressed as tons, with 100 cubic feet equalling one ton.)

#### DIRECTION AND NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING

The following table shows details of overseas and interstate shipping entered and cleared at New South Wales ports during the last eleven years.

**Table 9.1. Overseas and Interstate Shipping Entered and Cleared, New South Wales**

Year ended 30 June	Overseas Direct		Interstate and Overseas via States		Total, Overseas and Interstate	
	Vessels	Thousand net tons	Vessels	Thousand net tons	Vessels	Thousand net tons
ENTERED						
1964	1,182	6,918	2,841	11,030	4,023	17,948
1965	1,317	7,690	3,023	11,851	4,340	19,541
1966	1,168	7,495	2,838	12,204	4,006	19,699
1967	1,241	9,000	2,577	11,724	3,818	20,724
1968	1,182	9,620	2,709	12,397	3,891	22,017
1969	1,282	11,249	2,757	13,207	4,039	24,456
1970	1,538	13,668	2,679	14,511	4,217	28,180
1971	1,446	12,095	2,452	14,784	3,898	26,879
1972	1,420	12,482	2,460	14,971	3,880	27,453
1973	1,422	12,267	2,375	14,978	3,797	27,245
1974	1,457	13,716	2,259	15,133	3,716	28,849
CLEARED						
1964	1,002	6,311	3,005	11,545	4,007	17,856
1965	1,159	7,270	3,144	12,126	4,303	19,395
1966	1,067	7,336	2,987	12,522	4,054	19,859
1967	1,076	8,391	2,771	12,390	3,847	20,781
1968	1,102	9,133	2,809	13,001	3,911	22,134
1969	1,166	10,022	2,856	14,350	4,022	24,372
1970	1,281	11,171	2,966	17,079	4,247	28,250
1971	1,196	10,289	2,729	16,688	3,925	26,976
1972	1,156	10,378	2,727	17,111	3,883	27,489
1973	1,082	9,718	2,697	17,366	3,779	27,084
1974	1,173	11,072	2,507	16,549	3,680	27,621

Particulars relating to the country of registration of all shipping entering New South Wales ports (including entrances at each port of call in respect of intrastate movements) during 1973-74 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 9.2. Country of Registration of Shipping Entered at N.S.W. Ports, 1973-74**

Country of Registration	Sydney	Botany Bay	New-castle	Port Kembla	Other Ports	All Ports	
	Net tonnage (thous. tons)					Vessels (no.)	Net Tonnage (thous. tons)
Australia .. .. .	3,310.6	2,360.3	2,061.9	2,419.1	316.8	2,687	10,468.6
Denmark .. .. .	169.1	...	52.1	39.8	0.4	59	261.4
France .. .. .	81.0	...	7.7	...	...	18	88.7
Germany, Fed. Rep. of ..	603.3	...	270.9	57.5	...	135	931.7
Greece .. .. .	646.2	7.6	383.5	227.2	...	143	1,264.5
Hong Kong .. .. .	77.9	...	116.8	4.7	...	30	199.4
India .. .. .	217.7	...	275.9	87.6	...	62	581.1
Italy .. .. .	264.6	88.4	33.5	24.4	...	37	410.9
Japan .. .. .	2,031.4	142.8	1,596.1	700.0	368.5	423	4,838.7
Liberia .. .. .	1,010.4	39.9	738.0	575.8	...	245	2,364.0
Netherlands .. .. .	655.8	6.9	150.5	80.7	...	130	894.0
New Caledonia .. .. .	8.9	...	5.5	0.5	...	21	14.9
New Zealand .. .. .	179.7	...	70.7	59.1	...	176	309.5
Norway .. .. .	616.0	174.2	502.6	128.8	...	207	1,421.6
Panama .. .. .	265.0	...	132.7	74.2	...	58	471.9
Sweden .. .. .	323.3	...	42.1	32.0	...	87	397.4
United Kingdom .. .. .	4,105.2	462.3	1,300.5	1,919.6	26.4	751	7,814.0
United States of America ..	589.7	...	130.9	...	...	47	720.6
Other Countries .. .. .	1,421.4	0.6	497.6	231.7	1.5	419	2,152.9
Total, All Countries ..	16,577.0	3,283.0	8,369.5	6,662.8	713.5	5,735	35,605.8

Of the shipping entered at Sydney during 1973-74, Australian tonnage (engaged very largely in intrastate and interstate trading) accounted for 20.0 per cent and United Kingdom tonnage (chiefly engaged in overseas and interstate trading) for 24.8 per cent; corresponding proportions were 71.9 per cent and 14.1 per cent for Botany Bay, 24.6 per cent and 15.5 per cent for Newcastle, and 36.3 per cent and 28.8 per cent for Port Kembla, respectively. Ships registered in countries other than Australia or the United Kingdom are engaged chiefly in overseas trading.

#### OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE CARGOES

The following table shows the overseas and interstate cargoes discharged and loaded at New South Wales ports during the last eleven years. In recording cargoes, some commodities (e.g., coal, ores, wool, wheat, sugar, newsprint, and iron and steel) are assessed at their dead weight in tonnes, while others (e.g., butter, textiles and apparel, and many manufactured goods) are recorded in terms of measurement (cubic metres), depending on the basis on which freight is charged.

Table 9.3. Overseas and Interstate Cargoes Discharged and Loaded, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Cargoes Discharged					Cargoes Loaded				
	Overseas		Interstate		Total *	Overseas		Interstate		Total *
	Weight	Measurement	Weight	Measurement		Weight	Measurement	Weight	Measurement	
	Thous. tonnes	Thous. cubic metres	Thous. tonnes	Thous. cubic metres	Thous. tonnes	Thous. tonnes	Thous. cubic metres	Thous. tonnes	Thous. cubic metres	Thous. tonnes
1964	7,087	1,812	7,958	137	16,793	6,852	581	3,860	101	11,323
1965	8,108	2,149	8,191	258	18,458	8,478	755	4,112	118	13,374
1966	8,011	1,828	8,710	211	18,550	8,493	719	3,554	165	12,840
1967	8,098	1,967	9,047	138	19,034	11,088	659	3,110	214	14,981
1968	8,841	2,221	9,459	150	20,426	12,961	737	3,418	218	17,236
1969	9,764	2,361	9,695	125	21,689	14,631	676	3,978	174	19,371
1970	9,121	2,409	11,257	86	22,616	17,288	729	3,898	183	21,003
1971	6,472	2,122	13,621	205	22,180	16,955	1,010	3,485	314	21,628
1972	5,278	2,231	14,516	261	22,030	17,464	1,080	3,111	321	21,831
1973	5,919	2,256	16,401	298	24,610	15,212	1,379	3,212	269	19,902
1974	6,931	2,595	16,510	244	25,988	17,059	1,102	3,709	221	21,955

\* Cargo recorded in cubic metres has been converted to tonnes weight on the basis of 1 cubic metre = 0.897 tonnes to calculate this total.

A classification of overseas cargoes according to the country of registration of the vessels which carried them is given in the next table:—

Table 9.4. Overseas Cargoes, N.S.W.: Country of Registration of Vessel

Country of Registration of Vessel	1972-73				1973-74			
	Discharged		Loaded		Discharged		Loaded	
	Weight	Measurement	Weight	Measurement	Weight	Measurement	Weight	Measurement
	Thous. tonnes	Thous. cubic metres	Thous. tonnes	Thous. cubic metres	Thous. tonnes	Thous. cubic metres	Thous. tonnes	Thous. cubic metres
Australia .. .. .	40.0	146.8	158.7	35.7	135.3	139.7	59.7	24.8
Denmark .. .. .	57.7	22.4	376.0	14.3	38.8	25.5	285.3	22.5
France .. .. .	58.2	18.2	122.9	39.4	5.6	12.7	23.0	11.8
Germany, Fed. Rep. of ..	326.7	85.2	351.8	75.4	326.0	123.7	434.0	21.2
Greece .. .. .	114.7	28.8	764.4	10.5	409.4	50.8	1,062.1	1.5
Hong Kong .. .. .	25.7	51.1	202.8	0.5	12.9	50.9	189.8	1.2
India .. .. .	10.2	25.1	129.7	7.0	30.3	28.5	845.9	6.3
Italy .. .. .	178.1	10.6	11.0	5.2	325.6	44.0	68.7	5.5
Japan .. .. .	345.4	233.6	7,309.1	78.5	487.2	278.1	7,105.8	70.1
Liberia .. .. .	685.4	134.3	1,941.6	8.6	854.2	172.7	2,569.3	13.2
Netherlands .. .. .	154.7	87.7	210.3	27.7	168.4	152.3	496.2	31.4
New Caledonia .. .. .	0.5	0.8	7.9	29.7	0.7	0.7	2.4	17.6
New Zealand .. .. .	97.3	147.8	200.5	146.5	78.2	190.7	154.9	226.9
Norway .. .. .	838.4	122.2	760.4	76.8	796.4	110.3	987.2	40.6
Panama .. .. .	59.5	12.5	160.5	8.6	55.4	34.3	492.5	4.2
Sweden .. .. .	67.7	159.3	180.2	78.1	94.8	182.4	132.2	31.3
United Kingdom .. .. .	2,415.4	736.1	1,468.3	546.7	2,218.3	656.3	1,153.3	499.2
U.S.A. .. .. .	16.3	103.8	13.1	28.6	43.2	161.8	32.7	22.3
Other Countries .. .. .	427.4	129.3	842.4	161.4	850.5	179.3	963.9	50.4
Total Overseas Cargoes ..	5,919.2	2,255.6	15,211.6	1,379.2	6,931.5	2,594.6	17,059.1	1,101.9



*Cargoes at Principal Ports*

The overseas and interstate trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to four ports—Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The following table shows the cargoes discharged and loaded at each of these ports in the last six years.

The greater part of the overseas trade is handled in the port of Sydney. Petroleum products are virtually the only cargoes handled at the port of Botany Bay (which accounts for most of the overseas and interstate trade in these products), and the shipping concerned with coal and iron and steel industries is conducted for the most part at Newcastle and Port Kembla. The cargoes handled at the latter ports are mainly dead weight cargoes, but a large proportion of the cargoes discharged and loaded at Sydney is recorded in cubic metres. Because of this difference in the nature of the products handled, the data in the following table show fluctuations in the annual trade of the individual ports rather than a comparison of the trade of one port with that of another.

**Table 9.5. Overseas and Interstate Cargoes Discharged and Loaded at Principal N.S.W. Ports**

Year ended 30 June	Cargoes Discharged				Cargoes Loaded			
	Overseas		Interstate		Overseas		Interstate	
	Weight	Measurement	Weight	Measurement	Weight	Measurement	Weight	Measurement
	Thous. tonnes	Thous. cubic metres	Thous. tonnes	Thous. cubic metres	Thous. tonnes	Thous. cubic metres	Thous. tonnes	Thous. cubic metres
<b>SYDNEY</b>								
1969	3,529.6	2,343.2	1,038.4	122.9	5,051.0	664.9	349.2	169.8
1970	3,692.8	2,387.7	1,420.8	86.2	5,331.2	721.8	577.3	174.0
1971	2,753.8	2,111.7	2,014.0	204.3	5,509.2	1,002.6	299.8	277.3
1972	2,174.9	2,222.1	2,459.5	259.9	5,301.4	1,064.5	287.2	307.8
1973	2,393.2	1,981.3	2,790.8	297.6	3,619.3	1,211.3	293.2	262.5
1974	2,746.9	2,574.0	2,875.3	239.1	3,577.5	1,097.3	388.5	221.3
<b>BOTANY BAY</b>								
1969	4,796.9	...	345.5	...	118.8	...	368.5	...
1970	3,899.5	...	683.3	...	51.2	...	229.8	...
1971	2,267.1	...	2,650.7	...	71.7	...	150.3	...
1972	1,743.4	...	3,032.2	...	75.8	...	68.2	...
1973	1,554.6	...	3,470.0	...	94.9	...	71.1	...
1974	1,662.7	...	3,971.7	...	100.3	...	50.0	...
<b>NEWCASTLE</b>								
1969	865.7	17.4	3,393.9	1.4	6,738.2	6.6	1,382.2	3.1
1970	1,059.7	20.6	3,818.9	...	7,960.1	0.5	1,405.6	8.9
1971	1,071.3	10.3	3,372.5	...	8,318.4	1.8	1,453.2	37.0
1972	872.8	6.5	3,198.4	1.5	8,368.2	15.7	1,680.1	12.7
1973	1,254.0	3.1	3,330.4	0.1	7,017.3	0.7	987.1	5.9
1974	1,561.4	17.1	3,458.6	...	8,857.4	3.4	1,331.2	0.2
<b>PORT KEMBLA</b>								
1969	572.0	0.7	4,898.9	0.4	2,708.0	3.9	1,875.2	0.6
1970	468.9	0.2	5,327.0	...	3,933.4	7.1	1,688.5	...
1971	378.3	0.1	5,536.8	...	2,975.5	1.4	1,581.7	...
1972	486.8	2.6	5,791.5	...	3,521.2	0.1	1,673.0	0.6
1973	614.4	8.2	6,772.8	...	4,015.1	6.4	1,861.0	...
1974	941.3	3.4	6,190.0	4.8	4,023.1	1.2	1,938.9	...

The following table shows overseas cargoes discharged and loaded at New South Wales ports, classified by major trading area of port of loading or discharge and by type of shipping service:—

**Table 9.6. Overseas Cargoes Discharged and Loaded, N.S.W.: Major Trade Areas by Type of Shipping Service, 1973-74**

Trade Area of Port of Loading or Discharge	Liners		Tramps, Bulkships, and Tankers		Total, All Vessels	
	Weight	Measure-ment	Weight	Measure-ment	Weight	Measure-ment
	Thous. tonnes	Thous. cubic metres	Thous. tonnes	Thous. cubic metres	Thous. tonnes	Thous. cubic metres
<b>CARGOES DISCHARGED AT N.S.W. PORTS</b>						
Africa .. .. .	60.3	28.2	6.1	...	66.4	28.2
Asia .. .. .	230.9	832.4	4,607.5	254.5	4,838.4	1,086.9
Europe (incl. U.S.S.R.) ..	387.7	559.4	59.0	49.6	446.7	609.0
North America (incl. Hawaii) ..	306.6	426.7	543.9	196.3	850.5	623.0
Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands ..	130.4	226.1	437.6	16.1	568.0	242.2
Indian Ocean Islands and Antarctic Area .. .. .	...	...	150.4	...	150.4	...
South America .. .. .	3.9	4.6	7.1	0.7	11.0	5.3
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,119.9</b>	<b>2,077.4</b>	<b>5,811.6</b>	<b>517.3</b>	<b>6,931.5</b>	<b>2,594.6</b>
<b>CARGOES LOADED AT N.S.W. PORTS</b>						
Africa .. .. .	30.4	28.5	90.7	...	121.2	28.5
Asia .. .. .	417.8	348.6	13,983.0	...	14,400.8	348.6
Europe (incl. U.S.S.R.) ..	270.6	202.6	1,050.7	0.4	1,321.3	203.0
North America (incl. Hawaii) ..	124.4	38.2	256.0	...	380.4	38.2
Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands ..	348.9	480.6	237.0	1.5	586.0	482.1
Indian Ocean Islands and Antarctic Area .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America .. .. .	4.9	1.4	244.5	0.1	249.5	1.5
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,197.1</b>	<b>1,099.9</b>	<b>15,862.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>17,059.1</b>	<b>1,101.9</b>

The following table shows details of overseas cargoes discharged and loaded at New South Wales ports, classified by country or geographic trade area of port of loading or discharge:—

**Table 9.7. Overseas Cargoes Discharged and Loaded, N.S.W.: Country or Geographic Trade Area of Port of Loading or Discharge, 1973-74**

Country or Geographic Trade Area of Port of Loading or Discharge	Dis-charged at N.S.W. Ports	Loaded at N.S.W. Ports	Country or Geographic Trade Area of Port of Loading or Discharge	Dis-charged at N.S.W. Ports	Loaded at N.S.W. Ports
	Thous. tonnes*	Thous. tonnes*		Thous. tonnes*	Thous. tonnes*
Africa .. .. .	91.7	146.8	Nauru .. .. .	313.2	4.2
Asia: Western Area .. .. .	93.8	44.8	Netherlands .. .. .	170.5	595.0
Persian Gulf .. .. .	...	...	New Caledonia .. .. .	22.9	73.0
Southern Areas .. .. .	2,992.4	328.0	New Zealand .. .. .	260.5	498.9
South-Eastern .. .. .	...	...	Papua New Guinea .. .. .	66.9	190.6
Eastern Areas .. .. .	2,727.2	14,340.7	United Kingdom .. .. .	330.3	150.3
<b>Total, Asia .. .. .</b>	<b>5,813.4</b>	<b>14,713.5</b>	United States of America ..	913.1	336.1
Canada .. .. .	476.9	51.9	Other Countries .. .. .	548.1	930.9
Fiji .. .. .	33.1	162.1			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of .. .. .	172.0	152.9			
Italy .. .. .	46.2	41.3			
			<b>Total, All Countries .. .. .</b>	<b>9,258.8</b>	<b>18,047.5</b>

\* Cargo recorded in cubic metres has been converted to tonnes weight on the basis of 1 cubic metre=0.897 tonnes.

## HARBOURS AND ANCHORAGES

The principal ports of New South Wales are Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The shipping trade of other ports is relatively small.

*Maritime Services Board*

The Maritime Services Board is responsible to the Minister for Public Works and for Ports for the general management and control of all navigable waters and harbours within New South Wales, for the pilotage service and other matters of a navigational character within the State, for the control and administration of wharves and other port facilities in all ports, and for the provision and maintenance of wharfage, channels, and other port facilities at the ports of Sydney and (since May 1961) Newcastle and Botany Bay. The provision and maintenance of wharves and other port facilities in other ports of the State are the responsibility of the Department of Public Works. The Board is a corporate body of seven commissioners, all of whom are appointed by the Governor and four of whom are part-time members representing shipping and other maritime interests. Advisory committees assist the Board in respect of Newcastle and Port Kembla.

Details of the revenue collections by the Maritime Services Board in each of the last six years are given in the following table:—

**Table 9.8. Maritime Services Board: Revenue Collections**

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	\$ thousand					
<b>Harbour Services*—</b>						
Tonnage Rates and Berthing Charges .. ..	2,085	2,275	2,150	2,296	2,047	3,149
Wharfage Rates .. ..	13,580	14,854	15,105	17,160	16,601	21,120
Rents (Wharves, etc.) .. ..	1,122	1,229	1,342	1,273	1,431	1,801
Coal Cranes and Loader Charges .. ..	4,004	4,361	4,648	4,548	4,147	5,237
Other Services, Fees, etc. .. ..	2,168	2,281	7,052	5,093	4,975	9,284
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>22,959</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>30,297</b>	<b>30,371</b>	<b>29,201</b>	<b>40,591</b>
<b>Harbour and Tonnage Rates (other ports†) .. ..</b>	<b>3,089</b>	<b>3,365</b>	<b>3,222</b>	<b>4,032</b>	<b>4,266</b>	<b>5,080</b>
<b>Navigation Services—</b>						
Pilotage .. ..	1,235	1,362	1,263	1,385	1,316	1,407
Harbour and Light Rates .. ..	912	1,004	905	1,108	945	1,015
Other Services, Fees, etc. .. ..	1,630	2,273	2,059	2,406	2,625	3,421
<b>Total Revenue Collections .. ..</b>	<b>29,824</b>	<b>33,004</b>	<b>37,746</b>	<b>39,302</b>	<b>38,353</b>	<b>51,514</b>

\* Refers to business undertaking activities of the Board at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay.

† Ports other than Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay.

The "Harbour Services" shown in the above table refer to the business undertaking activities of the Maritime Services Board at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay. The tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, and other fees, etc. collected by the Board at these ports are paid into a special fund, from which the Board meets the cost of operating and maintaining port facilities, provides for the renewal and replacement of wharves and other port facilities, and meets charges on the capital debt of the ports. All other revenue collections by the Board are paid into the Consolidated

Revenue Fund, from which are met the cost of pilotage and other navigation services at all ports and the cost of providing and maintaining port facilities at ports other than Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay. The revenue and expenditure of the Board's Harbour Services are summarised for the last six years in the next table:—

**Table 9.9. Harbour Services\*: Revenue and Expenditure**

Year ended 30 June	Expenditure from Revenue						Surplus
	Revenue	Working Expenses†	Provision for Renewal of Assets and Debt Redemption		Interest and Exchange on Interest	Total Expenditure from Revenue	
			Provision for Renewals	Sinking Fund Contributions			
\$ thousand							
1969	22,959	12,239	5,800	1,020	3,807	22,866	93
1970	25,000	12,919	6,760	1,081	4,176	24,937	64
1971	30,297	16,009	9,140	1,155	4,224	30,527	(—)229
1972	30,371	17,395 <sup>r</sup>	6,600	1,239	5,082	30,316 <sup>r</sup>	55 <sup>r</sup>
1973	29,201	18,313	5,000	1,295	5,495	30,103	(—)902
1974	40,591	23,306	9,300	1,423	6,129	40,158	433

\* Refers to business undertaking activities of the Maritime Services Board at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle and Botany Bay.

† Includes loan management expenses.

### Sydney Harbour

Sydney Harbour (Port Jackson) has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 5,500 hectares, of which approximately half has a depth of 9 metres or more at low water. The maximum depth in any part is 47 metres at low water, and the mean range of tides is about 1.07 metres. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced in length by reclamations, are irregular, extend over 240 kilometres, and afford facilities for extensive wharfage.

The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about 6 to 8 kilometres from the Harbour entrance (the Heads). Details of the number and length of the berths are shown in the next table:—

**Table 9.10. Port of Sydney: Berths at 30 June 1974**

Class of Berth	Number	Length
Effective Commercial Cargo Berths—		Metres
Container Berths .. .. .	5	1,132
Other .. .. .	65	9,880
Passenger Terminal Berths .. .. .	3	593
Cross Berths and Connecting Lengths .. .. .	...	632
Harbourcraft .. .. .	10	685
Dolphin Berths .. .. .	5	1,020
Other Berths—Oil, Private, etc. .. .. .	44	3,599
Berths out of Commission .. .. .	3	410
Naval Berths .. .. .	20	2,603
Total .. .. .	...	20,554

Special facilities for the storage and handling of staple products such as wool, etc. are provided on the waterside. The bulk wheat terminal at Glebe Island has a storage capacity of 245,000 tonnes, and there is extensive shed accommodation and conveyor equipment for handling bagged wheat. At Balmain, a coal loader with a capacity of 1,016 tonnes per hour has been installed, and three 20-tonne cranes are used for handling steel and bulk cargoes such as gypsum, salt, and sulphur. Nos. 12/14 Berths, Pyrmont, have two 3-tonne cranes, No. 10 Darling Harbour has one 26-tonne crane and No. 11 Woolloomooloo has two 26-tonne cranes with grabs available for the discharge of bulk cargoes. Five container berths with five specialised cranes are available in the port area at White Bay and Glebe Island. Heavy lifts can be handled by the floating crane "Titan", which has a capacity of 151 tonnes, or by the 253-tonne crane at the fitting-out wharf adjoining the Captain Cook Graving Dock.

A modern Port Operations and Communications Centre came into operation in August 1974. The centre, housed in a reinforced concrete tower 87 metres above sea level at Miller's Point, accommodates personnel and equipment involved in the port traffic management control and the Board's general radio communication system.

The next table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared the port of Sydney during the last six years:—

Table 9.11. Port of Sydney: Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year ended 30 June	Entrances		Clearances	
	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)
1969	3,896	16,244	3,859 <sup>r</sup>	16,154
1970	3,820	18,523	3,841	18,661
1971	3,422	16,602	3,427	16,618
1972	3,210	16,649	3,209	16,708
1973	3,081	15,787	3,064	15,696
1974: Overseas Direct .. ..	972	7,371	643	4,430
Interstate and Overseas via States .. ..	1,391	7,501	1,561	9,413
Intrastate .. ..	608	1,705	750	2,696
Total .. ..	2,971	16,577	2,954	16,539

### Botany Bay

Botany Bay, a large inlet almost entirely enclosed by land, is situated about 16 kilometres to the south of Sydney Harbour. At present, petroleum products and bulk chemicals are the only cargoes handled at the port. Tankers utilise the oil refinery mooring facilities on the southern side of the Bay, where there is accommodation for three vessels, and the single point mooring located off the northern shore, which can accommodate vessels up to 80,000 D.W.T.

To serve the requirements of the port complex which is now being developed on the northern shore, the entrance channel to the Bay has been dredged to a depth of 19.2 metres at mean low water to allow vessels of up to 200,000 D.W.T. to utilise future wharfage in the port complex. The northern shore port development will cater, in the main, for vessels carrying bulk and container cargoes.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared Botany Bay during the last six years:—

**Table 9.12. Port of Botany Bay: Shipping Entered and Cleared**

Year ended 30 June	Entrances		Clearances	
	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)
1969	516	3,023	516	3,008
1970	471	2,909	469	2,912
1971	461	2,951	460	2,930
1972	442	2,912	442	2,912
1973	449	3,025	447	3,020
1974: Overseas Direct ..	45	706	47	603
Interstate and Overseas ..	113	1,728	106	1,721
via States .. ..	317	848	319	946
Intrastate .. ..				
Total .. ..	475	3,283	472	3,270

### *Newcastle Harbour*

Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) lies in the course of the Hunter River about 160 kilometres north of Sydney. The area used by shipping is about 230 hectares, excluding the entrance to the harbour and the inner basin, which together cover an area of 65 hectares. The harbour is sufficiently landlocked to render it safe for vessels in all kinds of weather, and breakwaters have been erected to improve the entrance and to prevent the ingress of sand from the ocean beaches. The width at the entrance is 365 metres; the entrance channel, with a depth of 11 metres at low water, is 150 metres wide.

The shipping at Newcastle is concerned primarily with the coal, iron and steel, and other heavy industries located in the district. Facilities are available for the handling of all general cargo and container units. A terminal elevator for the export of bulk wheat has been erected, and 245 metres of wharfage with 4 traversing loading heads have been provided for wheat-loading purposes.

At 30 June 1975, commercial wharfage accommodation was about 4,270 metres, including about 1,420 metres of general cargo berths, 670 metres for coal-loading operations, and 980 metres of privately-owned wharfage. Several dolphin berths are available for tie-up purposes.

The Maritime Services Board is assisted in the administration of Newcastle Harbour by an advisory committee consisting of eight members appointed by the Governor. The chairman of the committee is nominated by the Board and the other members are representative of interests concerned with activities in the port.

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared the port of Newcastle during the last six years are shown in the next table.

Table 9.13. Port of Newcastle: Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year ended 30 June	Entrances		Clearances	
	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)
1969	1,768	7,456	1,762	7,432
1970	1,514	8,005	1,507	7,914
1971	1,359	7,699	1,369	7,770
1972	1,197	7,460	1,199	7,495
1973	963	6,760	964	6,746
1974: Overseas Direct ..	329	4,238	331	3,913
Interstate and Overseas via States .. ..	315	2,399	370	2,727
Intrastate .. ..	500	1,732	421	1,572
Total .. ..	1,144	8,369	1,122	8,211

*Port Kembla*

Port Kembla, which is situated about eighty kilometres south of Sydney, is an artificial harbour protected by breakwaters. The outer harbour has an entrance width of 365 metres and covers an area of 135 hectares; an inner basin, which was opened in 1960, is entered through a channel with a width of 122 metres leading from the outer harbour. Depths range from 15.2 metres at mean low water at the main entrance, and from 4.3 to 12.8 metres at the berths. The length of commercial wharfage is approximately 3,380 metres, of which 1,070 metres are privately-owned. Large ocean-going vessels can be accommodated, but there are no transit sheds on the wharves. The New South Wales Department of Public Works is continuing its development of both the inner and outer harbours, by dredging and by carrying out wharf improvements.

Port Kembla is the port for the southern coalfields and for the industrial area in and about Wollongong. From the port, large quantities of coal, coke, and iron and steel are shipped, and iron ore, pig iron, etc., phosphatic rock, wood pulp, and refined oil usually predominate in the tonnages discharged.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared Port Kembla during the last six years:—

Table 9.14. Port Kembla: Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year ended 30 June	Entrances		Clearances	
	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)
1969	1,081	5,529	1,075	5,517
1970	1,001	5,787	1,003	5,784
1971	874	5,184	872	5,198
1972	932	5,818	926	5,760
1973	923	6,565	922	6,532
1974: Overseas Direct ..	98	1,066	134	1,740
Interstate and Overseas via States .. ..	435	3,498	467	3,716
Intrastate .. ..	312	2,100	247	1,239
Total .. ..	845	6,663	848	6,695

## RATES OF FREIGHT

Freight charges represent an important factor in the cost of marketing New South Wales products in overseas countries. Generally the rates charged by British lines of steamships are determined by organisations of shipowners.

The following table, supplied by the Oversea Shipping Representatives' Association, shows the rates for the carriage of various commodities by sea from New South Wales to the United Kingdom and Europe in 1939 and later years:—

Table 9.15. Rates of Freight, N.S.W. to United Kingdom and Europe  
Australian Currency

At 30 June	Wool, Greasy	Calf Hides	Mutton, Frozen	Butter	Wheat	Flour, Wheaten	Lead
	Cents per kg			\$ per carton	\$ per tonne weight		
1939	2.16	1.15	2.03	0.48	3.98	4.31	3.51
1964	8.62	4.19	8.11	1.41	15.30	18.81	14.35
1965	8.62	4.19	8.11	1.41	16.90	20.40	14.54
1966	9.19	4.45	8.62	1.54	17.21	22.31	15.56
1967	9.55	4.63	9.46	1.68	17.20	23.19	15.55
1968*	9.28	4.50	9.17	1.62	16.68	22.51	15.05
1969	9.39	4.54	9.55	1.62	16.92	22.83	15.83
1970	9.37	4.54	9.50	1.68	16.86	22.76	15.77
1971	9.66	4.96	10.36	1.78	18.38	24.80	18.73
1972	9.90	5.40	12.28	1.81	21.80	28.42	19.18
1973	8.04	5.69	13.03	2.24	20.49	27.73	16.29
1974	9.11	5.69	14.18	2.44	20.45	27.70	14.82

\* In addition a (Suez Canal) surcharge of 6% applied.

Particulars of interstate and Pacific Islands shipping freight rates per tonne of general cargo are given in the next table:—

Table 9.16. Interstate and Islands Shipping Freight Rates for General Cargo

Rates per tonne, Australian Currency

From Sydney to—	At 30 June							
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brisbane .. ..	15.44	18.09	17.07	*	*	*	*	*
Melbourne .. ..	16.46	16.46	16.46	*	15.65	*	*	*
Fremantle .. ..	33.43†	34.44†	35.05†	*	38.66†	42.52†	52.02	53.93
Hobart .. ..	16.61	17.63	†	†	†	†	†	†
Launceston .. ..	18.64	19.66	20.68	*	22.76	24.99	27.05	33.39
Norfolk Island ..	24.39	30.48	30.48	30.48	30.48	37.39	37.39	43.50
Auckland, N.Z. ..	24.17	21.58	23.42	25.76	29.75	35.01	32.83	42.38
Port Moresby, Papua	25.40	25.40	25.40	25.40	29.26	31.90	36.07	44.80
Rabaul, New Guinea	26.42	26.42	26.42	26.42	30.38	33.12	37.29	46.20

\* Rates on a tonne weight or cubic metre basis not available.

† Rates include port charges at each terminal port.

‡ Freight rate per tonne is not applicable as the cargo service to Hobart utilises roll-on roll-off vessels on which freight rates are charged according to the deck space occupied and the height of the load.

## PORT CHARGES

The port charges payable in respect of shipping and ships' cargoes in New South Wales are imposed by the Australian Government in terms of the Lighthouses Act and the (Federal) Navigation Act, and by



the State Government under the Pilotage Act, 1971, the Harbour and Tonnage Rates Act, the Sydney Harbour Trust Act, and the Sydney Harbour Rates Act. In the following brief description, the charges shown were current in September 1975.

Particulars of the port charges collected in recent years by the Maritime Services Board, which administers the State enactments, are given in Table 9.8.

### *Charges levied on Ships*

The principal charges imposed under Commonwealth legislation are light dues and fees for the survey and inspection of ships and their equipment.

The light dues must be paid in respect of ships entering a port in Australia. The basic rate is 31c per ton (net) for a period of three months.

Under the (Commonwealth) Navigation Act, sea-going vessels trading with overseas countries or between Australian States must be surveyed as to seaworthiness, etc., at least once in every twelve months. The fees for a twelve-months' certificate, in respect of steamers, motor ships, and sailing ships with auxiliary engines, range from \$40 where the gross registered tonnage does not exceed 100 tons to \$300 for cargo ships and \$390 for passenger ships if the gross tonnage is between 8,001 and 10,000 tons, and increase for each additional 2,000 tons or part thereof by \$35 for cargo ships and \$84 for passenger ships. The survey fees for dry docking certificates range from \$16 to \$40, but only one quarter of the fee is charged if the ship holds a valid certificate of survey. Special charges are made for the inspection of ships for the carriage of certain cargoes (e.g., grain and coal), and fees are also charged for other surveys and inspections as detailed in the Navigation (Survey) Regulations.

During 1973-74, light dues collected in Australia by the Australian Government amounted to \$12,732,766, and receipts under the Navigation Act to \$144,535.

Certificates of survey in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of the State of New South Wales are issued by the Maritime Services Board. These certify as to the vessel's seaworthiness and suitability for the particular service for which it is designed. The fees payable for surveys in respect of a twelve months' certificate range from \$4 to \$16 where the tonnage does not exceed 600 tons, with \$4 for each additional 300 tons up to a maximum of \$40. Motor boats of under 15 tons (gross) and used for business or commercial purposes are also subject to survey, the fees ranging from \$1 to \$4, according to the length of the vessel.

Pilotage rates are charged by the Maritime Services Board in respect of ships entering or clearing a port in the State where there is a pilotage establishment. Vessels of less than 30 metres in length engaged in the whaling trade, pleasure vessels, vessels of less than 15 metres in length, and vessels in the charge of a master possessing a pilotage certificate (see page 300) are exempt unless a pilot is actually employed. The rate is 3.4c per ton (gross) on arrival and on departure; the maximum charge is \$400, and the minimum is \$50 at Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla, and \$25 at other ports. The rate of 1.7c per ton is charged on ships in ballast or resorting to port for docking, repairs, stress of weather, etc., or for any ship being used for a non-commercial purpose.

The harbour and light rate imposed by the State Government is payable half-yearly. The rate on vessels from 19 to 30 metres in length ranges from \$4 to \$6 while the rate in respect of vessels 31 metres and over is 8c per ton (gross).

The rate for harbour removal (providing the services of a pilot to move a vessel within a port) is 1.7c per ton (gross), with a minimum of \$50 and a maximum of \$200.

Tonnage rates are payable in respect of vessels of 240 tons or more while berthed at most wharves, the charge being 0.6325c per ton (gross) for each period of six hours or part thereof. Vessels under 240 tons are liable for berthing charges at rates which range from 80c to \$3.22 per day. Where wharves are leased to shipping companies in the port of Sydney, charges comprise a rental for the premises and tonnage rates on all vessels berthed.

An annual licence fee of \$33 is charged for occupation of waters by moored vessels exceeding 30 metres in length, which are owned by shipping companies; for vessels less than 30 metres in length, a charge of \$9 or \$12 is made, according to the length of the vessel. A fee ranging from \$9 to \$18 is charged for licences covering occupation of waters by small privately-owned vessels—a reduced rate applies to pensioners. For vessels which are hired out, a fee of \$10 for craft under 4.9 metres and \$20 for vessels over 4.9 metres applies. The fee is \$20 for licences for moorings hired for use by vessels not owned by the licensee. Mooring buoys owned by the Maritime Services Board are available in the Port of Sydney at a charge of \$20 for the first 24 hours and thereafter at a rate of \$5 for each period of six hours or part thereof.

Ferry boats, hulks, and launches plying for hire in the Port of Sydney must obtain a licence for which the charge is \$15 per annum. For lighters, hopper barges, or any other craft supplying services to shipping in Sydney Harbour, the annual licence fee is \$20. In other ports the annual licence fee for ballast lighters is \$2. Mobile cranes, fork lifts, tow motors, or other types of mobile cargo-handling equipment operating on the Maritime Services Board's wharves in the main ports must be licensed, the licence fee being \$10 per annum. Other special licences at varying fees are issued by the Board to cover the operation of machinery on land or properties vested in the Board, the crossing of navigable water by cables or pipelines, and for a variety of other purposes. The charge for water supplied to a vessel by the Maritime Services Board at unleased wharves in Sydney Harbour is 26c per kilolitre if the water is taken through hoses supplied by the Board, and 25c in other cases.

#### *Wharfage and Harbour Rates*

In addition to the foregoing charges levied on vessels and payable by their owners, wharfage or harbour rates payable by the owners of the goods are imposed on the cargoes landed or shipped in the ports—wharfage rates are levied in the Port of Sydney and harbour rates in other proclaimed ports. Goods transhipped are subject to transshipment rates, and not to inward or outward wharfage or harbour rates. Passengers' luggage is exempt. These charges are assessed on the basis of either mass, volume, or capacity (weight, measurement, or liquid) of the cargo, at the option of the Board.

### *Storage Charges*

In order to avoid congestion on the wharves, storage and shed charges, payable by the owner of the goods, are imposed on goods placed on a wharf and not removed within a specified period.

Goods left on a wharf for longer than three working days after final discharge of the vessel and goods placed on a wharf for shipment more than two working days before the date of shipment incur these charges.

Other rates are charged for the use of areas specially provided for storage purposes.

### REGISTRATION OF PLEASURE BOATS

In terms of the N.S.W. Water Traffic Regulations, vessels not exceeding 19.5 metres in length and with a potential speed of 10 knots or more are required to be registered with the Maritime Services Board and to pay a fee of \$10 per annum. There were 54,577 registrations effected during the year ended 30 June 1974. Persons navigating such vessels at speeds of 10 knots or more are required to be licensed, the fee being \$6 for the first year and \$4 per annum thereafter (93,710 licences were issued or renewed in 1973-74).

A licence is also required to promote, organise, or conduct an aquatic race, display, or regatta and the fees range between \$4 and \$20 (373 licences were issued during 1973-74).

### RIVER TRAFFIC

New South Wales has few inland waterways, and although there is some river traffic, its extent is only partly recorded. The coastal rivers, especially in the northern districts, are navigable for some distance by sea-going vessels, and trade is carried further inland by means of small steamers and launches.

The use of the inland rivers for navigation depends mainly on seasonal conditions. Traffic on the Darling is intermittent. At certain times, in seasons when the rainfall is sufficient to maintain a fair volume of water, barges carry wool and other products considerable distances.

Under an agreement between the Australian Government and the New South Wales, Victorian, and South Australian Governments, a comprehensive scheme of control works in the Murray River system was designed to provide for navigation by vessels drawing 1.5 metres of water, except in times of unusual drought. The scheme is administered by the River Murray Commission, which represents the various governments concerned.

### SHIPPING REGISTERS

Shipping in New South Wales is registered in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, of the Imperial Parliament, under sections which apply to the United Kingdom and to all British dominions. The Act prescribes that all British vessels must be registered, except those under

15 tons burden employed in navigation on the coast or rivers of the port of the British possession in which the owners reside. Ships which are subject to registration but have not been registered are not entitled to recognition as British ships and are not normally granted a customs clearance. Although the registration of vessels under 15 tons is not compulsory, many small vessels are registered at the request of the owners, as registration facilitates the transaction of business for the purpose of sale or mortgage. The flag for merchant ships registered in Australia is the Red Ensign usually flown by British merchant vessels, defaced with a white seven-pointed star (indicating the six federated States of Australia and the territories of the Commonwealth) and the five smaller white stars representing the Southern Cross.

In New South Wales, shipping registers are kept at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. Particulars of the shipping on these registers in the last four years are given in the following table:—

**Table 9.17. Shipping on Register: Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla**

Tonnage Class (Net Tons)	Number of Vessels				Net Tonnage			
	At 30 June				At 30 June			
	1971*	1972	1973	1974*	1971*	1972	1973	1974*
Under 50	656	686	721	774	9,807	10,056	10,778	11,688
50 and under 500	80	69	79	76	11,795	9,432	11,544	11,789
500 and under 1,000	11	11	8	8	7,975	8,286	5,842	5,842
1,000 and under 2,000	5	4	3	4	7,290	5,213	4,485	6,447
2,000 and over	16	21	20	21	120,487	159,129	181,119	186,188
<b>Total, All Vessels</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>157,354</b>	<b>192,116</b>	<b>213,768</b>	<b>221,954</b>

\* In these years, no vessels were on the register of shipping at Port Kembla.

Vessels on the registers at 30 June 1974 comprised 15 steamships (aggregating 70,132 net tons), 458 motor ships (aggregating 126,016 net tons), and 410 sailing ships, barges, etc., (aggregating 25,801 net tons). The aggregate crew for all vessels on the registers was 3,383.

During 1973–74, 96 vessels with an aggregate 2,643 net tons were sold.

#### CERTIFICATES OF SEAWORTHINESS

Certificates of survey, certifying as to seaworthiness, etc., are issued by the Maritime Services Board in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of New South Wales, and by the Marine Branch of the Australian Department of Transport in respect of other vessels. The following table shows particulars of the certificates issued by both authorities in the last three years.

Table 9.18. Vessels for which Certificates of Seaworthiness were issued in N.S.W.

Type of Vessel	1971-72			1972-73			1973-74		
	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity
Sea-Going Vessels—									
Sydney—									
Cargo* ..	885	1,657,921	163	704	1,252,009	112	681	1,411,101	40
Passenger† ..	2	13,216	323	2	14,010	356	1	7,004	172
Total ..	887	1,671,137	486	706	1,266,019	468	682	1,418,105	212
Harbour and River Vessels—									
Sydney ..	72	6,735	20,081	90	7,973	23,886	81	6,592	20,823
Other Ports ..	62	1,832	3,385	42	1,272	2,819	37	1,153	2,678
Total† ..	134	8,567	23,466	132	9,245	26,705	118	7,745	23,501
Motor Boats‡	2,851	...	14,255	2,263	...	11,315	2,038	...	10,190

\* Includes trawlers.

† Some harbour vessels are also licensed to undertake cruises outside harbours. At 30 June 1974 there were 65 of these vessels, with a gross tonnage of 3,055 tons and a passenger capacity of 2,177.

‡ Excludes boats used for private purposes only.

Certificates issued by the Marine Branch in 1973-74 included 120 for cargo vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,396,037, and the one sea-going passenger vessel.

### SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING

Facilities for building, fitting, and repairing ships have been provided by governmental and private enterprise at Sydney and Newcastle and at certain other ports in New South Wales.

In Sydney Harbour, there are a number of patent slips and three large graving docks. The Captain Cook Graving Dock (the largest of the three) is capable of accommodating all but the very largest tankers. Two graving docks, the Fitzroy and the Sutherland, situated on Cockatoo Island, are leased by the Australian Government to a private company for a term of 21 years.

At Newcastle, a floating dock is attached to the State Government Dock-yard at Dyke End. There are two slips for government-owned vessels and two slips are privately-owned.

Privately-owned patent slips are available at some minor ports to meet the needs of vessels engaged in the coastal trade.

### *N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking*

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking was established in 1942 to carry out marine and general engineering, including the building and repair of ships, on behalf of the State and Australian Governments and private shipowners. The

State Government Dockyard at Newcastle, which is managed by the Undertaking, was established in 1913. The revenue and expenditure of the Undertaking in the last six years are summarised in the following table:—

**Table 9.19. N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking: Revenue and Expenditure**

Year ended 31 March	Revenue	Expenditure				Surplus or Deficit(—)
		Working Expenses	Interest and Exchange on Interest	Depreciation*	Total	
	\$ thousand					
1969	15,174	13,990	292	298	14,580	594
1970	16,785	15,568	311	325	16,205	580
1971	16,384	16,144	345	342	16,831	(—) 447
1972	20,475	21,704	381	356	22,441	(—) 1,966
1973	25,349	24,475	404	359	25,238	112
1974	23,188	23,500	436	375	24,311	(—) 1,124

\* Includes provision for repayment of capital.

### EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN

Matters relating to the employment of seamen in ships trading with overseas countries or between Australian States are subject to control by the Australian Government in terms of the (Commonwealth) Navigation Act. Provision is made for the regulation of the methods of engagement and discharge, the form of agreement, rating, the ship's complement, discipline, hygiene, and accommodation.

In New South Wales, the principal mercantile marine offices where such matters are administered are situated in Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The next table shows the number of transactions at the offices in the last six years:—

**Table 9.20. Transactions at Mercantile Marine Offices, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30 June	Engagements Registered			Discharges Registered			Licences to Ship		
	Sydney	New- castle	Port Kembla	Sydney	New- castle	Port Kembla	Sydney	New- castle	Port Kembla
1969	8,199	4,420	4,227	8,932	4,266	4,179	154	135	128
1970	8,982	4,026	4,504	9,338	4,002	4,460	161	133	122
1971	9,062	4,223	4,382	9,442	4,187	4,293	166	169	148
1972	9,282	3,927	3,944	9,475	4,013	3,899	122	83	124
1973	8,184	3,292	4,614	8,299	3,280	4,576	82	105	123
1974	7,212	3,841	4,591	7,151	3,859	4,367	78	70	112

The rates of wages for crews which work on vessels engaged in the interstate and coastal trade of Australia have been fixed by awards and agreements under the (Commonwealth) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

### Compensation to Seamen

Under the (Commonwealth) Seaman's Compensation Act, compensation to seamen is provided for injuries sustained and disease contracted in the course of their employment. The Act applies to seamen employed on ships

registered in Australia, to those on ships not registered in Australia but employed under articles of agreement entered into in Australia, and to seamen engaged in Australia and employed on ships on a delivery voyage to or from Australia.

Seamen employed on New South Wales ships (i.e. ships registered in New South Wales, or owned or chartered by the Government or by a person or body corporate whose place of business is in the State) may claim compensation under the Workers' Compensation Act of New South Wales, if they agree not to proceed under the Federal law, provided such ships are engaged solely in the intrastate trade of New South Wales.

#### SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA

The navigation laws contain stringent provisions designed to prevent unseaworthy ships from proceeding to sea, and to ensure that all vessels are manned by competent crews, that life-saving appliances are carried, and that special arrangements are made to safeguard dangerous cargoes. Regulations have been framed for the prevention of collisions, and there are rules regarding the lights and signals to be used.

There are approximately 20 lighthouses (controlled by the Australian Government) along the 960 kilometres of coastline. In addition, the Maritime Services Board provides lighted beacons, leading lights, and other guides in the principal ports.

Pilotage is a State service under the provisions of the Pilotage Act, 1971. A pilot must be engaged for every vessel entering or leaving any of the pilotage ports of New South Wales (situated at Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, Port Kembla, Richmond River, Clarence River, and Twofold Bay) unless the master holds a pilotage exemption certificate. Such certificates may be granted to British subjects only, for use in respect of British ships registered in Australia or New Zealand and employed in trade between ports within Australia or between Australia and New Zealand.

Wrecks and shipping casualties which occur to British merchant shipping on or near the coast of New South Wales are investigated by Courts of Marine Inquiry (see also the chapter "Law, Order, and Public Safety").

## Chapter 10

# RAILWAYS

The total length of railways open for traffic in New South Wales, at 30 June 1975, was 10,207 kilometres, and comprised 9,756 kilometres owned by the New South Wales Government, a line of 3 kilometres from Liverpool to Holsworthy, one of 6 kilometres from St Mary's to Ropes Creek, and one of 47 kilometres from Broken Hill to Cockburn (South Australia) owned by the Australian Government, 328 kilometres of border railways in the Riverina district connecting with Victorian railways and owned by the Victorian Government, and 68 kilometres of private railways available for general traffic.

### STATE RAILWAYS

#### PUBLIC TRANSPORT COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Public Transport Commission of New South Wales was established in October 1972, when it assumed responsibility for the management and operation of the New South Wales Government railway and omnibus services which were previously the responsibility of the Commissioner for Railways and the Commissioner for Government Transport. In December 1974 the Commission also became responsible for the operation of the ferry services formerly operated by the Port Jackson and Manly Steamship Co. Ltd. and Sydney Harbour Ferries Pty. Ltd.

The Commission consists of three full-time Commissioners, one of whom is designated Chief Commissioner, and two part-time Commissioners and is subject to the control of the Minister for Transport and Highways. The term of office of the full-time Commissioners must not exceed seven years, and retirement is compulsory on reaching the age of 65 years; the term of the part-time Commissioners, whose appointments are on the nomination of the Minister for Transport and Highways, must not exceed three years and is not subject to the age 65 years provision.

#### FINANCES OF STATE RAILWAYS

The statistics of State railways shown in this chapter refer to the lines vested in the Public Transport Commission.

The receipts from the railway services are paid into the Government Railways Fund, and expenditure from the Fund for operation of the services is subject to Parliamentary appropriation. Loan funds for construction, improvements, etc. are provided by Parliament from the General Loan Account of the State. Details of the capital cost and revenue and expenditure of State railways are shown on pages 303 and 305.

Particulars regarding the finances of the railways in relation to the finances of the State are published in the chapter "Public Finance".

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in January 1976.



## LENGTH AND CAPITAL COST OF STATE RAILWAYS

The first railway line, 22.5 kilometres in length, was opened for traffic between Sydney and Parramatta on 26 September 1855. The subsequent growth of the State railway system is illustrated by the following table:—

Table 10.1. State Railways: Lines Open and Capital Cost

Period*	Route Kilometres Opened during Period	Route Kilometres Open at end of Period	Net Capital Expenditure at end of Period†	Period*	Route Kilometres Opened during Period	Route Kilometres Open at end of Period	Net Capital Expenditure at end of Period†
	km	km	\$ thous.		km	km	\$ thous.
1855-1864	230	230	5,264	1963	(—) 13	9,743	629,101
1865-1874	418	648	13,689	1964	...	9,743	638,948
1875-1884	1,955	2,603	40,160	1965	...	9,743	651,156
1885-1894	1,421	4,024	71,711	1966	...	9,743	671,014
1895-1904	1,255	5,279	84,577	1967	...	9,743	689,656
1905-1914	1,104	6,383	122,530	1968	... 12	9,755	701,331
1915-1924	2,504	8,887	186,710	1969	...	9,755	723,397
1925-1934	1,031	9,918	281,867	1970	...	9,755	751,010
1935-1944	(—) 60	9,858	304,289	1971	...	9,755	772,395
1945-1954	(—) 43	9,815	447,603	1972	...	9,755	799,941
1955-1964	(—) 74	9,743	638,948	1973	...	9,755	827,627
1965-1974	12	9,755	854,139	1974	...	9,755	854,139

\* Calendar years to end of 1887, later years ended 30 June.

† Comprises expenditure on construction, rolling stock, and other equipment.

The route kilometres of railway tracks declined slightly after 1935. Since then, rail transport facilities have been extended by the laying of additional tracks on existing routes and by electrification and other improvements to provide speedier transport.

The next table shows the route kilometres of railway tracks, dissected according to whether single or multiple tracks and whether electrified, together with details of track kilometres, in 1939 and later years:—

Table 10.2. State Railways: Route and Track Kilometres

At 30 June	Route Kilometres						Sidings, Cross- Overs	Track Kilometres *
	Single Track	2-line Track	3 or more line Track	Electrified	Other	Total		
	KILOMETRES							
1939	8,761	993	84	156	9,682	9,838	2,034	13,141
1945	8,730	1,046	84	178	9,682	9,860	2,285	13,456
1950	8,689	1,056	92	178	9,659	9,837	2,320	13,500
1955	8,616	1,109	93	188	9,630	9,818	2,380	13,612
1960	8,624	1,107	97	375	9,453	9,828	2,433	13,685
1965	8,539	1,107	97	377	9,366	9,743	2,520	13,688
1970	8,549	1,109	97	434	9,321	9,755	2,571	13,751
1973	8,547	1,111	97	435	9,320	9,755	2,597	13,781
1974	8,547	1,111	97	435	9,320	9,755	2,597	13,781
1975	8,546	1,112	96	446	9,310	9,756	2,606	13,791

\* Comprises sidings and crossovers and single line equivalent of all route kilometres. Includes electrified track (1,249 kilometres in 1975).

*Electric Railways*

The city electric railway forms a two-track loop railway around the city, running for the most part underground, along the eastern side of the city to Circular Quay and returning along the western side to the Central Station. The eastern section of the city railway was completed as far as St. James Station, about a kilometre from Central Station, in 1926, and the western section was opened for traffic between Central and Wynyard Stations—approximately 2.4 kilometres—in 1932. Suburban services along the main western, southern, and northern lines were connected with the North Sydney line by the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in 1932. The connecting link between St. James and Wynyard, including a station at Circular Quay, was completed and opened for traffic in 1956.

The suburban railways are for the most part operated by electricity. Suburban lines are electrified as far as Cowan on the northern line, Penrith on the western line, Campbelltown on the southern line, and Cronulla and the Royal National Park on the Illawarra line.

The construction of a new double-track electric railway (with thirteen stations), running mainly underground, from Chalmers Street (at Central Station) to Kingsford via Town Hall, Martin Place, King's Cross, Rushcutter's Bay, Edgecliff, Woollahra, Bondi Junction, Charing Cross, Frenchman's Road, Randwick, and the University of New South Wales, was authorised by the City and Suburban Electric Railways (Amendment) Act, 1967. The railway will be integrated eventually with the existing metropolitan network by a double track line from Central Station through a new underground station at Redfern, to the Illawarra line at Erskineville. The length of track (including the connecting link to Erskineville) will be about 31 kilometres, and the estimated cost of construction and rolling stock is \$186,400,000; expenditure to 30 June 1975 amounted to \$84,150,000. Completion of the project as far as Edgecliff is scheduled for 1978 and as far as Bondi Junction twelve months later; no firm date has been fixed for the proposed extension to Kingsford.

In 1949, the Government approved of a plan for the electrification of country lines between Sydney and Lithgow, Newcastle, Port Kembla, and Goulburn. Work on the western line (to Lithgow) was completed in 1957, and to Gosford on the northern line in 1960.

*Capital Cost of State Railways*

Net capital expenditure on State railways to 30 June 1974 amounted to \$854,139,000 and comprised construction of lines open for traffic (including land, buildings, and signalling and electrical equipment), \$428,139,000; rolling stock, \$341,256,000; workshops, \$15,974,000; plant and machinery, \$32,614,000; electrical transmission lines and sub-stations, \$19,306,000; and other items, \$16,850,000. The average net capital expenditure per route kilometre open for traffic at 30 June 1974 (excluding the Wynyard to Waverton line, the capital expenditure for which is included in the capital debt for the Sydney Harbour Bridge) was \$87,617.

## OPERATIONS OF STATE RAILWAYS

Particulars of the traffic carried and of the railway finances in 1938-39 and the last eleven years are summarised in the following table. The total revenues shown include contributions by the State Government towards (a) losses on developmental country lines, (b) the cost of railway employees' superannuation, (c) losses due to competition from road transport services, and (in 1966-67) (d) the cost of deferring an increase in wheat freight rates. The expenditures shown in the table include charges in respect of interest, sinking fund, etc., on the loan indebtedness of the railways.

Table 10.3. State Railways: Summary of Traffic and Finances

Year ended 30 June	Traffic		Total Revenue	Total Expenditure from Revenue	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	
	Passenger Journeys	Goods and Livestock Carried				
	Thousands	Thousand tonnes	\$ thousand	\$ thousand		\$ thousand
1939	186,720	15,665	39,893	42,236	(—)	2,343
1965	261,681	28,448	216,458	216,282	(+)	176
1966	257,568	27,601	198,536	210,787	(—)	12,251
1967	255,284	29,872	217,635	217,444	(+)	191
1968	253,313	31,351	228,166	228,157	(+)	10
1969	248,469	32,497	231,760	239,744	(—)	7,984
1970	251,578	34,095	250,488	253,297	(—)	2,809
1971	254,786	33,860	255,099	281,578	(—)	26,478
1972	230,668	32,393	269,968	302,576	(—)	32,608
1973	201,200*	31,094	258,732	338,426	(—)	79,634
1974	199,077	32,702	267,351	393,085	(—)	125,734
1975	195,947	33,504	296,059	462,998	(—)	166,939

\* Figures for 1972-73 and later years are not comparable with those shown for earlier years.

Since the war, the railway services have been affected seriously by the growth of motor vehicle ownership and competition from road and air transport services. Goods traffic increased steadily in the 1960's, reflecting abundant wheat harvests (except in the drought year 1965-66) and a marked increase in the quantity of coal carried. Although fares and freight rates were raised on several occasions between July 1964 and June 1975, the revenue gains were usually insufficient to meet increasing wage costs and other charges, and substantial deficiencies were incurred in several of these years. Small surpluses were recorded in three of the last eleven years.

Railway finances bear part of the cost of concessions made for the direct benefit of primary and secondary industries. These include rebates from ordinary charges for the transport of livestock and fodder, and concessions in respect of the carriage of raw materials and the products of certain manufacturing industries which are assisted for national reasons. In 1974-75, the value of concessions borne by the railways in the carriage of livestock and goods amounted to \$2,053,000 (including \$1,728,000 for the carriage of wheat and flour and \$65,000 for the carriage of wool), while further concessions amounting to \$6,329,000 (including \$4,971,000 for the carriage of wheat) were borne by State revenues.

The following comparison for the last five years shows that the carriage of goods is the major source of railway earnings. It contributed 71 per cent of the total earnings in 1974-75, compared with 26 per cent from coaching, which largely comprises passenger traffic.

Table 10.4. State Railways: Revenue

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$ thousand				
Earnings—					
Coaching .. .. .	60,455	75,369	75,767	75,861	78,166
Goods .. .. .	171,175	169,605	157,181	165,837	190,312
Livestock .. .. .	2,590	2,333	3,348	1,866	2,135
Trading and Catering Services .. .. .	10,729	10,321	10,652	11,419	12,787
Rents .. .. .	3,067	3,593	4,746	5,319	6,203
Other .. .. .	1,883	2,048	1,576	1,087	1,270
Total Earnings .. .. .	249,899	263,268	253,270	261,391	290,873
Government Contribution towards—					
Losses on Developmental Lines* .. .. .	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Superannuation* .. .. .	1,600	2,100	3,122	3,060	3,086
Losses due to Competition from Road Transport Services† .. .. .	2,000	3,000	800	1,300	500
Total Revenue .. .. .	255,099	269,968	258,792	267,351	296,059

\* Contribution from Consolidated Revenue Fund.

† Contribution from State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund—see page 336.

In each of the last three years, working expenses have exceeded total revenue (including Government contributions), reversing a situation which had existed for many years. However, the previous excesses of revenue over working expenses had been insufficient, or barely sufficient, to cover interest and other charges.

Table 10.5. State Railways: Expenditure from Revenue

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$ thousand				
Working Expenses .. .. .	235,400	255,544	290,191	339,415	405,258
Provisions for Renewal of Assets and Debt Redemption .. .. .	8,200	8,930	9,132	11,782	11,500
Provision for Renewals .. .. .	7,048	7,258	7,463	7,840	8,125
Sinking Fund Contribution* .. .. .	30,929	30,843	31,640	34,048	38,115
Interest and Exchange on Interest† .. .. .					
Total Expenditure from Revenue .. .. .	281,578	302,576	338,426	393,085	462,998

\* Includes repayment of special Commonwealth advances (\$96,000 in 1974-75).

† Includes interest on special Commonwealth advances (\$181,000 in 1974-75).

Particulars of the gross tonne-kilometres performed by the State Railways are given in the next table.

Steam locomotives have been progressively replaced by diesel-electric and electric locomotives and electric trains, and by 1974-75 less than 1 per cent of the gross tonne-kilometres were performed by steam locomotives.

Table 10.6. State Railways: Gross Tonne-kilometres\*

Year ended 30 June	Passenger Traffic				Goods Traffic			Total†‡
	Electric Train	Steam Loco- motive	Diesel- electric Loco- motive	Other†	Electric Loco- motive	Steam Loco- motive	Diesel- electric Loco- motive‡	
Million gross tonnes-kilometres* run								
1965	4,728	834	3,664		1,749	5,013	12,727	28,800
1966	4,738	659	2,722	1,007	1,442	3,536	12,697	26,974
1967	4,738	469	2,873	1,037	1,527	2,557	14,319	27,700
1968	4,691	250	3,049	1,038	1,653	1,763	16,365	29,035
1969	4,429	167	2,945	1,015	1,790	1,581	16,711	28,918
1970	4,506	80	3,123	1,041	1,872	960	18,767	30,689
1971	4,903	20	3,363	713	1,978	463	19,429	31,144
1972	4,926	3	3,113	728	1,862	325	18,585	29,780
1973	4,823	8	2,986	719	1,525	130	18,315	29,043
1974	4,942	4	3,015	679	1,547	...	18,682	29,098
1975	4,689	1	2,621	944	1,813	...	19,010	29,273

\* Trailing gross tonne-kilometres (i.e., excluding weight of engine and tender).

† Comprises Power Car and Electric Locomotive.

‡ Includes Diesel-hydraulic Locomotive.

‡ Includes Departmental Running (194 million gross tonnes-kilometres in 1974-75).

The next table shows the number of truckloads of the main types of goods carried in each of the last six years:—

Table 10.7. State Railways: Truckloads Classified by Goods Carried

Particulars	Number of Truckloads					
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73*	1973-74	1974-75
Goods—						
Coal .. ..	420,556	406,911	398,217	625,706*	605,395	689,909
Coke .. ..	15,818	16,214	9,082	9,626	8,443	9,252
Ores and Concentrates .. ..	103,970	107,804	104,074	122,082	121,271	116,060
Wheat .. ..	154,422	155,301	142,769	70,391	101,537	139,883
Flour .. ..	14,410	13,742	11,495	10,479	10,378	10,067
Wool .. ..	37,880	34,118	32,934	26,155	22,943	19,014
Timber .. ..	31,885	27,815	22,300	17,693	13,749	12,480
Steel .. ..	174,623	162,712	149,154	146,180*	152,750	111,136
Perishables .. ..	82,614	78,599	77,656	83,132*	78,363	74,378
Fodder .. ..	12,165	13,245	8,268	7,398	5,631	5,370
Metal, Sand, Gravel .. ..	32,826	34,180	38,939	43,152	41,568	28,013
Cement .. ..	51,407	51,338	50,306	54,985*	45,701	36,977
Other Goods .. ..	430,332	442,942	445,277	497,899*	545,577	510,158
Interstate traffic (from other States) .. ..	124,771	127,296	128,163	157,700	148,593	156,411
Total, Goods .. ..	1,687,679	1,672,217	1,618,634	1,872,578	1,901,899	1,919,108
Livestock .. ..	50,692	38,607	34,480	47,062	28,040	28,493

\* Privately-owned wagons hauled by Commission-owned locomotives are included in these figures in 1972-73 and later years. Figures for 1971-72 including privately-owned wagons are: coal, 679,905 truck loads; steel, 152,724; perishables, 81,676; cement, 50,894; and other goods, 495,466.

In order to meet competition from road hauliers, the railways have introduced "bulk-loading" arrangements and are using faster electric and diesel-electric locomotives on freight services.

Particulars of the coal, oil, and electricity used by the State railways during the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 10.8. State Railways: Coal, Oil, and Electricity Used

Year ended 30 June	Coal			Oil				Electricity
	Locomotive Fuel	Other Purposes	Total Used	Diesel Oil for Locomotives and Rail Cars	Fuel Oil for Locomotives with Oil Furnaces	Lubrication	Other Purposes *	
Thousand tonnes			\$ thousand				Million kWh	
1970	155	7	162	2,908	26	564	347	421
1971	91	6	97	3,049	10	492	408	435
1972	56	6	62	3,371	...	427	430	439
1973	21	6	27	3,355	...	414	460	433
1974	...	5	5	3,459	...	435	449	429
1975	...	4	4	5,769	...	477	420	447

\* Includes oil for furnaces in workshops.

The next table shows the number employed in the State railways, and the salaries and wages paid to them. The figures exclude the persons employed on the construction of new lines.

Table 10.9. State Railways: Employees and Salaries, Wages, etc.

Year ended 30 June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries, Wages, Allowances etc. Paid	Year ended 30 June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries, Wages, Allowances etc. Paid	Year ended 30 June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries, Wages, Allowances etc. Paid
		\$ thous.			\$ thous.			\$ thous.
1939	41,474	22,200	1968	45,251	140,421	1972	43,411	195,983
1965	46,638	125,017	1969	44,778	150,657	1973	42,983	220,103
1966	46,156	125,783	1970	43,845	163,075	1974	41,290	273,828
1967	45,489	132,595	1971	43,505	182,439	1975	40,050	330,494

Accidents which occur in the working of the State railways, or on railway premises, to persons other than railway employees are all recorded for statistical purposes, however slight the injuries may be. The accidents which occur to railway employees are recorded only if they cause the employee to be absent from his ordinary work for any period following the day on which the accident occurred.

Particulars of accidents and compensation paid in recent years are shown in the following table. The compensation paid, which excludes payments to employees, is mainly in respect of goods and luggage stolen in transit.

Table 10.10. State Railways: Accident Casualties and Compensation Paid

Year ended 30 June	Persons Killed			Persons Injured			Compensation Paid		
	Em- ployees	Others	Total	Em- ployees	Others	Total	Persons*	Goods†	Total
1970	21	29	50	5,820	625	6,445	\$ thous. 193.7	\$ thous. 411.9	\$ thous. 605.7
1971	33	50	83	6,948	519	7,467	123.6	411.1	534.8
1972	35	23	58	5,268	911	6,179	306.1	390.3	696.4
1973	13	58	71	6,394	707	7,101	297.8	280.6	578.4
1974	19	29	48	6,432	609	7,041	149.1	356.5	505.5
1975	13	70	83	6,370	712	7,082	127.3	467.8	595.1

\* Excludes compensation paid to employees.

† Compensation is mainly for goods stolen in transit.

## STATE RAILWAYS: ROLLING STOCK

Particulars of the rolling stock of the State railways in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 10.11. State Railways: Rolling Stock\*

Classification	At 30 June					
	1973		1974		1975	
	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity
		Tractive Power thous. N†		Tractive Power thous. N†		Tractive Power thous. N†
<b>Locomotives—</b>						
Steam .. .. .	38	5,307	34	4,728	...	...
Diesel-electric: Mainliners .. ..	221	51,284	227	49,290	218	47,662
Branchliners .. .. .	203	27,588	203	30,933	206	31,390
Diesel Shunters .. .. .	61	5,947	83	7,214	81	7,057
Diesel Power Vans .. .. .	4	249	4	249	4	249
Electric .. .. .	41	9,110	41	9,110	40	8,896
<b>Coaching Stock*</b>		Pass- engers		Pass- engers		Pass- engers
Hauled by Loco—						
Southern Aurora†—						
Sleeping Carriages .. .. .	26	516	26	516	26	516
Other Coaching Stock .. .. .	15	...	15	...	15	...
Other—						
Sleeping Carriages .. .. .	76	1,494	76	1,494	76	1,494
Sitting Carriages .. .. .	817	39,881	766	37,329	663	27,954
Other Coaching Stock .. .. .	240	...	240	...	223	...
Rail Motor Services .. .. .	106	4,720	106	4,720	106	4,720
Multiple Unit Trains (Diesel) ..	36	1,245	36	1,245	36	1,245
Diesel Train .. .. .	13	414	13	414	13	414
Budd Sets .. .. .	5	314	5	314	5	314
Suburban Electric—						
Single Deck Carriages .. .. .	906	63,618	888	62,382	857	60,245
Double Deck Carriages .. .. .	175	22,000	210	26,208	247	30,558
Parcel Vans .. .. .	9	...	9	...	8	...
Inter-urban Electric—						
Single Deck Carriages .. .. .	80	4,640	80	4,640	80	4,640
Double Deck Carriages .. .. .	16	1,520	16	1,520	16	1,520
Rail/Road Bus .. .. .	1	16	...	...	...	...
Diesel Rail Car .. .. .	10	510	10	510	8	402
<b>Goods Stock—</b>		Tonnes		Tonnes		Tonnes
Open Wagons .. .. .	9,300	208,599	8,976	207,862	8,670	201,478
Flat Wagons .. .. .	844	34,801	990	41,470	1,335	59,899
Bolster Wagons .. .. .	232	9,663	220	9,226	220	9,226
Wheat Wagons .. .. .	1,320	50,717	1,309	50,003	1,303	48,891
Livestock Wagons .. .. .	929	10,138	913	9,878	864	9,622
Coal Wagons .. .. .	2,440	82,503	2,021	78,529	1,985	79,180
Louvred Vans .. .. .	1,227	46,058	1,183	45,245	1,184	46,988
Refrigerator Vans .. .. .	312	9,488	324	10,200	524	10,200
Brake Vans .. .. .	698	...	696	...	680	...
Other .. .. .	1,023	33,107	1,066	37,006	1,041	36,442
<b>Service Stock</b> .. .. .	2,071	...	1,970	...	1,961	...

\* Excludes carriages of the Indian Pacific Trans-Continental Service (34 at June 1975) operated jointly by the Australian, New South Wales, South Australian, and Western Australian Government Railways.

† "Southern Aurora" coaching stock is owned jointly by New South Wales and Victorian Government Railways.

‡ Newton.

## STATE RAILWAYS: FARES AND FREIGHT RATES

The density of passenger traffic is greatest in the suburban areas (which, for railway purposes, comprise the areas within 55 kilometres of Sydney (Central Station) and Newcastle) and the outer metropolitan area (which is that area beyond the Sydney suburban area but within the area bounded by Moss Vale, Wyee, Lithgow, and Kiama).

Railway fares have been increased on several occasions since 1960, as illustrated by the following table:—

**Table 10.12. State Railways: Passenger Fares for Single Tickets**

Class of Ticket and Distance	Month of Change							
	1960, March	1962, November	1966, October	1968, October	1971, July	1974, September	1975, June	1976, January
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>DISTANCE WHOLLY WITHIN SUBURBAN AREAS</b>								
10 kilometres	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.29	0.40	0.40	0.45
20 kilometres	0.25	0.27	0.30	0.34	0.51	0.60	0.60	0.65
30 kilometres	0.36	0.38	0.43	0.48	0.72	0.80	0.80	0.85
50 kilometres	0.54	0.57	0.63	0.69	1.04	1.10	1.20	1.25
<b>DISTANCE NOT WHOLLY WITHIN SUBURBAN AREAS</b>								
First Class—								
100 kilometres	2.04	2.10	2.24	2.37	3.56	3.30	3.60	3.75
200 kilometres	4.26	4.26	4.59	4.83	7.25	6.75	7.50	7.90
300 kilometres	6.42	6.56	6.86	7.13	10.70	10.50	11.25	11.80
400 kilometres	8.17	8.32	8.62	8.92	13.38	13.50	15.00	15.75
500 kilometres	9.83	9.98	10.28	10.58	15.87	15.75	17.25	18.00
Second Class—								
100 kilometres	1.44	1.48	1.57	1.66	2.49	2.20	2.40	2.50
200 kilometres	2.98	3.04	3.19	3.35	5.03	4.50	5.00	5.25
300 kilometres	4.43	4.52	4.72	4.90	7.35	7.00	7.50	7.85
400 kilometres	5.63	5.73	5.93	6.13	9.20	9.00	10.00	10.50
500 kilometres	6.82	6.92	7.12	7.32	10.98	10.50	11.50	12.00

Since June 1975 an ordinary return ticket is double the cost of a single ticket. Prior to June 1975, an ordinary return ticket for travel wholly within the suburban areas was double the cost of a single ticket, but for journeys beyond the suburban areas these tickets were based on the single fare plus three-quarters (one-half before July 1971).

Periodical tickets, permitting unlimited travel between the stations shown on the tickets, are available for periods of a week or a quarter. Weekly periodical tickets are for economy travel only within the Sydney suburban and/or outer metropolitan areas or the Newcastle suburban area. Quarterly periodical tickets are available for either first class or economy travel in all parts of the State. Concessions are made to students and children under 15 years of age.

Other special tickets, allowing travel on most of the Commission's services within a particular area and for a particular period, are also available (e.g., Minifare, Awayday, and Day Rover tickets and Nuraill passes).



Freight rates for merchandise and livestock are fixed so that, in general, the lowest scale of freight is charged on commodities which have a low value or which are used to assist production. The charge per tonne-kilometre decreases as the distance hauled increases. The highest class freight includes expensive, bulky, or fragile articles (such as boots, drapery, drugs, groceries, furniture, liquors, glassware, cutlery, ironmongery, confectionery, and carpets); the lowest class applies to fertilisers and manure. In recent years, special bulkloading rates have been introduced for many places in the State.

From 1 May 1971, a maximum freight rate of \$21.00 per tonne is paid by the consignor for the carriage of wool. Any excess charge is met by the New South Wales Treasury.

The trend in the rates for various classes of freight carried for 200 kilometres and 800 kilometres is shown below:—

**Table 10.13. State Railways: Freight Charges**

Month of Change	Ordinary Goods		Agricultural Produce (per tonne)	Butter (per tonne)	Frozen Beef and Mutton (per tonne)	Wool (per tonne) *	Livestock (per four-wheeled truck)
	Highest Class Freight (per tonne)	Lowest Class Freight (per tonne)					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
200 kilometres							
1955: August	17.42	2.95	5.22	5.51	6.30	15.85	36.50
1956: July	17.42	3.25	5.22	6.02	6.89	15.85	40.20
1960: March	17.42	3.44	5.57	6.42	7.33	15.85	40.20
1962: November	17.91	3.94	6.05	6.85	7.82	15.85	42.20
1966: October	18.50	4.53	6.64	7.36	8.41	16.40	44.60
1969: July	19.09	5.12	7.23	7.88	9.01	16.40	44.60
1971: July	21.96	5.89	7.23	9.06	10.35	18.34	44.60
1973: February	21.96	5.89	7.23	9.06	10.35	18.34	44.60
1974: September	21.96	6.48	7.95	9.97	11.39	18.34	49.06
1975: May	22.82	6.80	8.24	10.86	12.41	18.34	50.94
1975: October	26.24	7.82	9.48	12.49	14.27	18.34	58.58
800 kilometres							
1955: August	38.38	5.02	10.24	11.10	12.70	32.38	86.30
1956: July	38.38	5.51	10.24	12.22	13.98	32.38	94.90
1960: March	38.38	5.86	10.88	12.96	14.81	32.38	94.90
1962: November	38.88	6.35	11.37	13.45	15.30	27.56	96.90
1966: October	39.47	6.94	11.96	13.91	15.89	28.11	99.30
1969: July	40.12	7.59	12.61	14.48	16.54	28.11	99.30
1971: July	46.13	8.73	12.61	16.64	19.02	31.43	99.30
1973: February	46.13	8.73	12.61	16.64	19.02	31.43	98.90
1974: September	46.13	9.60	13.87	18.31	20.92	31.43	108.79
1975: May	48.32	10.08	14.56	20.13	23.01	31.43	113.88
1975: October	55.57	11.59	16.74	23.15	26.46	31.43	130.96

\*See text preceding table.

# VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The Victorian Government has acquired railway interest in the Riverina district of New South Wales, by the purchase from a private company of a line between Deniliquin and Moama, and through an agreement with the New South Wales Government for the construction and maintenance of five border railways. The agreement provides for railways of 1,600 mm gauge, but the works within New South Wales are constructed suitable for conversion to the standard gauge of 1,435 mm.

Two of the lines authorised under the agreement are open for traffic and the length of these, together with the Deniliquin-Moama line, is 328 kilometres. The lines connect with the Victorian railways, and are operated by the Victorian Railway Commissioners.

Particulars of the capital cost and the operations of the three lines open for traffic are given in the following table. The number of train kilometres run in 1973-74 was 166,340, and there were 60 employees in June 1974.

**Table 10.14. Victorian Government Railways in New South Wales:  
Capital Cost and Operations**

Year ended 30 June	Capital Cost at end of Year	Revenue	Expenditure			Passengers Carried	Goods Carried
			Working Expenses*	Interest	Total		
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.		Tonnes
1969	3,137.8	505.9	501.1	118.3	619.4	4,233	222,605
1970	3,174.3	479.6	545.2	119.8	665.0	4,319	173,532
1971	3,224.2	546.4	652.7	124.5	777.2	3,266	296,259
1972	3,878.0	476.7	763.2	134.1	897.4	5,552	243,312
1973	3,797.0	407.1	677.6	127.0	804.6	3,762	219,716
1974	4,644.1	454.8	788.6	175.8	964.5	4,360	204,265

\* Includes current depreciation.

## PRIVATE RAILWAY LINES

The established policy in New South Wales has been to keep the railways under State control, and with the exception of short lines connecting coal and other mines with the main railways, there are only 68 kilometres of private lines open for general traffic.

A short line, privately-owned but operated by the Public Transport Commission, connects the Warwick Farm Racecourse with the Government railway at Liverpool. The Seaham Coal Company's line connects the West Wallsend and Seaham Collieries with Cockle Creek. The South Maitland system serves the mining districts of East Greta and Cessnock, and another line runs between the collieries in Hexham and Minmi. The New Redhead line connects Belmont and Adamstown. Particulars of these railways were published in the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book.

In January 1970, the line between Broken Hill and Cockburn on the South Australian border (a distance of 47 kilometres) operated by the Silverton Tramway was replaced by a standard gauge line operated by the South Australian Government. The private line, which was opened in 1888, had been used mainly to transport lead and zinc ores from Broken Hill (on their way to Port Pirie) and mining equipment and supplies to Broken Hill.

## RAILWAY GAUGES OF AUSTRALIA

Particulars of the gauges of the Government-owned railways in each State, as at 30 June 1974, are shown in the following table. The figures relate to lines open for traffic, classified according to the States in which they are located. Particulars of private lines are not available.

**Table 10.15. Government Railway Lines and Gauges in Australia, 30 June 1974**

State	Route Kilometres of each Gauge Open to Traffic					Total Route Kilometres Open
	610 mm	762 mm	1,067 mm	1,435 mm	1,600 mm	
New South Wales .. ..	...	...	...	9,802	328*	10,130
Victoria .. ..	...	14	...	325†	5,990	6,329
Queensland .. ..	48	...	9,313	111‡	...	9,472
South Australia .. ..	...	...	1,552	1,826	2,527	5,905
Western Australia .. ..	...	...	5,387	1,535	...	6,922
Tasmania .. ..	...	...	851	...	...	851
Northern Territory .. ..	...	...	789	...	...	789
Australian Capital Territory .. ..	...	...	...	8	...	8
<b>Total, Australia .. ..</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17,892</b>	<b>13,607</b>	<b>8,845</b>	<b>40,406</b>

\* Victorian Border Railways.

† Victorian section of Sydney-Melbourne standard gauge line.

‡ Queensland section of Sydney-Brisbane standard gauge line.

Lines owned by the Australian Government in 1974 totalled 3,603 kilometres, and included 1,380 kilometres of 1,067 millimetre gauge (591 kilometres in South Australia and 789 kilometres in the Northern Territory) and 2,223 kilometres of 1,435 millimetre gauge (1,477 kilometres in South Australia, 730 kilometres in Western Australia, 8 kilometres in the Australian Capital Territory, and 8 kilometres in New South Wales). The 8 kilometres in the Australian Capital Territory (linking Canberra and Queanbeyan) and the 8 kilometres in New South Wales are operated by the New South Wales State railways.

The distances by rail between Sydney and the other capital cities are as follows—Canberra, 327 kilometres; Brisbane *via* North Coast line, 987 kilometres; Brisbane *via* Wallangarra, 1,151 kilometres; Melbourne, 959 kilometres; Adelaide *via* Melbourne, 1,736 kilometres; Perth *via* Broken Hill, 3,961 kilometres; and Perth *via* Melbourne, 4,367 kilometres.

## STANDARDISATION OF AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY GAUGES

A brief account of proposals for the conversion of Australian railways to a standard gauge of 1,435 millimetres, and of a proposed agreement between the Australian Government and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, is given on page 169 of the 51st edition of the Year Book. The agreement was ratified by the Australian, Victorian, and South Australian Governments, but the failure of New South Wales to ratify rendered the original agreement ineffective.

In 1956, a Federal parliamentary committee, formed to investigate whether a scheme confined to the main trunk routes would be desirable, recommended that standard gauge (1,435 millimetres) lines be constructed from Albury to Melbourne, from Broken Hill to Adelaide *via* Port Pirie, and from Kalgoorlie to Fremantle *via* Perth.

Agreement was reached between the Australian, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments in 1957 on the construction of a standard gauge line (parallel to the existing 1,600 millimetre line) between Albury and Melbourne. Under the agreement, the Commonwealth was to meet 70 per cent and each State 15 per cent of the cost of the project, with the States' portion being advanced initially by the Commonwealth and being repaid (with interest) over 50 years. The new line, completed at a cost of \$31,946,000, was opened in 1962.

The standard gauge line from Kalgoorlie to Perth, constructed under agreements between the Australian and Western Australian governments, was linked with the Trans-Australian Railway (standard gauge from Kalgoorlie to Port Pirie) and opened for traffic in 1968.

The final stages in the standardisation of railway gauge between Sydney and Perth were the construction of a standard gauge line between Port Pirie and Cockburn (on the New South Wales-South Australian border), and the construction of a new line, replacing the existing Silverton Tramway, from Broken Hill to Cockburn. Following the completion of these two lines, unbroken standard gauge rail services between Sydney and Perth were commenced in 1970.

### INDIAN-PACIFIC TRANS-CONTINENTAL SERVICE

The regular passenger service between Sydney and Perth (the Indian-Pacific Trans-Continental Service) is run four times a week in either direction, each trip taking 2½ days. The current adult single fare (including meals, reservations, and sleeping berths) is \$166 first class and \$122 economy travel. The service is operated jointly by the Australian National Railways Commission, the Public Transport Commission of New South Wales, and South Australian and Western Australian Government Railways.



## Chapter 11

# OMNIBUSES AND FERRIES

In New South Wales, the State Government operates omnibus services in the Sydney and Newcastle districts. Private omnibus services are operated in the Sydney, Newcastle, and other districts, subject to regulation (see page 338) by the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

### STATE OMNIBUSES

The State omnibus services are administered by the Omnibus Division of the Public Transport Commission of New South Wales (see page 301). At 30 June 1975, the route length of the services (excluding duplications) was 774 kilometres in the Sydney district and 224 kilometres in Newcastle.

Tramway services which had been operated by the State Government were converted progressively to omnibus operation. The last trams were withdrawn from service in February 1961.

### FINANCES

The capital indebtedness of the State omnibus services at 30 June 1975 amounted to \$43,551,000 of which \$39,241,000 was for the Sydney and \$4,310,000 for the Newcastle services. At 30 June 1975 the capital cost of fixed assets of the omnibus services amounted to \$44,856,000. After deducting provision for depreciation, the fixed assets appeared in the balance sheet at \$22,838,000.

Revenue of the State omnibuses, as shown in the following table, includes an annual contribution from Consolidated Revenue Fund towards the cost of employees' superannuation (\$510,000 in 1974-75). The total State Government assistance to the omnibuses (including debt charges met by Consolidated Revenue Fund and amounts credited to other accounts of the undertaking) is shown in Table 11.2.

The State omnibus and tramway services have operated at a loss since 1944-45, although during the war period and for some years previously, they returned surpluses after paying working expenses and providing for depreciation and capital charges. Fares have been increased on several occasions (see Table 11.4 for changes since 1956), but the gains to revenue, partly offset by diminishing passenger traffic, have failed to keep pace with rapidly increasing wage and other costs.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in November 1975.

Table 11.1. State Omnibuses: Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30 June	Revenue	Expenditure from Revenue					Deficit
		Working Expenses	Provision for—		Interest and Exchange on Interest	Total Expenditure from Revenue	
			Depreciation	Debt Redemption			
\$ thousand							
SYDNEY SERVICES							
1965	22,606	24,323	1,113	154	1,360	26,950	4,344
1966	23,040	25,336	1,021	163	1,398	27,918	4,878
1967	24,669	26,805	915	174	1,435	29,328	4,659
1968	25,076	28,173	830	185	1,474	30,663	5,587
1969	28,216	30,386	852	193	1,473	32,903	4,687
1970	29,790	31,938	975	206	1,546	34,665	4,875
1971	29,220	36,415	1,027	226	1,764	39,432	10,212
1972	33,914	38,435	1,102	243	1,919	41,699	7,785
1973	35,620	44,738	1,128	261	2,024	48,152	12,532
1974	36,470	55,922	1,077	281	2,156	59,436	22,966
1975	39,605	68,587	1,127	298	2,383	72,394	32,789
NEWCASTLE SERVICES							
1965	2,493	2,784	143	25	135	3,087	594
1966	2,441	2,893	134	26	135	3,188	747
1967	2,540	3,079	128	27	140	3,375	835
1968	2,548	3,264	121	29	147	3,561	1,013
1969	2,763	3,495	127	31	176	3,829	1,066
1970	2,809	3,511	141	34	187	3,873	1,063
1971	2,815	4,046	152	36	198	4,432	1,617
1972	3,086	4,283	149	38	211	4,681	1,595
1973	3,335	4,840	137	40	220	5,237	1,903
1974	3,262	6,160	133	43	230	6,566	3,303
1975	3,414	7,224	126	45	264	7,659	4,245
ALL SERVICES							
1965	25,099	27,107	1,256	179	1,495	30,037	4,938
1966	25,480	28,229	1,155	189	1,533	31,106	5,625
1967	27,209	29,884	1,043	201	1,575	32,703	5,494
1968	27,624	31,437	952	214	1,621	34,224	6,600
1969	30,979	33,880	979	224	1,648	36,732	5,753
1970	32,599	35,450	1,115	239	1,733	38,537	5,938
1971	32,035	40,461	1,179	262	1,962	43,864	11,829
1972	37,090	42,718	1,251	281	2,130	46,380	9,181
1973	38,954	49,578	1,265	301	2,244	53,389	14,434
1974	39,733	62,082	1,210	324	2,386	66,002	26,239
1975	43,020	75,811	1,252	343	2,647	80,053	37,034

Charges in respect of the capital indebtedness of the omnibuses (met in the first instance from the Consolidated Revenue Fund) are fully reflected in the expenditures shown above. When, by reason of unprofitable working, the undertaking is unable to recoup these charges, the amount unrecovered remains as a payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. At 30 June 1975 the total amount unrecovered in respect of the omnibus services, was \$38,200,000 (\$34,344,000 for Sydney and \$3,856,000 for Newcastle services). Particulars of unrecovered debt charges, and of the other State assistance to the undertaking are shown for each of the last eleven years in the next table.

Table 11.2. State Omnibuses: Government Assistance

Year ended 30 June	Contributions to Revenue*	Grant towards Accumulated Losses†	Unrecouped Debt Charges†	Total Government Assistance
\$ thousand				
1965	352	2,410	1,682	4,444
1966	352	2,800	1,737	4,889
1967	352	2,400	1,792	4,544
1968	353	4,322	1,859	6,533
1969	353	3,625	1,892	5,870
1970	352	4,100	1,993	6,445
1971	351	9,150	2,246	11,748
1972	351	6,630	2,438	9,420
1973	511	10,600	2,576	13,687
1974	511	21,200	2,742	24,453
1975	510	31,100	3,013	34,623

\* Comprises contributions from (a) Consolidated Revenue Fund towards superannuation (\$350,000 in each year to 1972, and \$510,000 in following years) and (b) State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund for losses due to competition from private road transport services.

† Paid by Consolidated Revenue Fund.

## TRAFFIC

Particulars of the passenger traffic and the distance travelled by omnibuses in the Sydney and Newcastle districts in the last eleven years are given in the next table:—

Table 11.3. State Omnibuses: Traffic\*

Year ended 30 June	Passengers			Vehicle Kilometres		
	Sydney	Newcastle	Total	Sydney	Newcastle	Total
	Thousands			Thousand kilometres		
1965	237,598	24,011	261,609	63,643	8,430	72,073
1966	232,141	23,070	255,211	63,448	8,584	72,033
1967	223,855	22,654	246,509	64,166	8,748	72,915
1968	220,049	22,385	242,434	63,923	8,839	72,762
1969	221,005	22,782	243,787	63,501	9,072	72,573
1970	214,167	21,813	235,980	62,816	8,919	71,735
1971	208,008	21,884	229,892	62,401	9,109	71,510
1972	171,403	17,817	189,220	57,458	8,288	65,747
1973	181,430	19,075	200,505	58,785	8,240	67,024
1974	184,170	18,994	203,164	59,837	8,314	68,151
1975	175,868	17,038	192,906	58,201	7,699	65,900

\* Excludes charter operations.

A major factor in the persistent and heavy decline in passenger traffic in the post-war period has been the rapid growth of private motor vehicle ownership. Although there has been substantial growth of population, industry, and commerce, this has been relatively greater in the outer suburban areas, which are mainly served by the railways, than in the city and inner suburbs which are served mainly by buses. In the Sydney



services, passenger journeys declined by 26.0 per cent in the ten years ended 1974-75. In the Newcastle services, the decline in passenger journeys was 29.0 per cent during this period.

### FARES

Omnibus routes are divided into sections of an average length of 1.6 kilometres.

Omnibus fares have been increased on several occasions since 1956, as shown in the next table:—

Table 11.4. State Omnibuses: Scale of Fares

Number of Sections	Month of Change							
	July 1956	Jan. 1966*	Oct. 1966	Nov. 1968	July 1971	Sept. 1974	June 1975	Jan. 1976
	Cents							
One	5-0	5-0	5-0	7-0	10-0	10-0	10-0	15-0
Two	7-5	10-0	10-0	12-0	18-0	20-0	20-0	25-0
Three	10-0	10-0	15-0	17-0	25-0	30-0	30-0	35-0
Four	12-5	15-0	15-0	20-0	30-0	40-0	40-0	45-0
Five	12-5	15-0	15-0	20-0	30-0	40-0	40-0	45-0
Six	15-0	15-0	20-0	25-0	35-0	40-0	40-0	45-0
Seven	15-0	15-0	20-0	25-0	35-0	40-0	40-0	45-0
Eight	17-5	20-0	20-0	25-0	40-0	50-0	50-0	55-0
Nine	17-5	20-0	20-0	25-0	40-0	50-0	50-0	55-0
Ten	20-0	20-0	25-0	30-0	45-0	50-0	60-0	65-0

\* Fares not convertible to an exact decimal currency equivalent were increased by 2-5c.

From November 1951 to January 1966, the fare for a journey extending over and beyond the Sydney Harbour Bridge was 0.8c higher than for an equal number of sections on other routes.

The fare for journeys commenced and completed within the inner city areas (as defined) of Sydney and Newcastle is 15c.

Weekly and quarterly tickets, allowing unlimited travel between specified omnibus stops and costing less than the normal fares for 2 trips on 5 days a week, have been available since 1 September 1974 and 1 June 1975, respectively.

For pensioners, children under 16 years of age, and children under 19 years still attending school, the ordinary fares are (from June 1975) 5c for one section, 10c for two sections, 15c for three sections, 20c for from four to seven sections, 25c for eight and nine sections, and 30c for ten sections. Travel to and from school by omnibus is free for school pupils under the age of 21 years where the walking distance to the school exceeds 1 kilometre; where the walking distance is 1 kilometre or less term tickets may be purchased for \$3.00. Fare concessions are also available to other students.

## ROLLING STOCK, EMPLOYMENT, AND ACCIDENTS

Particulars of the rolling stock of the State omnibus undertaking are given below:—

Table 11.5. State Omnibuses: Rolling Stock

Particulars	At 30 June						
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Single-deck—							
Forward-engined	172	172	166	166	142	103	99
Underfloor-engined	922	1,035	1,112	1,158	1,231	1,313	1,412
Double-deck—							
Forward-engined	683	606	529	360	251	184	119
Rear-engined	...	3	83	180	224	224	224

The number of persons employed by the Public Transport Commission (Omnibus Division) was 6,844 at 30 June 1975; the salaries and wages paid during 1974–75 amounted to \$60,918,000. The number employed has declined from 7,286 at the end of 1964–65, when salaries and wages amounted to \$20,985,000.

Until 1974, accidents which occurred in the working of the omnibuses to persons other than employees were all recorded for statistical purposes, however slight the injuries; from 1975, particulars are available only for fatalities.

Particulars of these accidents and compensation paid in respect of the casualties in recent years are given in the next table:—

Table 11.6. State Omnibuses: Accident Casualties\*

Year ended 30 June	Passengers		Other Persons		Total Persons		Compensation Paid
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	
							\$ thous.
1968	...	968	7	83	7	1,051	182
1969	1	978	5	91	6	1,069	129
1970	...	1,120	8	111	8	1,231	159
1971	1	1,197	4	129	5	1,326	248
1972	1	1,053	8	124	9	1,177	335
1973	1	1,235	7	147	8	1,382	342
1974	1	1,133	3	91	4	1,224	391
1975	3	n.a.	3	n.a.	6	n.a.	443

\* Excludes employees.

## PRIVATE OMNIBUS SERVICES

Private (non-government) omnibus services in the (Sydney) Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts are controlled in terms of the Transport Act, 1930, and the Regulations for Public Vehicles, and a licence for each privately-owned omnibus service must be

obtained from the Department of Motor Transport (see also page 338). This service licence specifies the route to be traversed, the timetable to be observed, and the fares to be charged. Services are not permitted to operate in direct duplication of State omnibus services. Details of the numbers of services operated and vehicles used in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, in recent years, are shown in the next table. These statistics, and those in the following two tables, are compiled by the Department of Motor Transport.

**Table 11.7. Private Omnibuses in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong:  
Number of Services and Vehicles in Service**

At 30 June	Metropolitan Transport District		Newcastle and District Transport District		Wollongong Transport District	
	Number of Services	Vehicles in Service	Number of Services	Vehicles in Service	Number of Services	Vehicles in Service
1970	206	1,056	24	113	22	188
1971	205	1,120	24	116	22	179
1972	208	1,183	24	103	25	165
1973	208	1,231	23	121	25	164
1974	207	1,151	23	133	24	186
1975	204	900	23	136	25	171

The next table shows the passengers carried and distance travelled by private omnibus services in the three transport districts:—

**Table 11.8. Private Omnibuses in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong:  
Passengers Carried and Distance Travelled**

Year ended 31 March	Metropolitan Transport District		Newcastle and District Transport District		Wollongong Transport District	
	Passengers Carried	Distance Travelled	Passengers Carried	Distance Travelled	Passengers Carried	Distance Travelled
	Thous.	Thous. km	Thous.	Thous. km	Thous.	Thous. km
1970	109,891	43,229	5,139	4,652	14,360	9,070
1971	111,179	42,336	4,953	4,893	14,123	8,997
1972	114,996	45,599	4,612	4,258	11,755	9,352
1973	118,552	44,407	4,345	5,162	12,752	9,080
1974	114,468	48,975	4,366	4,975	13,446	9,051
1975	113,838	48,969	4,263	4,079	15,873	9,594

The numbers of employees of the private omnibus services in March 1975 was 1,665 persons in the Metropolitan Transport District, 141 in the Newcastle District, and 267 in the Wollongong District. The corresponding figures for 1970 were 1,415, 138, and 253.

Particulars of revenue and expenditure for these services in recent years are contained in the next table.

**Table 11.9. Private Omnibuses in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong:  
Revenue and Expenditure**

Year ended 31 March	Metropolitan Transport District		Newcastle and District Transport District		Wollongong Transport District	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$ thousand					
1970	11,054	9,971	911	845	1,761	1,754
1971	12,600	10,947	970	910	1,926	1,877
1972	13,674	12,293	1,110	1,077	2,051	1,998
1973	15,773	14,178	1,325	1,243	2,413	2,232
1974	18,672	16,764	1,519	1,422	2,707	2,609
1975	23,102	21,391	1,654	1,572	3,197	3,191

**HARBOUR AND RIVER FERRY SERVICES**

Ferry services are operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River, and on various other waterways of New South Wales. These ferries are certified as to seaworthiness and licensed by the Maritime Services Board. They are distinct from those which are maintained by the State Government or by municipalities or shires for the transport of traffic across rivers where bridges have not been erected.

Particulars of the passenger ferry services operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle during the last eleven years are given in the following table:—

**Table 11.10. Passenger Ferry Services in Sydney and Newcastle**

Year ended 30 June	Vessels in Use	Passenger Accommo- dation	Passenger Journeys*	Gross Revenue from Passenger Traffic†	Persons Injured in Accidents	
					Passengers	Employees
		Persons	Thousand	\$ thous.		
1964	38	17,463	14,777	1,762	23	55
1965	40	17,506	15,062	1,911	10	29
1966	39	17,407	14,992	1,962	18	20
1967	41	17,724	14,933	2,283	18	15
1968	33	16,094	14,926	2,406	20	36
1969	37	15,701	15,048	2,549	17	39
1970	44	16,673	15,132	2,889	22	41
1971	42	16,854	15,305	3,181	7	40
1972	42	16,880	14,883	3,573	12	45
1973	42	17,036	14,283	3,771	16	49
1974	39	14,659	13,850	4,061	11	36

\* Includes passengers carried on regular cruises charters, etc.

† Includes revenue from regular services, cruises, charters, picnics, etc.

*Sydney Harbour Transport Board*

The Sydney Harbour Transport Board was established in 1951 to operate certain Sydney Harbour ferry services. In terms of the Public Transport Commission and Sydney Harbour Transport (Amendment) Act, 1974, the Board was dissolved and ownership of the ferries was vested in the Public Transport Commission of New South Wales from 1 December 1974. The ferry services involved were those formerly carried on by the Port Jackson and Manly Steamship Company Limited and Sydney Harbour Ferries Proprietary Limited.

## Chapter 12

# ROADS AND BRIDGES

### LENGTH OF ROADS

The total length of the roads in the State was estimated at 209,271 kilometres in 1975. The nature of the roads and their distribution in areas of the State are shown in the following table:—

**Table 12.1. Length of Roads in New South Wales, 30 June 1975**

Type of Wearing Surface	Sydney Statistical Division*		Rest of N.S.W.			Total, N.S.W.
	Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities	Shires	Unincorporated	
	Kilometres					
Cement Concrete .. ..	324.7	12.0	45.8	53.0	...	435.5
Bituminous Concrete .. ..	3,407.4	999.2	859.1	704.2	...	5,969.9
Bituminous Seal .. ..	6,417.4	1,479.7	7,517.7	44,366.5	440.5	60,221.8
Primer Seal .. ..	0.6	...	7.0	242.7	...	250.3
Gravel Pavement .. ..	504.3	143.7	1,799.9	62,992.6	58.3	65,498.8
Earth Formed .. ..	559.5	62.0	797.2	37,816.8	2,684.7	41,920.2
Natural Surface .. ..	352.4	284.1	1,413.1	32,264.7	660.1	34,974.4
Total .. ..	11,566.3	2,980.7	12,439.8	178,440.5	3,843.6	209,270.9

\* This area differs from the Sydney Statistical Division, as defined for general statistical purposes (see page 7), in that it excludes the whole of the City of Blue Mountains.

The density of roads and streets varies considerably in different parts of the State, being much greater in the metropolis and larger towns than in the shires, which consist mostly of agricultural and pastoral lands. There has been little road development in the Western Division of the State, as this vast area of about 325,199 square kilometres is devoted almost exclusively to sheep-raising on large holdings.

### MAIN ROADS ADMINISTRATION

The present system of main roads administration was inaugurated in 1925, and is regulated by the Main Roads Act, 1924, as amended. It is conducted through the Department of Main Roads, which is under the control of a Commissioner who is responsible to the Minister for Transport and for Highways.

The activities of the Department of Main Roads embrace works on main, secondary, developmental, and tourist roads throughout the State, all roads in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, and other works which are national in character (principally bridges and vehicular ferries) and are constructed and maintained from government funds.

Public roads (except those in Commonwealth territory and in the unincorporated area of the Western Division) may be proclaimed as main roads on the recommendation of the Commissioner. Main roads are classified as—State Highways, which form the principal avenues of road communication

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throughout the State and connect with similar avenues in other States; Trunk Roads, which, with the State highways, form the framework of a general system of inter-communication throughout the State; Ordinary Main Roads, which connect towns and important centres of population with the State highways or trunk roads and with each other. Any of these three classifications may include freeways and/or motorways, the distinguishing feature of these being that the Commissioner may limit access in order to facilitate traffic movement. The Department of Main Roads has, since January 1972, reimbursed municipal and shire councils for the full amount expended by them on the construction and maintenance of proclaimed main roads, and the Department itself undertakes such work where considered necessary.

Roads within the County of Cumberland which carry a substantial amount of through traffic, and thereby relieve neighbouring main roads, may be declared by the Commissioner to be Secondary Roads. The maintenance and improvement of secondary roads are the responsibility of the local councils through whose areas the roads pass; however the Department of Main Roads financially assists councils by contributing up to half the cost of approved works on these roads.

Any road or work may be proclaimed as a Developmental Road or a Developmental Work if it serves to develop a district, and the whole or part of the cost of its construction is met by the Department of Main Roads. The maintenance of these roads and works, after construction, is the responsibility of the local council.

A road which assists to make an area accessible to tourists may be proclaimed, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, as a Tourist Road. The Department of Main Roads provides financial assistance to local councils (in general, up to half the cost) for the construction and maintenance of proclaimed tourist roads, and itself undertakes such work in special cases.

Any work which facilitates the movement of motor traffic between Sydney and Newcastle or Wollongong may be proclaimed, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, as a Toll Work. The construction and maintenance of toll works may be undertaken by the Department of Main Roads or by local councils (with financial assistance from the Department). The cost of construction and maintenance may be recovered by the imposition of tolls on the vehicles using the works (see page 326). Part of the Sydney to Newcastle Freeway, consisting of a 25.9 kilometre section from Berowra to Calga, and part of the Southern Freeway, consisting of a 22.9 kilometre section from Waterfall to Bulli Pass (officially opened on 24 July 1975), have been proclaimed as toll works.

The Department of Main Roads is currently undertaking a programme involving the construction of 290 kilometres of freeways in the County of Cumberland, with extensions to Kiama in the south, Mittagong in the southwest, the Blue Mountains in the west, and Newcastle in the north. The stages of development of these freeways are as follows:—

*Warringah Freeway.* Section from Sydney Harbour Bridge to Miller Street, Cammeray, completed. Section from Chandos Street, Crows Nest, to Willoughby Road, Naremburn, under construction.

*Sydney to Newcastle Freeway.* Section from Berowra to Calga completed and proclaimed a toll work. Section from Ourimbah to Doyalson expected to be commenced in late 1976.

*North Western Freeway.* Section between the City of Sydney and Pyrmont under construction.

*Western Freeway.* Section from Prospect to Emu Plains completed. Section from Homebush to Clyde under construction.

*South Western Freeway.* Section from Cross Roads (near Liverpool) to Kenny Hill, Campbelltown, completed. Further section from Kenny Hill to Menangle under construction together with sections from Aylmerton to Yerrinbool and from Yerrinbool to Yandarra.

*Southern Freeway.* Section from Waterfall to Bulli completed. Section from Mount Ousley to Berkeley completed. Section from Berkeley to Dapto under construction.

*Eastern Freeway.* Kings Cross Road Tunnel Project. The tunnel was completed on 15 December 1975 and ancillary work is continuing.

The lengths of roads in New South Wales which are under the control of the Department of Main Roads are shown in the following table:—

**Table 12.2. Length of Roads in N.S.W. under the Control of the Department of Main Roads, 30 June 1975**

Class of Road	Sydney Statistical Division*		Rest of N.S.W.			Total, N.S.W.
	Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities	Shires	Unincorporated Area	
	Kilometres					
Proclaimed Main Roads—						
State Highways .. ..	162	63	572	8,997	698	10,492
Trunk Roads .. ..	...	..	182	6,794	105	7,081
Ordinary Main Roads ..	615	326	704	16,027	644	18,316
Developmental Roads ..	...	..	37	3,582	...	3,619
Tourist Roads .. ..	4	52	49	294	...	399
Total, Proclaimed Main Roads .. ..	781	441	1,544	35,694	1,447	39,907
Freeways .. ..	49		11	...	...	60
Toll Works .. ..	2	11	...	16	...	29
Secondary Roads .. ..	242	39	6	...	...	287
Unclassified Roads .. ..	25	13	...	41	2,398	2,477
Total .. ..	1,099	504	1,561	35,751	3,845	42,607

\* This area differs from the Sydney Statistical Division, as defined for general statistical purposes (see page 7) in that it excludes the whole of the City of Blue Mountains.



*Main Roads Finances*

The income of the Department of Main Roads is derived chiefly from the proceeds of taxes on motor vehicles, charges on heavy commercial goods vehicles under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, Australian Government roads grants, contributions by local government authorities, contributions by governmental authorities for specific works, tolls imposed on vehicles using toll works, and grants by the State Government. The Government also makes advances to the Department. The Commissioner for Main Roads may, with the approval of the Governor, raise loans to finance the construction of specific works or to renew these loans, and must contribute (at an approved rate) to reserves established for repayment of the loans.

In terms of the Main Roads Act, 1924–1975, the transactions of the Department are conducted through three separate funds—the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund, for main, secondary, and tourist roads and toll works in the County of Cumberland (which is deemed, for the purposes of the Act, to include the City of Blue Mountains and small sections of other councils' areas on the boundary of the County); the Country Main Roads Fund, for main and tourist roads and toll works outside the County of Cumberland; and the Commonwealth Aid for Roads Fund for transactions involving Commonwealth grants for roads, including Developmental Roads—for the three years from 1 July 1974 these grants are being made in terms of the National Roads Act, 1974, the Roads Grants Act, 1974, and the Transport (Planning and Research) Act, 1974 (see page 329).

The proceeds of the motor vehicle weight tax (except for a small proportion paid into the Public Vehicles Fund—see page 346), and of the charges under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, are distributed between the County of Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds on the basis of 20 per cent to the Cumberland Fund and 80 per cent to the Country Fund.

Until 1972, local government authorities were required to contribute towards the cost of main, secondary, and tourist roads under the control of the Department of Main Roads (for details of the basis of this contribution see page 825 of Year Book No. 61). From January 1972, however, councils are required to make such contributions only in respect of secondary and tourist roads. The road funds lost to the Department in this way were replaced from 1 January 1972 by an increase in the weight tax and by the introduction of the tax levy on motor vehicles (see page 346), which is distributed equally between the County of Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds.

Tolls are charged for vehicles using proclaimed toll works. The rates of toll charged for the use of the Berowra to Calga toll work are 30c for motor cycles and scooters, 60c for cars, station wagons, and utilities, \$1 for cars with trailers and vehicles under two tons, \$1.40 for vehicles from two to four tons, and \$2.40 for vehicles over four tons tare

weight. The rates of toll charged for use of the Waterfall to Bulli Pass toll work (opened in July 1975) are 20c for motor cycles and scooters, 40c for cars, station wagons, and utilities, 60c for cars with trailers, \$1 for vehicles from two to four tons, and \$1.60 for vehicles over four tons tare weight.

The accounts of the Department of Main Roads, on a "revenue and expenditure" basis, are summarised for the last six years in the following table:—

**Table 12.3. Main Roads Funds\*: Revenue and Expenditure**

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$ thousand					
REVENUE†						
Vehicle Taxes and Registration and Licence Fees	52,519	55,237	73,637	92,731	99,294	104,276
Commonwealth Aid for Roads Grants‡	40,207	47,129 <sub>r</sub>	55,617 <sub>r</sub>	65,924	77,628	108,796
Other Australian/State Governments' Grants—						
Flood Relief .. .. .	...	2,400	...	...	1,500	8,267
Unemployment Relief .. .. .	...	...	655	1,886	48	512
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	500	42
Government Contributions for Specific Works .. .. .	1,194	1,155	776	651	641	625
Local Authorities' Contributions .. .. .	9,849 <sub>r</sub>	11,682	6,536	736	548	592
Sydney-Newcastle Freeway Toll .. .. .	2,096	2,271	2,564 <sub>r</sub>	2,653	3,626	4,235
Other .. .. .	776	1,047 <sub>r</sub>	1,020	1,336	1,111	1,862
Total Revenue† .. .. .	106,642 <sub>r</sub>	120,920 <sub>r</sub>	140,804 <sub>r</sub>	165,915	184,896	229,206
EXPENDITURE‡						
Roads and Bridges—						
Construction .. .. .	79,999	92,154 <sub>r</sub>	98,055 <sub>r</sub>	113,987	126,761	162,465
Maintenance .. .. .	22,114	22,661	26,364	29,956	35,333	43,540
Administration .. .. .	6,133	7,373	9,413	9,949	11,184	12,804
Interest, Exchange, and Flotation Expenses .. .. .	3,126 <sub>r</sub>	3,802 <sub>r</sub>	4,331 <sub>r</sub>	4,489	4,595	4,934
Other .. .. .	4,045 <sub>r</sub>	4,038 <sub>r</sub>	4,291 <sub>r</sub>	4,359	4,217	4,887
Total Expenditure‡ .. .. .	115,415 <sub>r</sub>	130,027 <sub>r</sub>	142,455 <sub>r</sub>	162,740	182,089	228,630

\* Comprises the Commonwealth Aid for Roads, County of Cumberland Main Roads, and Country Main Roads Funds.

† Excludes—

(a) repayable advances by the State Government (\$2,000,000, \$2,250,000, \$2,000,000, \$1,500,000, \$1,500,000, and \$2,000,000, respectively, in the years covered by the table);

(b) loans raised by the Commissioner for Main Roads including those credited to Sydney Harbour Bridge Account (\$8,600,000, \$9,000,000, \$6,800,000, \$7,000,000, \$5,000,000, and \$8,000,000, respectively, in the years covered by the table);

(c) transfers from Sydney Harbour Bridge accounts (\$224,000, \$70,000, \$57,000, \$334,000, \$7,000, and \$3,000, respectively, in the years covered by the table).

‡ Excludes—

(a) provision for debt redemption (\$1,184,000, \$1,565,000, \$1,874,000, \$2,327,000, \$3,618,000, and \$2,719,000, respectively, in the years covered by the table);

(b) the purchase of assets which are subject to depreciation charges (the charges being included in expenditure on "roads and bridges" or "administration"). (The purchase of assets which are not subject to depreciation charges is included in "other" expenditure.).

‡ Grants under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1969, up to 1973-74; grants under National Roads Act, 1974, Roads Grants Act, 1974, and Transport (Planning and Research) Act, 1974, for 1974-75.

The next table shows the main items of revenue and expenditure for the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund and Country Main Roads Fund for the last six years:—

**Table 12.4. County of Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds: Principal Items of Revenue and Expenditure**

Year ended 30 June	Revenue					Expenditure		
	Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.	Flood Relief Grants	Unemploy- ment Relief Grants	Local Authorities Contribu- tions	Freeway Tolls	Roads and Bridges		Ad- minis- tration
						Construc- tion	Mainte- nance	
\$ thousand								

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND MAIN ROADS FUND

1970	10,504	...	...	9,849	960	13,681	4,911	2,330
1971	11,047	...	...	11,597	1,037	18,228	5,193	3,073
1972	17,369	...	...	6,234	1,167	15,322	5,431	3,776
1973	24,809	...	276	647	2,653	21,360	5,818	3,762
1974	26,532	...	(-) 71	291	3,626	17,478	7,613	4,558
1975	27,958	...	226	474	4,235	18,075	9,838	2,906

COUNTRY MAIN ROADS FUND

1970	42,015	...	...	39	1,136	26,801	17,203	3,803
1971	44,190	2,400	...	85	1,234	27,281	17,468	4,300
1972	56,268	...	655	302	1,397	28,704	20,933	5,638
1973	67,921	...	1,610	89	...	31,526	24,138	6,187
1974	72,762	1,500	119	256	...	32,038	27,720	6,626
1975	76,318	8,267	286	117	...	40,083	33,702	5,923

Details of disbursements in 1974-75 from the Commonwealth Aid for Roads Fund, of funds received in terms of the National Roads Act and Roads Grant Act, are shown below; disbursements from Transport (Planning and Research) Act funds are not included. (The categories of roads which attract Commonwealth grants for 1974-75 are not comparable with those for which grants were made in earlier years.)

*Commonwealth Aid for Roads Fund, Disbursements, 1974-75*

Category of Road	\$ thousand
National Highways .. .. .	35,600
Urban Arterial Roads .. .. .	50,114*
Urban Local Roads .. .. .	1,809
Rural Arterial and Developmental Roads .. .. .	12,190
Rural Local Roads .. .. .	8,446
Minor Traffic Engineering and Road Safety Improvements .. .. .	157
Total .. .. .	108,316

\*Includes an amount of \$3,524,000 received in terms of the now expired Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1969.

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Since 1923-24, the Australian Government has made annual grants to assist the States in the construction and maintenance of roads. At first, the grants were limited to fixed annual amounts and were subject to matching contributions by the States. From 1931-32 to 1958-59, the amount of the annual grants was explicitly related to the proceeds of customs and

excise duties on petrol (excluding aviation fuel), without matching State contributions. From 1926–27 to 1958–59, the total annual grant was distributed among the States broadly on the basis of population and area.

Four schemes of Commonwealth assistance to the States for roads, three for a period of five years and one for a period of three years, have been introduced since 1959–60. These schemes have not related the Commonwealth grants to the proceeds of customs and excise on petrol, and each has contained conditions providing for certain matching expenditures by the States. Details of schemes in respect of periods before 1974–75 are given in earlier issues of the Year Book.

The current scheme of Commonwealth assistance for roads provides for grants to the States for the three years 1974–75 to 1976–77, under three Acts of Parliament which replace the expired Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1969. The three Acts are:—

- (a) The National Roads Act, 1974,
- (b) The Roads Grants Act, 1974,
- (c) The Transport (Planning and Research) Act, 1974.

The *National Roads Act* provides for grants to meet all of the approved cost of construction and maintenance work on declared national highways, export roads, and major commercial roads. The power to declare roads as being eligible for grants in one of these categories lies with the Australian Minister for Transport. Roads which may be declared “national highways” are the principal roads linking (a) two or more State capital cities, (b) a State capital city and Canberra or Darwin, (c) Brisbane and Cairns, or (d) Hobart and Burnie, and other roads which, in the opinion of the Minister, are of national importance. Roads which may be declared “export roads” or “major commercial roads” are those facilitating trade and commerce with overseas countries or between States, respectively. At 30 September 1975 two roads in New South Wales had been declared export roads (Wentworth Avenue and General Holmes Drive, giving access to Botany Bay). No major commercial roads had been declared at that date.

The *Roads Grants Act* provides for financial assistance for the construction of urban arterial roads, urban local roads, and rural arterial and developmental roads; for the construction and maintenance of rural local roads; and for minor traffic engineering and road safety improvements. (Developmental roads comprise selected rural roads and include roads of importance to the tourist industry and roads serving growth centres.) For New South Wales, the urban areas (as defined for purposes of this scheme) comprise the areas designated as the Sydney Statistical Division, Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts, and Urban Gold Coast (part in New South Wales).

The *Transport (Planning and Research) Act* authorises the payment of grants to meet two-thirds of the approved costs of planning and research projects in relation to both roads (or road transport) and urban public transport. In allocating the grants between the States, the Australian Government had regard to the distribution indicated by an analysis of the relative needs of the States for roads expenditure, which was prepared by the Commonwealth Bureau of Roads.

The following table shows the grants payable to each State in respect of each year of the current scheme:—

**Table 12.5. Commonwealth Grants for Roads:  
Allocation of Grants by States, 1974-75 to 1976-77**

State	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	Total
	\$ thousand			
New South Wales .. .. .	108,000	114,000	128,000	350,000
Victoria .. .. .	71,000	76,000	85,000	232,000
Queensland .. .. .	71,000	75,000	84,000	230,000
South Australia .. .. .	31,000	33,000	36,000	100,000
Western Australia .. .. .	49,000	50,000	51,000	150,000
Tasmania .. .. .	17,000	17,000	19,000	53,000
Total Grants .. .. .	347,000	365,000	403,000	1,115,000

In addition to the above grants, an amount of \$11 million payable under the Transport (Planning and Research) Act has not yet been allocated among states.

The grants payable to New South Wales in respect of the years 1974-75 to 1976-77 are to be expended as shown in the following table:—

**Table 12.6. Commonwealth Grants to New South Wales for Roads: Allocation by  
Class of Road, 1974-75 to 1976-77**

Act Under which Grant Made and Class of Road	Year ended 30 June			Total 1974 75 to 1976-77
	1975	1976	1977	
	\$ million			
National Roads Act—				
National Highways—				
Construction .. .. .	26.3	36.3	50.3	112.9
Maintenance .. .. .	3.0	3.2	3.5	9.7
Export and Major Commercial Roads .. .. .	3.4	5.3	5.4	14.1
Total .. .. .	32.7	44.8	59.2	136.7
Roads Grants Act—				
Rural Roads—				
Arterial and Developmental* .. .. .	11.2	9.7	8.8	29.7
Local† .. .. .	15.5	14.0	13.5	43.0
MITERS‡ .. .. .	2.0	2.6	3.3	7.9
Urban Roads—				
Arterial* .. .. .	42.8	37.6	36.6	117.0
Local* .. .. .	2.0	3.3	4.6	9.9
Total .. .. .	73.5	67.2	66.8	207.5
Transport (Planning and Research) Act .. .. .	1.8	2.0	2.0	5.8
Total Grants .. .. .	108.0	114.0	128.0	350.0

\* For construction and reconstruction.

† For construction, reconstruction, and maintenance.

‡ Minor traffic engineering and road safety improvements.

The actual advances made to New South Wales in 1974-75 varied from the amounts shown above, primarily because additional grants were made to assist employment. The advances made in 1974-75 were:—

*Commonwealth Advances to New South Wales, 1974-75*

<i>Act and Class of Road</i>							<i>\$ Million</i>
<b>National Roads Act—</b>							
National Highways—							
Construction	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.9
Maintenance	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.3
Export and Major Commercial Roads	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.2
<b>Roads Grants Act—</b>							
Rural Roads—							
Arterial and Developmental*	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.2
Local†	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.9
MITERS‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0
Urban Roads—							
Arterial*	..	..	..	..	..	..	46.6
Local*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	78.8
Transport (Planning and Research) Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	115.8

\* For construction and reconstruction.

† For construction, reconstruction, and maintenance.

‡ Minor traffic engineering and road safety improvements.

The Roads Grants Act, 1974, provides for expenditure “quotas” to be met by the States from their own financial resources. The matching quotas for New South Wales are \$124.6 million in each of the three years. If, in 1974-75 or 1975-76, a State's expenditure is greater or less than the quota for that year, the quota for the following year will be reduced or increased by the amount of the excess or deficiency. In 1976-77, any deficiency remaining, or such lesser amount as may be determined, is payable to the Australian Government.

Expenditure by the State on particular classes of roads may be effected by making grants to local government authorities for such purposes.

Particulars of the grants made by the Commonwealth during the last six years to assist the States in the construction and maintenance of roads are given in the following table:—

**Table 12.7. Commonwealth Grants\* to States for Roads**

Year ended 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total Grants
\$ thousand							
1970	57,060	38,160	34,740	21,000	32,940	9,100	193,000
1971	64,980	43,460	39,560	23,500	36,270	10,230	218,000
1972	74,500	49,820	45,360	25,500	39,250	10,820	245,250
1973	85,590	57,240	52,110	28,000	43,910	12,150	279,000
1974	98,270	65,720	59,830	31,000	48,030	13,950	316,800
1975	115,792	75,951	75,372	31,888	50,449	18,585	368,037

\* Actual payments during year.

The next table shows the manner in which the grants to New South Wales during the last six years were distributed:—

**Table 12.8. Distribution of Commonwealth Grants to N.S.W. for Roads**

Year ended 30 June	Department of Main Roads	Public Works Department *	Motor Transport Department	Forestry Commission	Maritime Services Board	Other State Authorities	Total Grant
\$ thousand							
1970	40,207	16,544	...	289	...	20	57,060
1971	47,129 <sub>r</sub>	17,382	150 <sub>r</sub>	289	...	30	64,980
1972	55,617 <sub>r</sub>	18,293	300 <sub>r</sub>	289	...	1 <sub>r</sub>	74,500
1973	65,924	19,224	150	289	...	3	85,590
1974	77,628	20,193	150	289	...	10	98,270
1975	108,796	5,450	74	250	...	1,222	115,792

\* Distributed to local government authorities in rural areas for roadworks, bridgeworks, etc.

### BRIDGES AND FERRIES

Municipal and shire councils are empowered to control road bridges which are not under the control of the Department of Main Roads.

In certain localities where conditions and limited traffic have not favoured the erection of a bridge, a vehicular punt or ferry has been installed. The principal ferries are operated free of charge to the public, but the State Government makes a small annual grant to compensate local councils for revenue lost by the abolition of tolls in 1908.

#### *Sydney Harbour Bridge*

The Sydney Harbour Bridge, which spans the harbour between Dawes Point on the southern and Milson's Point on the northern side, is one of the largest arch bridges in the world. Its total length, with railway and road-way approaches, is 4.43 kilometres; further details of the Bridge dimensions are given in earlier issues of the Year Book. The railway across the Bridge connects the City Railway with the northern suburban line. The Bridge, which was opened for traffic on 19 March 1932, is administered by the Department of Main Roads.

Tolls are charged for vehicular traffic using the Bridge. In order to accelerate the traffic flow, the system of paying a toll at each crossing of the Bridge was replaced, in July 1970, by a single toll payable on the north to south crossing only. The rates of toll are 5c for motor scooters, solo motor cycles, etc., 10c for motor cycles with side-cars, 20c for motor cars and lorries, vans, etc. under two tons, and 40c for lorries, etc. over two tons.

Up to 1973-74 the Public Transport Commission of New South Wales paid prescribed amounts in respect of paying passengers carried across the Bridge. During 1974-75 the bridge toll for rail and omnibus passengers was eliminated from the fare structure and a lump sum contribution was made in lieu of the per capita toll charge.

Road tolls and contributions for railway and omnibus passengers are paid into the Bridge Account. The revenue and expenditure of the Account in the last six years are shown below:—

**Table 12.9. Sydney Harbour Bridge Account: Revenue and Expenditure**

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$ thousand					
<b>Revenue—</b>						
Road Tolls .. .. .	4,549	4,519	4,707	4,691	4,833	4,983
Railway and Omnibus Passengers .. .. .	317	326	294	307	286	316
Other .. .. .	139	171	168	254	274	242
<b>Total Revenue ..</b>	<b>5,005</b>	<b>5,016</b>	<b>5,169</b>	<b>5,253</b>	<b>5,393</b>	<b>5,541</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>						
Loan Charges—						
Interest, Exchange .. .. .	1,274	1,276	1,269	1,237	1,209	1,174
Sinking Fund .. .. .	900	832	845	871	903	899
Other* .. .. .	44	46	47	48	45	37
Maintenance and Lighting .. .. .	577	564	803	998	1,134	1,400
Collection of Road Tolls .. .. .	635	516	508	534	601	787
Roadways, Toll Gates, etc. .. .. .	70	32	7	9	4	13
Traffic Facilities .. .. .	149	161	292	368	467	614
Administration .. .. .	71	81	176	197	242	354
<b>Total Expenditure ..</b>	<b>3,720</b>	<b>3,508</b>	<b>3,947</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>4,605</b>	<b>5,278</b>
<b>Surplus .. .. .</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>263</b>

\*Loan flotation and management expenses.

Since 1957-58, current surpluses in the Bridge Account and funds held in the Bridge Reserve Account have been used to meet part of the cost of various road works (including associated land resumptions) leading to the Bridge, as well as the cost of works on the Bridge and its approaches. To 30 June 1975 the Bridge funds provided \$2,376,000 to meet the cost of converting tram tracks to roadways and of constructing additional toll gates, etc., \$4,464,000 towards the cost of extending the Cahill Expressway, and \$16,482,000 towards the cost of the Warringah Freeway approach. In 1960-61, the capital debt of the Bridge was increased by \$4,513,000, as a result of transfers, from the Department of Railways and Public Works, of the cost of constructing the Quay overhead roadway and of part of the cost of constructing the Cahill Expressway and associated works. The capital debt was further increased by the provision of loan funds for the construction of the Warringah Freeway approach (\$300,000 in 1963-64 from the General Loan Account and \$9,320,000 in the period 1964-65 to 1968-69 from loans raised by the Commissioner for Main Roads). The capital expenditure charged to Bridge Accounts in respect of the construction of the Bridge and the various works leading to the Bridge amounted to \$56,516,000 to 30 June 1975. Of this expenditure, \$3,331,000 was met from a special levy imposed by adjacent local government authorities, \$23,322,000 was met from current surpluses in the Bridge account and funds held in the Bridge Reserve Account, \$20,522,000 was provided from State loan funds, \$21,000 was provided from other State funds, and \$9,320,000 was provided from loans raised by the Commissioner for Main Roads. After deducting sinking fund contributions (\$10,519,000) and debt repayments in respect of loans raised by the Commissioner (\$4,210,000), the capital indebtedness at 30 June 1975 was \$15,112,000.



Traffic over the Sydney Harbour Bridge during 1974-75 was estimated to include 51,000,000 road vehicle crossings, 23,700,000 rail passengers, and 11,200,000 omnibus passengers.

### GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC.

Moneys expended by governmental authorities on roads in New South Wales are disbursed for the most part by the Department of Main Roads and municipal and shire councils, but some road works have been constructed by other departments and bodies.

It is difficult to determine the aggregate annual expenditure by governmental authorities on roads and bridges, or that of each authority, without duplication or omission. This is so because various authorities frequently undertake road works in association with or as agent for others, and expend moneys provided as grants or loans by other authorities. Furthermore, expenditure on road works has not been distinguished clearly in some cases when these works were subsidiary to the designated purpose for which funds were voted and expended.

The particulars given in the following table are therefore to be regarded as approximate, especially the amounts classified as "Other" expenditure by the State Government. The figures include expenditure (from revenue and loans) on construction, maintenance, and direct administration, but not debt charges (interest or repayment) on loans. Where the State Government or Departments have paid for works constructed by councils, the expenditure is classified under the heading "State Government". The expenditure classified as "Local Government" represents the approximate expenditure from revenue and loans raised by the councils; it does not include direct expenditure on the construction of local roads by private subdividers of land.

**Table 12.10. Total Expenditure by Government Authorities on Roads, Streets, and Bridges in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30 June	State Government*		Local Government (Municipalities and Shires)†	Total
	Department of Main Roads	Other		
	\$ thousand			
1964	61,164	20,088	60,759	142,011
1965	70,194	19,135	66,492	155,822
1966	74,674	23,452	68,296	166,423
1967	76,650	22,572	72,223	171,445
1968	78,075	23,634	78,089	179,798
1969	85,248	23,758	83,998	193,004
1970	98,672	23,412	89,057	211,141
1971	106,120	26,077	98,417	230,614
1972	125,642	26,522	108,799	260,963
1973	150,551	28,300	103,002	281,853
1974	170,708	27,962	118,363	317,033
1975	230,814	24,002	160,600 <sup>p</sup>	415,416 <sup>p</sup>

\* Includes Commonwealth funds disbursed through State agencies.

† Calendar year ended six months earlier.

## Chapter 13

# MOTOR TRANSPORT AND ROAD TRAFFIC

Special laws govern the use of motor and other road vehicles. They have been framed with a view to minimising the risk of accident and facilitating the flow of traffic, to promote economy in the organisation of State-owned and commercial transport services, and to procure funds for administration and for the construction and repair of roads.

The police assist in the enforcement of traffic laws, and have authority to take action against dangerous and disorderly traffic, to serve notice of traffic offences, to regulate the flow of traffic, and to enforce traffic parking regulations.

Under the Motor Traffic and Transport (Amendment) Act, 1974, the maximum speed at which motor vehicles may be driven upon public streets within built-up areas (in general, areas which there is provision for street lighting) is 60 kilometres per hour. For selected streets (or lengths of road) within built-up areas, the limit has been raised to 80 kilometres per hour. Outside built-up areas the general speed limit is 80 kilometres per hour, unless it can be proved that a greater speed is not dangerous. Special speed limits, ranging from 60 to 110 kilometres per hour, have been imposed on specified segments of the main highways and other roadways throughout the State.

A special speed limit of 80 kilometres per hour applies outside built-up areas to (a) motor lorries (or combinations of lorry and trailer) where the vehicle and any load carried (on either the vehicle or trailer) weighs more than 4.5 tonnes and (b) vehicles hauling trailers with a laden weight of more than 750 kilograms. There is also a special speed limit of 90 kilometres per hour outside built-up areas for large passenger-carrying vehicles such as omnibuses and tourist coaches.

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets. Owners of motor vehicles are required to insure their vehicles against liability in respect of injury to other persons arising out of the use of the vehicles. Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed, and must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of the traffic regulations.

The registration of vehicles, the testing of applicants for, and issue of, drivers' licences, and collection of various taxes, fees, and charges are functions of the Commissioner for Motor Transport. The police, by arrangement with the Commissioner for Motor Transport, effect the registrations and collect the taxes and fees in certain areas.

Motor vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods are subject to special supervision by the Commissioner for Motor Transport. A service licence must be obtained for each privately-owned motor omnibus service within

the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts. Taxicabs and hire cars throughout the State are controlled to ensure the safety and comfort of passengers.

For all motor vehicles used within the State for the conveyance of passengers or goods for hire or in the course of any trade or business, a licence under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act (fee between 60c and \$2 per annum) may be required in addition to any other licence or registration, including the omnibus service licence described above. (This Act regulates intrastate commercial passenger-carrying and goods-carrying transport services.) The charges under this Act, which were levied on the carriage of passenger or goods in competition with State-owned transport systems and which were used to supplement the income of State rail and road transport undertakings, were phased out over a period and were finally eliminated as from 1 January 1974 (see page 430 of Year Book No. 62 for details of these charges).

#### *Licensing and Taxation of Vehicles Engaged in Interstate Trade*

Following successful legal challenges to the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act so far as it affected vehicles engaged in interstate trade, the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act was passed in 1958.

This Act provides for ton-mileage charges to be imposed uniformly on all commercial goods vehicles of more than four tons load-capacity, whether used for interstate or intrastate journeys. The provisions of the Act were extended in 1964 to vehicles which have a registered load-capacity of four or less tons but which are frequently used to carry loadings in excess of four tons. In April 1967, an appeal by road transport interests against the validity of this Act, so far as it affected interstate operations, was dismissed by the Privy Council. The proceeds of the charges are applied only to the maintenance of public roads. At 30 June 1974, the vehicles subject to the Act numbered 58,925, of which 46,405 were used for intrastate journeys and 12,520 (including 9,918 registered in other States) for interstate journeys. Revenue raised in 1973-74 under this Act was \$12,965,000 from intrastate vehicles and \$6,807,000 from those operating interstate (see also page 348).

### **MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS**

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets, and must display their registration label and number plates. Before registration, or renewal of registration, motor vehicles must be inspected to ensure that they comply with the prescribed standard of roadworthiness. Suitable service stations and similar establishments throughout the State are licensed as inspection stations, and a number of mechanics employed at these stations are licensed as examiners. At 30 June 1974, there were 4,077 inspection stations and 7,936 licensed examiners. The inspection fee is \$2.25 for trailers, \$1.50 for motor cycles, and \$3.00 for other vehicles.

Under reciprocal arrangements among the States, a motor vehicle registered in the home State of its owner may travel freely in any other State while visiting that State.

## MOTOR VEHICLES ON THE REGISTER

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register in New South Wales in 1955 and later years:—

Table 13.1. Motor Vehicles on the Register\*†, N.S.W.

At End of Month	Cars	Station Wagons	Light Commercial-type Vehicles‡		Trucks and Truck-type Vehicles‡	Omni-buses	Motor Cycle and Scooters	Total Vehicles
			Open	Closed				
1955: Dec.	469,756	5,257	117,677	21,411	82,325	3,653	36,953	737,032
1962: Dec.	742,947	85,746	137,138	49,479	87,492	5,004	20,398	1,128,204
1967: June	931,292	185,758	126,954	59,789	103,204	6,193	24,111	1,437,301
1968: June	990,567	203,422	126,284	62,396	105,827	6,510	32,398	1,527,404
1969: June	1,042,778	217,464	126,725	64,650	110,074	6,914	40,637	1,609,242
1970: June	1,110,652	231,305	128,276	68,389	114,775	7,308	49,283	1,709,988
1971: Sept.	1,157,548	235,909	118,967†	47,747†	139,003‡	7,598	60,593	1,767,365
1972: June	1,207,200	241,800	122,500	52,300	147,900	8,300	69,900	1,849,800
1973: June	1,269,200	256,600	130,600	54,500	155,700	8,600	72,700	1,947,800
1974: June	1,334,700	262,100	136,100	58,500	161,000	8,700	87,500	2,048,500

\* Includes Government-owned vehicles other than those of the Defence Services, but excludes tractors, trailers, caravans, and mobile plant and equipment.

† This series is based on the 1955, 1962, and 1971 Censuses of Motor Vehicles and the records of State and Commonwealth registration authorities, and involves a type classification which is standard for all Australian States.

‡ A revised type classification was adopted for the Census of Motor Vehicles taken at 30 September 1971 and for later periods. Light Commercial-type Vehicles comprise vehicles (utilities, panel vans, and light trucks) with carrying capacity under one tonne and all ambulances and hearses; as a consequence, only trucks with carrying capacity one tonne or over are included in the column "Trucks and Truck-type Vehicles". Prior to the September 1971 Census, the classification "Utilities" was used in place of "Light Commercial-type Vehicles—Open" and "Panel Vans" in place of "Light Commercial-type Vehicles—Closed".

The mass-production in Australia of motor vehicles made substantially from Australian components was commenced in 1948, and since then there has been rapid growth in the manufacture of vehicles with a predominantly Australian content. Most of the vehicles reaching the Australian market are almost completely manufactured in Australia or are assembled in Australia from local and imported components. The number of fully-assembled vehicles imported into Australia from overseas, chiefly from Japan, increased sharply during 1973–74 to 91,478 cars and station wagons, the highest annual total ever recorded. Following representations by the Australian Government to Japanese manufacturers in November 1974, together with a revision of tariff levels, the number of imported cars commenced to decline in the second half of 1974–75, and this trend continued during the first half of 1975–76. Development of the motor vehicle industry has been assisted by Government policies designed to encourage the production of vehicles with maximum Australian content.

With increased supplies of vehicles available from local manufacture and assembly, with the marked growth in population and the work force, with the rising rate of motor vehicle ownership, and with general industrial development, there has been a remarkable expansion during the post-war years in the number of motor vehicles on the register in New South Wales. During the nineteen years from 1955 to 1974, the number of cars and station wagons rose by 236 per cent, and the number of trucks and light commercial-type vehicles by 61 per cent. The number of cars and station wagons registered per 1,000 of population was 135 in December 1955, 206 in December 1962, 279 in June 1969, and 337 in June 1974.

Tractors must be registered if they are to be driven on public roads, but those used solely on farms need not be registered. Particulars of the tractors on farms are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

### *Public Motor Vehicles*

Public motor vehicles throughout New South Wales are subject to the provisions of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, and those in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts are also controlled in terms of the Transport Act. The Commissioner for Motor Transport licenses services and vehicles, fixes fares, determines conditions and standards of service, and imposes charges and fees.

Public motor vehicles subject to control include: *Motor omnibuses*, which operate on fixed routes and charge a fixed fare per passenger per section; *Taxicabs*, which ply for public hire, the fare being recorded by a taximeter attached to the vehicle; *Hire cars*, which are subject to private hire (vehicle and driver) at contract rates of fare, and may not use taximeters or operate from public stands; *Tourist vehicles*, which are specially licensed for tourist traffic and, in general, may not pick up or set down passengers *en route*; *Motor vans*, which are licensed (in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts only) to carry furniture and luggage and to ply for public hire; and *Motor cars and lorries* licensed to operate in services (outside the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts) for the carriage of goods and limited numbers of passengers.

A service licence must be obtained for each privately-owned omnibus service within the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts. The registration of the vehicle is conditional on compliance with regulations as to design, construction, and provision for the safety and comfort of passengers. The service licence specifies the route to be traversed, the timetable to be observed, and the fares to be charged. Where a service enters into competition with State railway or omnibus services, conditions may be imposed to prevent undue competition and overlapping. An annual fee for each service licence is fixed in relation to the extent of the benefit conferred on the holder, the nature of the route traversed, and the effect of the service on State-owned transport services; the maximum annual rate is \$8 for each passenger each omnibus is authorised to carry. The fee for experimental, developmental, or unprofitable services may be fixed at a nominal sum.

For taxicabs, the general rate of hiring (as fixed by regulation under the Transport Act) has been 35c flag-fall and 42c per mile in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts since 1 October 1975. A booked hiring charge of 30c and a waiting fee of \$6.00 per hour may be made where applicable. Elsewhere, the rates are determined by the local government authorities, subject to the approval of the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

The Commissioner allocates new taxicab licences in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts to qualified persons on the basis of seniority as disclosed by the Driver's Seniority Register. To qualify, an applicant must hold a current taxicab driver's licence, have no financial interests in a taxicab, and, generally, must reside within 5 kilometres of the registered location of the taxi plate to be allotted. In other areas new licences are allocated by ballot.

Hire car licences are issued to approved applicants.

Table 13.2. Public Passenger Vehicles on Register\*, N.S.W.

At 30 June	Public Passenger Vehicles						
	Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts			Other Districts			Tourist Vehicles (All Districts)
	Omni- buses	Taxi- cabs	Hire Cars	Omni- buses	Taxi- cabs	Hire Cars†	
1968	3,132	3,171	270	1,850	1,112	323	116
1969	3,217	3,249	272	1,860	1,106	321	120
1970	3,292	3,280	272	1,984 <sup>r</sup>	985 <sup>r</sup>	120 <sup>r</sup>	121
1971	3,881	3,323	273	2,111 <sup>r</sup>	979 <sup>r</sup>	122 <sup>r</sup>	121
1972	4,074	3,331	254	2,098 <sup>r</sup>	898 <sup>r</sup>	111 <sup>r</sup>	121
1973	4,244	3,333	245	2,151	870	112	121
1974‡	3,566	3,476	243	2,454	966	114	119

\* As recorded by the Department of Motor Transport. The figures differ from those in Table 13.1 primarily because of differences in the classification of vehicles and in the method of treating cancellations of registrations.

† Includes a number operating in regular services.

‡ Not strictly comparable with figures for earlier years due to change in recording procedures.

In addition to the vehicles shown above, there were 973 motor vans licensed, at 30 June 1974, to operate in services inside the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts.

#### *Censuses of Motor Vehicles*

Particulars of the type, make, year of model, horsepower, capacity, and location of the motor vehicles in Australia are available from periodic censuses of motor vehicles conducted by the Commonwealth Statistician. The last two censuses covered the vehicles on the register at 31 December 1962 and 30 September 1971.

An age distribution for the main types of registered motor vehicles in New South Wales in 1971 is given in the next table:—

Table 13.3. Registered Motor Vehicles\* in N.S.W.: Year of Model

At 30 September 1971							
Type of Vehicle	At 31 December 1962	Year of Model					Total†
		Before 1963	1963 to 1966	1967 to 1969	1970	1971	
Cars‡ .. ..	741,799	260,647	324,022	334,454	129,655	94,036	1,157,548
Station Wagons .. ..	85,746	48,422	87,459	60,354	21,453	14,698	235,909
Light Commercial- type Vehicles—							
Open .. ..	137,138	33,034	33,254	31,327	11,211	6,497	118,967
Closed .. ..	50,627	10,006	12,940	13,898	5,835	4,379	47,747
Trucks—							
Rigid .. ..	84,670	35,865	32,034	32,118	11,438	9,506	124,973
Articulated .. ..		1,916	2,746	3,407	1,402	899	11,136
Other Truck-type¶ .. ..	2,822	1,413	600	310	154	162	2,894
Omni-buses .. ..	5,004	2,091	1,198	1,645	764	615	7,598
Motor Cycles and Scooters .. ..	20,398	3,599	5,447	22,669	12,445	14,087	60,593
Total Vehicles ..	1,128,204	396,993	499,700	500,182	194,357	144,879	1,767,365
Plant and Equip- ment § .. ..	25,807	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37,828
Caravans .. ..	18,473	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	43,992
Trailers .. ..	88,739	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	205,589

\* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Includes vehicles with year of model unknown.

‡ Includes taxicabs and hire cars.

§ Comprises those truck-type vehicles which are designed for purposes other than freight carrying, e.g. street flushers.

|| Includes tractors registered.

|| Not strictly comparable with figures from Census of Motor Vehicles at 30 September 1971—see note ‡, Table 13.1.

The following table shows the principal makes of registered cars, station wagons, and trucks and light commercial-type vehicles in New South Wales in 1962 and 1971, and the year of model of the vehicles in 1971:—

**Table 13.4. Registered Motor Vehicles\* in N.S.W.: Principal Makes and Year of Model**

Make of Vehicle	At 31 December 1962	At 30 September 1971					Total†
		Year of Model					
		Before 1963	1963 to 1966	1967 to 1969	1970	1971	
CARS							
Austin .. ..	55,642	14,517	6,940	12,591	4,224	1,984	40,623
Chevrolet .. ..	17,550	4,513	2,399	872	29	24	7,928
Chrysler .. ..	8,112	4,680	28,934	36,108	12,496	9,189	92,053
Datsun .. ..	209	139	4,198	11,625	7,714	7,202	31,146
Fiat .. ..	7,070	2,572	4,559	5,669	2,128	1,037	16,134
Ford .. ..	113,664	31,520	47,098	60,025	27,718	20,226	188,393
Hillman .. ..	24,915	9,087	7,651	11,043	4,020	2,138	34,184
Holden .. ..	227,352	92,274	104,736	102,152	40,446	28,173	370,849
Mazda .. ..	...	3	791	7,718	3,971	4,341	16,952
Mercedes-Benz .. ..	2,140	1,783	1,952	2,625	807	604	7,881
Morris .. ..	76,284	33,200	42,848	27,909	5,833	3,755	114,867
Renault .. ..	7,205	1,068	1,257	3,764	1,105	537	7,798
Toyota .. ..	...	21	7,926	21,565	8,911	6,547	45,331
Triumph .. ..	5,875	2,094	1,515	1,603	770	630	6,690
Vauxhall .. ..	35,791	8,362	8,514	903	3	24	17,998
Volkswagen .. ..	43,656	27,777	29,932	14,945	4,922	4,066	82,572
Wolseley .. ..	7,508	3,114	3,034	14	3	6	6,237
Other Makes .. ..	108,826	23,923	19,738	13,323	4,555	3,553	69,912
Total Cars .. ..	741,799	260,647	324,022	334,454	129,655	94,036	1,157,548
STATION WAGONS							
Chrysler .. ..	70	87	9,560	9,893	2,750	1,802	24,276
Ford .. ..	14,110	7,062	13,286	11,117	4,578	3,370	40,004
Hillman .. ..	3,888	2,125	941	1,182	627	562	5,496
Holden .. ..	57,124	35,076	54,364	29,859	8,926	6,002	135,933
Volkswagen .. ..	721	195	2,320	1,812	850	698	5,930
Other Makes .. ..	9,833	3,877	6,988	6,491	3,722	2,264	24,270
Total Station Wagons .. ..	85,746	48,422	87,459	60,354	21,453	14,698	235,909
TRUCKS AND LIGHT COMMERCIAL-TYPE VEHICLES							
Austin .. ..	22,668	4,687	2,080	1,738	266	119	9,204
Bedford .. ..	20,903	9,074	8,464	5,726	1,529	998	26,598
Chrysler .. ..	665	283	2,611	3,608	921	525	8,049
Commer .. ..	6,495	1,505	2,130	1,640	603	317	6,414
Datsun .. ..	121	131	2,329	2,379	1,273	1,089	7,317
Dodge .. ..	8,770	3,181	3,494	3,979	1,336	922	13,276
Ford .. ..	39,094	9,745	11,737	14,695	6,518	5,142	48,953
Holden .. ..	70,926	21,611	25,796	22,023	7,912	5,366	85,001
International .. ..	21,799	9,929	6,121	5,314	1,711	1,138	25,200
Land Rover .. ..	8,927	4,211	2,473	2,280	731	438	10,524
Morris .. ..	17,066	4,095	3,920	4,345	1,145	904	14,703
Toyota .. ..	268	114	3,959	5,692	2,204	1,427	13,586
Volkswagen .. ..	7,552	3,323	3,032	2,878	1,226	1,055	11,765
Other Makes .. ..	50,003	10,345	3,428	4,763	2,665	2,003	25,127
Total Trucks, etc. .. ..	275,257	82,234	81,574	81,060	30,040	21,443	305,717

\* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Includes vehicles with year of model unknown.

The next table shows the number of registered trucks in New South Wales in 1971 classified by their carrying capacity and aggregate weight:—

**Table 13.5. Registered Trucks\* in N.S.W.: Capacity and Weight**

Carrying Capacity†	At 30 September 1971		Aggregate Weight‡	At 30 September 1971	
	Rigid	Articulated		Rigid	Articulated
Tons			Tons		
1 and under 2	40,927	...	1 and under 4	42,980	...
2 and under 4	32,790	157	4 and under 6	15,139	46
4 and under 6	9,738	125	6 and under 8	19,685	114
6 and under 8	16,142	201	8 and under 10	10,939	101
8 and under 10	5,436	314	10 and under 12	8,726	152
10 and under 12	2,428	936	12 and under 16	8,938	297
12 and under 16	2,096	3,814	16 and under 20	3,961	1,875
16 and under 20	282	3,515	20 and under 24	899	3,152
20 or more ..	48	707	24 or more ..	226	4,042
Unknown ..	15,086	1,367	Unknown ..	13,480	1,357
Total Trucks ..	124,973	11,136	Total Trucks ..	124,973	11,136

\* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† The weight the vehicle is considered capable of carrying with safety.

‡ The sum of the unladen weight of the vehicle and its carrying capacity.

### NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

The number of new motor vehicles registered in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years is shown in the next table:—

**Table 13.6. New Motor Vehicles Registered\* in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30 June	Cars	Station Wagons	Light Commercial-type Vehicles†		Trucks and Truck-type Vehicles†	Omnibuses	Motor Cycles and Scooters	Total Vehicles
			Open	Closed				
1965	98,412	29,341	9,852	5,378	9,609	355	2,944	155,891
1966	91,448	21,099	11,265	5,859	7,906	381	3,643	141,601
1967	94,250	20,305	11,867	5,876	8,239	367	6,056	146,960
1968	114,198	21,189	10,704	6,498	8,110	528	10,342	171,569
1969	119,249	20,129	12,545	6,960	9,303	553	11,930	180,669
1970	133,774	21,713	12,375	8,392	9,992	650	12,360	199,256
1971	136,353	21,463	12,311	9,733	8,869	879	17,187	206,795
1972	136,150	19,860	11,461	9,570	10,376	864	20,497	208,778
1973	141,196	20,904	13,332	12,147	11,140	817	24,336	223,872
1974	152,501	21,774	14,318	12,022	11,633	1,006	32,530	245,784
1975	157,261	28,540	13,630	14,374	13,646	1,217	24,007	252,675

\* Includes Government-owned vehicles other than those of the Defence Services, but excludes tractors, trailers, caravans, and mobile plant and equipment.

† From 1 July 1971, a revised type classification, similar to that adopted for the 1971 Census of Motor Vehicles, was introduced. See note ‡, Table 13.1.

The upward trend in the number of new motor vehicles registered, evident in the above table, was interrupted in 1965–66 and the first half of 1966–67 when demand for new motor vehicles was affected by widespread drought. The upward trend was resumed in the latter half of 1966–67. In the second half of 1974–75 registrations were noticeably affected by the temporary reduction of sales tax by the Australian Government. The number of new cars registered in 1974–75 was 3.1 per cent higher than in 1973–74 and 59.8 per cent higher than in 1964–65; corresponding movements were 3.1 per cent and (—) 2.7 per cent for station wagons, 10.0 per cent and 70.1 per cent for light commercial vehicles, trucks, etc., and omnibuses, and (—) 26.2 per cent and 715.5 per cent for motor cycles and scooters.



The following table shows the principal makes of new motor vehicles registered in New South Wales in the last six years:—

Table 13.7. New Motor Vehicles Registered\* in N.S.W.: Make of Vehicle

Make and Horsepower of Vehicle	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
CARS						
Alfa Romeo .. .. .	253	221	208	298	400	1,095
Chrysler†: 27 and 33 .. .. .	9,644	10,729	5,231	4,453	4,873	4,031
Other .. .. .	8,845	5,914	9,863	9,262	9,919	11,513
Datsun: 13 .. .. .	3,097	4,199	5,886	5,387	6,817	7,126
17 .. .. .	3,424	4,215	4,379	6,823	8,047	10,042
Other .. .. .	674	642	1,073	1,029	2,457	2,659
Fiat .. .. .	2,573	1,906	872	579	769	883
Ford: 16 .. .. .	9,667	9,764	6,326	5,163	2,739	3,076
20 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	5,103	4,046	2,092	2,992
29 and 32 .. .. .	10,843	13,181	14,727	16,598	17,866	16,545
51 and 52 .. .. .	6,420	7,286	7,410	8,297	10,198	7,031
Other .. .. .	2	3	.. .. .	4	19	17
Holden: 15 and 16 .. .. .	5,306	3,790	2,581	2,493	2,288	4,070
18 to 31 .. .. .	31,512	33,751	29,565	31,376	27,881	24,168
42, 48, and 51 .. .. .	5,345	3,652	5,225	5,552	5,453	6,350
Honda .. .. .	427	747	921	615	1,119	1,916
Jaguar .. .. .	222	512	480	449	321	482
Leyland: "Mini" .. .. .	4,033	3,341	3,360	2,759	2,734	2,559
Other .. .. .	8,359	6,659	5,322	7,179	8,653	3,966
Mazda .. .. .	3,748	5,512	4,828	4,550	10,202	12,189
Mercedes-Benz .. .. .	909	891	788	985	1,194	1,537
Peugeot .. .. .	589	534	508	570	636	880
Renault .. .. .	1,218	879	1,360	1,506	1,360	1,522
Statesman .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,482	1,538	2,027	1,790
Toyota: 3 .. .. .	3,668	3,466	4,207	4,438	5,241	6,136
15, 16, and 17 .. .. .	2,764	3,509	4,578	5,384	4,365	2,540
18, 19, 20 and 23 .. .. .	2,664	2,514	1,682	2,649	4,365	10,305
Triumph .. .. .	681	872	721	663	680	707
Volkswagen: 13 and 14 .. .. .	177	378	428	388	1,428	2,013
17 and 18 .. .. .	4,687	4,958	4,614	3,227	1,807	1,604
Volvo .. .. .	447	672	1,038	1,606	1,818	2,859
Other .. .. .	1,576	1,656	1,384	1,330	2,535	3,378
Total, All Makes .. .. .	133,774	136,353	136,150	141,196	152,501	157,261
STATION WAGONS						
Chrysler† .. .. .	3,693	3,412	2,338	1,671	2,567	3,618
Ford .. .. .	4,562	4,692	5,951	6,444	5,474	7,269
Holden .. .. .	8,974	8,977	7,872	8,391	7,627	6,211
Mazda .. .. .	488	491	394	671	1,664	3,155
Toyota .. .. .	674	354	110	378	968	1,924
Volkswagen .. .. .	823	953	915	929	571	729
Other .. .. .	2,499	2,584	2,280	2,420	2,903	5,634
Total, All Makes .. .. .	21,713	21,463	19,860	20,904	21,774	28,540
TRUCKS AND LIGHT COMMERCIAL-TYPE VEHICLES†						
Bedford .. .. .	1,905	1,483	1,510	1,523	1,367	1,444
Chrysler¶ .. .. .	3,353	2,823	2,544	2,559	3,245	3,244
Daihatsu .. .. .	369	472	381	435	614	668
Datsun .. .. .	1,281	1,449	1,488	1,487	1,805	1,653
Ford: 29 and 32 .. .. .	3,532	3,815	3,854	4,410	3,381	4,078
Other .. .. .	2,600	3,098	3,514	4,606	3,464	5,686
Holden .. .. .	7,831	8,493	8,829	11,054	11,586	9,613
International .. .. .	1,867	1,726	1,610	1,849	1,844	1,629
Land Rover .. .. .	828	584	666	792	703	752
Leyland: 9, 10, and 12 .. .. .	1,422	1,360	1,401	770	1,290	1,239
Other .. .. .	52	526	360	455	334	263
Toyota .. .. .	2,225	2,040	1,914	2,569	3,383	4,479
Volkswagen .. .. .	1,210	1,296	1,594	1,903	2,214	2,767
Other .. .. .	2,284	1,748	1,742	2,207	2,743	4,135
Total, All Makes .. .. .	30,759	30,913	31,407	36,619	37,973	41,650

\* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Includes truck-type vehicles.

‡ Includes Hillman, Dodge, and Mitsubishi.

¶ Includes Dodge and Commer.

The principal makes of new cars and station wagons registered in 1974-75 were Holden (21.9 per cent of total number registered), Ford (19.9 per cent), Toyota (11.3 per cent), Datsun (11.1 per cent), Chrysler (10.3 per cent), and Mazda (8.3 per cent). The principal makes of trucks and light commercial-type vehicles were Ford (23.4 per cent of the total number registered), Holden (23.1 per cent), Toyota (10.8 per cent), Chrysler (7.8 per cent), Volkswagen (6.6 per cent), and International (3.9 per cent).

The new trucks registered in New South Wales during the last six years are classified in the next table according to their aggregate weight and motive power:—

**Table 13.8. New Trucks, etc., Registered\* in N.S.W.:  
Aggregate Weight and Motive Power**

Year ended 30 June	Aggregate Weight (in tonnes)†							Motive Power		Total Trucks and Truck-type Vehicles
	Under 2.5	2.5 and under 4	4 and under 7	7 and under 12	12 and under 18	18 or more	Other ‡	Petrol	Diesel	
1970	909	1,180	2,557	1,621	1,446	2,257	22	6,854	3,138	9,992
1971	899	983	2,407	1,398	1,112	1,941	129	6,117	2,752	8,869
1972	2,724¶	1,526	2,362	1,200	940	1,535	89	7,899¶	2,477¶	10,376¶
1973	2,409	2,166	2,426	1,251	1,103	1,738	47	8,404	2,736	11,140
1974	2,532	1,935	2,412	1,431	990	2,208	125	8,171	3,462	11,633
1975	2,881	2,718	2,859	1,486	1,238	2,131	333	10,128	3,518	13,646

\* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Aggregate weight is the sum of the unladen weight of the vehicle and the weight the vehicle is considered capable of carrying with safety. The groupings of aggregate weights used prior to July 1973 were expressed in cwt and, whilst closely approximating the metric groupings, are not strictly comparable.

‡ Vehicles to which an aggregate weight is not applicable (e.g. cab and chassis, tow trucks).

¶ See note†, Table 13.6.

### THIRD-PARTY MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE

Owners have been required since 1943 to insure their motor vehicles against liability in respect of death or injury caused to other persons arising out of the use of their vehicles. Only authorised insurers may undertake this compulsory third-party insurance, which applies to all types of motor vehicles (including tractors) and trailers, registered for use on public roads. Indemnity provided under third-party policies is unlimited, and it extends to claims made by guest passengers and members of the family of an owner or driver of an insured motor vehicle. Claims for damages in respect of uninsured or unidentified motor vehicles, which cannot be recovered from the owner or driver, are payable from a pool to which authorised insurers are required to contribute in proportion to premium income. In practice, such claims are made in the usual way upon the "Nominal Defendant". Total expenditure in the calendar year 1974 by authorised insurers in respect of claims involving the "Nominal Defendant" amounted to \$2,439,545, including \$2,093,466 paid to successful claimants.

Maximum annual rates of third-party premium are fixed by the State Government. They have been increased on several occasions since the inception of the scheme, and from 1 July 1975 were as follows.

<i>Type of Vehicle</i>	<i>Metropolitan and Wollongong Districts</i>	<i>Newcastle District</i>	<i>Other Districts</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Cars (used for private or business purposes) ..	83.15	72.15	72.15
Taxicabs .. .. .	589.15	305.15	120.15
Hire Cars .. .. .	208.15	72.15	72.15
Goods Vehicles—			
Small (up to 2 tons unladen weight) ..	90.15	66.15	58.15
Large (over 2 tons) .. .. .	168.15	87.15	105.15
Primary Producers' Goods Vehicles—			
Small (up to 2 tons) .. .. .	60.15	43.15	30.15
Large (over 2 tons) .. .. .	61.15	61.15	15.15
Tractor (used solely for farming purposes) ..	12.15	9.15	4.15
Motor Cycles—			
Over 2½ h.p. .. .. .	150.15	105.15	105.15
Over 1 to 2½ h.p. .. .. .	45.15	43.15	24.15
Up to 1 h.p. .. .. .	27.15	12.15	6.15
Trailers .. .. .	2.15	2.15	2.15

Third-party insurance policies issued in other States or in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are accepted in respect of motor vehicles visiting New South Wales.

Particulars of the third-party and other motor vehicle insurance business transacted in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

### MOTOR DRIVERS' LICENCES

Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed. Licences may be issued for periods of one year or (from 1 July 1968) three years; drivers of public passenger vehicles are eligible only for one-year licences. To qualify for a licence, applicants must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of the traffic regulations. A licence may be refused, suspended, or revoked on grounds of physical disability or failure to observe the regulations.

Licences are issued in several classes:—

- Class 1: Private cars, lorries up to 2 tons unladen, and tractors ;
- Class 2: Private hire cars, car-type tourist vehicles, country taxicabs, service cars, light vans, and vehicles covered by Class 1 licences ;
- Class 3: Lorries of any weight (except articulated vehicles and large trailer combinations) and vehicles covered by Class 1 licences ;
- Class 4: Omnibuses, tourist vehicles (all types), and vehicles covered by Class 1, 2, and 3 licences ;
- Class 5: Lorries of any weight (including articulated vehicles and large trailer combinations) and vehicles covered by Class 1 licences.

Other classes of licences are issued to drivers of taxicabs in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts and to motor cycle riders.

The minimum age for a Class 1 driver's licence or cycle rider's licence is 17 years. Applicants for all other types of licences must have held a motor driver's licence for at least 12 months, and be a minimum of 21 years of age (18 years for a Class 3 licence). The Commissioner for Motor Transport has discretionary powers to vary these requirements.

A learner's permit is issued for a period of three months to enable potential licensees to reach the required standard of driving proficiency. From 28 June 1974, a learner is subject to a maximum speed limit of 70 kilometres per hour. Learner's permits issued during 1973-74 numbered 371,174. Provisional licences are issued to those who have not previously held a Class 1 licence (or a motor cycle rider's licence), and are subject to cancellation if, during the first year's driving experience, the provisional licensee fails to display "P" plates, exceeds 80 kilometres per hour, or is convicted of a basic traffic offence. In 1973-74, 116,196 provisional licences were issued while 9,551 were cancelled.

Drivers of public passenger vehicles are required to undergo periodical medical and eyesight examinations. Conductors of motor omnibuses in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts must hold a conductor's licence, the minimum age being 18 years.

The next table shows the number of drivers' licences in force at 30 June in New South Wales for the last eleven years:—

**Table 13.9. Motor Drivers' and Riders' Licences in Force, N.S.W.**

At 30 June	Class 1*	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Taxicab Drivers†	Total Drivers' Licences	Motor Cycle Riders*
1964	1,192,837	4,270	224,947	22,777	43,359	9,098	1,497,288	29,522
1965	1,261,909	4,293	226,136	23,328	45,885	10,150	1,571,701	36,517
1966	1,297,686	4,353	240,163	23,936	50,762	10,697	1,627,597	41,344
1967	1,374,683	4,137	246,625	25,140	53,968	12,608	1,717,161	46,625
1968	1,427,098	4,407	247,546	24,155	59,947	13,006	1,776,159	53,440
1969	1,479,180	4,569	254,053	24,857	65,067	13,854	1,841,580	66,297
1970	1,586,275	4,705	263,210	27,574	69,908	14,480	1,966,152	82,637
1971	1,669,345	4,727	269,019	26,393	74,491	15,642	2,059,617	95,622
1972	1,715,349	4,729	269,217	27,121	76,163	17,733	2,110,312	112,198
1973	1,771,080	4,920	271,387	27,506	79,499	17,867	2,172,259	126,535
1974	1,837,231	5,067	277,752	28,436	82,876	17,459	2,248,821	141,803

\* Includes Provisional Licences since their introduction in January 1966.

† Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts only. Elsewhere taxi drivers hold a Class 2 licence.

The Commissioner for Motor Transport refused 725 applications for licences in 1973-74, 303 for physical disabilities, and 422 on other grounds. There were 27 successful appeals against these refusals. During that year he suspended or cancelled 11,313 licences under the "points system" for traffic offences, 464 for physical disabilities, and 1,406 on other grounds. The "points system" (which began in March 1969 and was amended in August 1975) provides for the allotment of a fixed number of points (ranging from 2 to 4) for specified traffic offences and any driver who accumulates a total of 9 points in any period of two years may have his licence cancelled by the Commissioner and be placed on probation by means of a provisional licence. The provisional licence has a currency of 12 months and is subject to cancellation for a period if the holder is convicted of (or pays the fixed penalty in respect of) any of the specified traffic offences. The points system does not apply to an offence for which a court imposes disqualification, nor to provisional licences, which are subject to immediate cancellation. Appeals against suspensions and cancellations of licences (including provisional licences) were successful in 2,034 cases. Details of persons disqualified from driving by courts are given later in this chapter in the section on "Driving Offences".

### MOTOR TAXES, FEES, AND CHARGES

The proceeds of taxes, fees, and charges relating to motor transport are allocated as follows:—

The Road Transport and Traffic Fund receives the fees from the registration of vehicles and licensing of drivers;

The Public Vehicles Fund receives annual service licence fees payable on motor omnibus services which ply in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, and taxes on public motor vehicles registered in those districts;

The State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund receives collections under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, including licence fees and (prior to 1 January 1974) charges for the intrastate carriage of passengers and goods (see page 336);

The Funds of the Department of Main Roads receive the taxes on motor vehicles (other than those paid to the Public Vehicles Fund) and the road maintenance charges.

The first three Funds are under the control of the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

*Motor Vehicle Taxes.* Two taxes are currently levied on motor vehicles in N.S.W., these being the *weight tax* and the *tax levy*, both of which were introduced in January 1972. These taxes may both be charged at a "private" or "business" rate, depending on the purpose for which the vehicle is used. They are paid when a certificate of registration is issued or renewed.

"Private" purpose means "substantially for social or domestic use or for pleasure". Vehicles used for purposes other than "private" are regarded as "business" vehicles.

The rates of *weight tax* vary according to the type of vehicle. The current annual rates are \$4.10 for a solo motor cycle, \$7.25 for a motor cycle with sidecar, 51c per half cwt for a private motor car and 66c per half cwt for a business motor car, and 77c per half cwt for a motor omnibus.

For station wagons, motor lorries, tractors, and trailers, *weight tax* is levied for each 5 cwt (or part thereof) of unladen weight. The rates per 5 cwt increase progressively up to 3 tons, are practically stable at reduced rates between 3 tons and 7 tons, after which a flat rate of \$11.50 for a private vehicle and \$15.00 for a business vehicle is payable. Examples from the scale are:—

<i>Weight</i>	<i>Private</i> \$	<i>Business</i> \$
Over 20 cwt and up to 25 cwt	26.05	34.00
Over 40 cwt and up to 45 cwt	65.15	85.00
Over 60 cwt and up to 65 cwt	124.95	163.00
Over 100 cwt and up to 105 cwt	220.80	288.00
Over 140 cwt and up to 145 cwt	315.10	411.00

The maximum *weight tax* payable for a tractor is \$127. In the case of a primary producer's tractor the maximum payable is \$63.50. Rates for vehicles without pneumatic tyres are 25 per cent more than those shown above.

The *weight tax* applicable in respect of a motor vehicle to which the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act applies, (see page 336) is 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent of the business purpose rate for that vehicle. Tractors, trailers, and motor lorries owned by primary producers and used solely for carting the produce of their farms are taxable at 50 per cent of the business rate, irrespective

of whether or not such vehicles are subject to the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act. Motor cars and station wagons owned by primary producers are taxed at the appropriate private rate. The private rate also applies to motor vehicles used substantially by ministers of religion, public hospitals, and charitable, benevolent, or religious organisations.

Some vehicles used for a specific purpose or by a particular organisation are exempt from this tax; e.g., those owned by the State and Australian Governments, those owned by councils and used for road making, sanitary services, etc., those used solely for interstate trade, ambulances, mine rescue, fire fighting, privately owned road making equipment, etc. Other vehicles may attract a smaller concession, varying with the purpose or organisation involved.

The current annual rates for *tax levy* are:—

trailers of 2 tons or less, motor cycles, tractors, implements and plant, \$4;

“private” cars and station wagons: under 15 cwt, \$6.50; 15 cwt and under 30 cwt, \$8; 30 cwt and over, \$12;

all other vehicles, \$20.

*Tax levy* at the “private” rate is restricted to cars and station wagons used for “private” purposes as defined for the *weight tax*. The *tax levy*, with one exception, is payable in full for all vehicles that are not wholly exempt from the *weight tax*. Where an incapacitated ex-serviceman, or person receiving the “Act of Grace” pension, qualifies for the 90 per cent reduction in the *weight tax* for his vehicle, this reduction is also applied to the *tax levy*.

The motor vehicle taxes collected during 1973–74 amounted to \$83,533,000 of which \$82,563,000 was credited to the funds of the Department of Main Roads and \$970,000 to the Public Vehicles Fund. For a description of motor vehicle taxes before January 1972 see pages 845 and 846 of Year Book No. 61.

**Registration Fees.** Fees for the registration of motor vehicles are also payable when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The annual fees are—motor car, \$10; motor cycle, \$5; motor omnibus, \$25 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, and \$15 in other districts; taxicabs, \$25 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, and \$15 elsewhere; hire cars, tourist vehicles, airway coaches, \$15; motor vans plying for public hire within the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, \$10; other motor vehicles, \$10. Traders registration fees are \$18 for motor cycles and \$75 for other vehicles. The above registration fees have been current since November 1974.

**Drivers' Licences.** Fees are charged at an annual rate of \$10 for a licence to drive a motor vehicle and \$8 for a licence to ride a motor cycle (except that a “No Fee” rider's licence is issued to a person who is also the holder of a current motor vehicle driver's licence); the fee for a learner's permit is \$5. The licence fee for a motor omnibus conductor is \$10.

**Service Licence Fees** are payable in respect of privately-owned omnibus services within the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts as described on page 338.

**Fees and Charges under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act.** The annual licence fees payable for the vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods range from 60c to \$2; agents of persons operating road transport services are charged an annual licence fee of \$4. Prior to 1 January 1974,

licensees, with certain exceptions, were required to pay charges in respect of passengers and goods carried, the maximum charges being  $\frac{5}{8}$ c per mile per passenger or, for goods, 2.5c per mile per ton of the vehicle's carrying capacity plus half its unladen weight (see also pages 336 and 338).

*Road Maintenance Charges.* In terms of the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958-1970, road charges are payable in respect of commercial goods vehicles which have a load-capacity in excess of four tons or which (from 1964) have a load-capacity of four or less tons but are frequently used to carry loadings in excess of four tons. The charges, payable at the rate of  $\frac{5}{8}$ c per ton-mile travelled in New South Wales, are calculated on the unladen weight of the vehicle plus 40 per cent of its load-capacity, and are credited to the funds of the Department of Main Roads (see also page 336).

The total motor taxes, fees, charges, etc. collected in New South Wales in the last five years, and the disbursements from the proceeds of the taxes, are summarised in the following table. The particulars shown relate to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, Public Vehicles Fund, State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund, and the Main Roads Special Deposits Accounts. The table includes the Commonwealth Aid Roads Grants credited to the Public Vehicles Fund.

Table 13.10. Motor Taxes, Fees, etc., N.S.W.: Receipts and Payments\*

Item	Year ended 30 June				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	\$ thousand				
RECEIPTS					
Motor Vehicle Tax	39,186	41,298	57,592	78,282	83,533
Registration and Drivers' Licence Fees, etc.	16,621	17,344	23,885	31,808	33,336
Omnibus Service Licence Fees..	70	72	71	72	68
Fees and Charges under State Transport (Co-ordination) Act	5,202	5,600	6,057	6,440	3,143
Road Maintenance Charges ..	15,872	16,841	17,687	18,316	19,730
Commonwealth Aid Roads Grant .. ..	...	150	300	...	150
Commission on Third Party Insurance Premiums .. ..	379	794	849	869	942
Other .. ..	458	499	622	705	756
Total Receipts† .. ..	77,788	82,597	107,062	136,492	141,658
PAYMENTS					
Administration of Traffic and Road Transport—					
Police Services .. ..	8,075	8,471	13,243	15,169	15,223
Other .. ..	8,909	10,374	12,147	15,886	17,011
Provision of Traffic Facilities ..	2,706	3,415	3,439	4,591	5,945
Road-making Authorities ..	54,992	58,005	75,051	94,106	110,813
Public Transport Commission of N.S.W. ..	1,834	2,035	3,036	834	1,333
Traffic Accident Research Unit ..	385	191	476	26	646
Total Payments .. ..	76,901	82,491	107,392	130,612	150,971

\* Excludes contribution by Australian Government for road safety purposes, etc., (\$1,000 in 1969-70 and 1970-71, \$30,000 in 1971-72, and \$37,500 in 1972-73 and 1973-74).

† Excludes stamp duty on motor vehicle registrations (\$7,152,000 in 1973-74) which is credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The cost of services rendered by the police in controlling traffic, registering vehicles, and licensing drivers in 1973-74 was \$15,430,000, which was recouped to the Consolidated Revenue Fund from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund. This includes amounts recouped to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund by the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund (\$674,000) and municipal and shire councils (\$207,000).

In 1973-74, the Public Transport Commission of N.S.W. (Railways Division) received \$1,300,000 from the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund to offset losses due to competition from road transport. The charges levied for this purpose were phased out over a period and were finally eliminated as from 1 January 1974 (see page 336).

### SURVEY OF MOTOR VEHICLE USAGE

A sample survey to provide data on motor vehicle usage was conducted in respect of the twelve months ended 30 September 1971. The sample comprised approximately 51,000 vehicles and 800 bus fleets throughout Australia, scientifically selected from all vehicles for which registration fees were paid in respect of periods including 30 September 1971, except for caravans, trailers, tractors, plant and equipment, defence services vehicles, and vehicles with diplomatic or consular registration.

The estimates derived from the sample may differ from the figures which would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaire and procedures. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which provides a measure of the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of vehicles and not the whole population was surveyed. In the following statistics, the standard error for each estimate is shown as a percentage of the associated estimate.

The following table shows the total and average annual mileage travelled by vehicles registered in New South Wales and Australia, classified by area of operation:—

**Table 13.11. Total and Average Annual Mileage\* Travelled by Vehicles Registered in New South Wales† and Australia: Area of Operation, Year ended 30 September 1971**

Area of Operation	Total Annual Mileage				Average Annual Mileage	
	New South Wales†		Australia		New South Wales†	Australia
	Million miles	Standard Error (Per cent)	Million miles	Standard Error (Per cent)	Thousand miles	
Capital City Urban‡ .. ..	10,028.9§	2.3	26,466.8	1.3	5.5	5.2
Provincial Urban¶ .. ..	1,946.0	6.0	4,057.8	4.0	1.1	0.8
Other Areas of State .. ..	5,635.9	3.1	17,486.1	1.6	3.1	3.5
Other States or Territories ..	473.7	9.4	2,009.9	4.1	0.3	0.4
Total .. ..	18,084.7	1.3	50,021.1	0.8	10.0	9.9

\* Excludes operations of omnibus fleets.

† Includes vehicles registered in the Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Comprises the Sydney Statistical Division and the A.C.T.

¶ Comprises Newcastle, Wollongong, and Port Kembla.

§ Includes 600.1 million miles travelled in the A.C.T. (Standard Error 10.4 per cent).



The results indicate that the total annual mileage travelled by the 1,822,800 vehicles (except buses) registered in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory at 30 September 1971 was 18,085 million miles. Fifty-six per cent of this vehicle usage was in capital city urban areas, 11 per cent in provincial urban areas, 31 per cent in other areas of the State, and 3 per cent in other States or Territories. The total annual mileage travelled by buses in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in the year ended 30 June 1971 is estimated as 153,500,000 miles (Standard Error 3.9 per cent).

In the following table the average annual mileage and average annual business mileage, classified by type of vehicle, is shown. Business mileage includes miles travelled for hire and reward, or charged to a business expense, or for which a mileage or other allowance is received, but it excludes travel to and from work.

**Table 13.12. Average Annual Mileage\* by Vehicles Registered in New South Wales†: Type of Vehicle, Year ended 30 September 1971**

Type of Vehicle	Average Annual Mileage		Average Annual Business Mileage‡	
	Thousand miles	Standard Error (Per cent)	Thousand miles	Standard Error (Per cent)
Cars and Station Wagons .. .. .	10.0	1.6	9.3	4.1
Light Commercial-type Vehicles‡—				
Open .. .. .	10.1	3.0	9.3	3.6
Closed .. .. .	12.3	2.9	11.7	3.7
Trucks‡—				
Rigid and Articulated—				
1 and under 4 tons carrying capacity ..	10.6	2.9	10.2	3.2
4 and under 8 tons carrying capacity ..	8.9	4.9	8.7	5.0
Rigid—				
8 tons and over carrying capacity ..	14.7	3.1	14.4	3.1
Articulated—				
8 and under 12 tons carrying capacity ..	14.6	7.9	14.0	7.7
12 and under 16 tons carrying capacity ..	22.1	3.0	21.7	3.0
16 tons and over carrying capacity ..	38.2	2.2	38.1	2.2
Other Truck-type Vehicles .. .. .	8.3	9.6	8.7	10.1
Motor Cycles .. .. .	4.5	5.7	2.3	20.4
Total Vehicles (excl. Buses) .. .. .	10.0	1.3	10.0	2.3

\* Excludes operations of omnibus fleets.

† Includes vehicles registered in the Australian Capital Territory.

‡ See note ‡, Table 13.1.

§ See text preceding table.

## ROAD ACCIDENTS AND ROAD SAFETY

### ROAD ACCIDENTS

In New South Wales, road accidents resulting in personal injury, death, or damage to property exceeding \$50 must be reported to the police as soon as practicable and within twenty-four hours. Those accidents which involve casualties, breach of the law, or damage to vehicles are analysed by the Commissioner for Motor Transport. The information shown in the following tables is obtained from this analysis.

The numbers of road accidents and casualties in each of the last eleven years are shown in the next table.

Table 13.13. Road Accidents and Casualties, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Accidents*	Casualties							
		Killed				Injured			
		Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.	Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
1964	56,917	458	108	408	974	14,168	3,008	8,486	25,662
1965	61,969	453	129	503	1,085	15,301	3,347	9,260	27,908
1966	65,868	484	119	531	1,134	15,925	3,685	9,120	28,730
1967	69,042	494	127	475	1,096	16,775	3,372	9,411	29,558
1968	74,026	486	121	567	1,174	16,842	3,555	9,955	30,352
1969	78,042	496	96	614	1,206	16,982	3,802	10,336	31,120
1970	91,378	558	125	584	1,267	19,152	4,064	11,539	34,755
1971	92,858	533	135	596	1,264	19,104	4,151	11,150	34,405
1972	107,471	455	129	553	1,137	20,929	4,522	11,796	37,247
1973	117,206	496	112	573	1,181	21,119	4,767	12,415	38,301
1974	127,353	454	149	654	1,257	21,887	4,947	14,018	40,852

\* Includes accidents without casualties.

The next table shows the number of accident casualties in relation to the number of vehicles registered (disregarding the mileage travelled) and to the population. The ratio of casualties to population increased markedly during the last ten years. However, with the number of vehicles on the register expanding at a much greater rate than the population during this period, the ratio of casualties to vehicles registered has tended to remain steady.

Table 13.14. Road Casualties, N.S.W.: Ratio to Vehicles Registered and to Population

Year ended 30 June	Per 1,000 Vehicles Registered			Per 10,000 of Mean Population		
	Killed	Injured	Total Killed and Injured	Killed	Injured	Total Killed and Injured
1939	1.74	25.60	27.34	2.02	30.66	32.68
1964	0.81	21.49	22.30	2.39	62.91	65.30
1965	0.85	21.94	22.79	2.62	67.41 <sub>r</sub>	70.03 <sub>r</sub>
1966	0.84	21.42	22.26	2.70	68.30 <sub>r</sub>	71.00 <sub>r</sub>
1967	0.76 <sub>r</sub>	20.56 <sub>r</sub>	21.32 <sub>r</sub>	2.57	69.27 <sub>r</sub>	71.84 <sub>r</sub>
1968	0.77 <sub>r</sub>	19.87 <sub>r</sub>	20.64 <sub>r</sub>	2.71 <sub>r</sub>	70.10 <sub>r</sub>	72.81 <sub>r</sub>
1969	0.75 <sub>r</sub>	19.34 <sub>r</sub>	20.09 <sub>r</sub>	2.74	70.69 <sub>r</sub>	73.43 <sub>r</sub>
1970	0.77 <sub>r</sub>	21.09 <sub>r</sub>	21.85 <sub>r</sub>	2.82 <sub>r</sub>	77.41 <sub>r</sub>	80.23 <sub>r</sub>
1971	0.73 <sub>r</sub>	19.78 <sub>r</sub>	20.51 <sub>r</sub>	2.76 <sub>r</sub>	75.25 <sub>r</sub>	78.01 <sub>r</sub>
1972	0.61	20.14 <sub>r</sub>	20.75 <sub>r</sub>	2.45	80.16	82.61
1973	0.61	19.66	20.27	2.52	81.56	84.08
1974	0.61	19.94	20.55	2.65	86.23	88.88

Legislation became effective late in 1971, providing for the compulsory wearing of safety helmets by motor cyclists and pillion riders, and the compulsory wearing of seat belts, where fitted in motor vehicles, by drivers and passengers. All vehicles first registered after 1 January 1969 must have seat belts fitted for the front seats, while those vehicles manufactured after 1 January 1971 must also have seat belts fitted for the rear seats. From April 1973, the compulsory fitting of seat belts in the front seat was extended to vehicles first registered on or after 1 January 1965.

An analysis of fatalities by type of accident shows that 42.7 per cent of road deaths in 1973-74 resulted from collisions between vehicles, 22.0 per cent from vehicles striking pedestrians, and 34.9 per cent from vehicles overturning, leaving the roadway, or colliding with a fixed object. In respect of persons injured, the corresponding proportions were 63.1 per cent, 11.7 per cent, and 24.0 per cent.

### *Classes of Persons Killed and Injured in Road Accidents*

In 1973-74, motor drivers, motor cyclists, and passengers comprised 75 per cent of the persons killed and 86 per cent of those injured in road accidents, while pedestrians constituted 22 per cent of the fatal cases and 12 per cent of the injured. A classification of persons killed or injured in road accidents in the last six years is given in the following table:—

**Table 13.15. Road Accidents, N.S.W.: Classes of Persons Killed or Injured**

Year ended 30 June	Motor Drivers	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Pedestrians	Passengers	Others*	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
1969	445	57	29	323	352	...	1,206
1970	461	103	25	293	382	3	1,267
1971	479	88	18	265	413	1	1,264
1972	422	93	12	243	366	1	1,137
1973	400	119	20	267	375	...	1,181
1974	418	126	28	281	401	3	1,257
PERSONS INJURED							
1969	11,873	2,274	888	4,276	11,783	26	31,120
1970	13,255	2,758	806	4,532	13,371	33	34,755
1971	13,880	3,267	763	4,090	12,365	40	34,405
1972	14,716	4,141	877	4,494	12,987	32	37,247
1973	15,038	4,626	695	4,688	13,208	46	38,301
1974	16,407	5,036	673	4,819	13,865	52	40,852

\* Includes drivers and riders of animals.

The next table shows particulars of the age and sex of persons killed or injured in road accidents in 1973-74.

**Table 13.16. Road Accidents, N.S.W.: Age and Sex of Persons Killed or Injured in 1973-74**

Age in Years	Number				Rate per 10,000 of Mean Population in each Age Group			
	Killed		Injured		Killed		Injured	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 5	24	28	787	546	1.06	1.30	36.06	26.11
5 and under 17	82	52	2,857	2,210	1.59	1.06	56.63	45.81
17 " " 25	320	73	10,956	4,298	9.75	2.34	335.08	138.72
25 " " 40	177	34	5,871	2,979	3.51	0.72	117.57	63.50
40 " " 50	78	23	2,259	1,519	2.69	0.83	74.00	55.72
50 " " 60	94	41	1,788	1,308	3.83	1.64	74.07	53.21
60 or over	127	104	1,633	1,364	4.84	3.01	63.45	40.32
Not stated	...	...	285	192	...	...	*	*
Total	902	355	26,436	14,416	3.80	1.50	111.45	60.94

\* Distributed proportionately over the various age groups.

### *Time and Place of Road Accidents*

Road accidents tend to be more numerous and severe at particular times and places. In 1973-74, there were 22,171 accidents (17 per cent of the total) during the afternoon peak period, i.e., between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.; these resulted in 160 persons being killed (13 per cent of the total) and 6,506 injured (16 per cent of the total). A quarter of all fatalities occurred within the period 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. (viz., 321 or 26 per cent of the total).

More accidents, deaths, and injuries occur on Saturday than any other day. In 1973-74, 18 per cent of the accidents, 22 per cent of the fatalities, and 20 per cent of the injuries occurred on Saturdays.

Approximately one-third of the accidents and casualties occur on straight roads where the view is open. In 1973-74, there were 415 persons killed (33 per cent of the total) and 13,480 injured (33 per cent of the total) at such locations, compared with 276 killed (22 per cent of the total) and 18,277 injured 45 per cent of the total) at intersections.

### ROAD SAFETY

A comprehensive system of road signs and traffic lines on major highways, maintained by the Departments of Main Roads and Motor Transport, contributes materially to the safe use of the roads. Traffic control signals, provided by the Department of Motor Transport, were operating in June 1974 at 1,040 intersections in Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong, and certain country areas.

A co-ordinated system of traffic control signals in the inner area of Sydney was brought into operation in 1963. Twenty-one television cameras provide a composite view of traffic in the area and 143 sets of traffic signals in the system are controlled from a central point. The system has now been converted to a fully computerised operation and will eventually be expanded to cover over 150 intersections in the inner city area.

In 1969, the Traffic Accident Research Unit was established as a branch of the Department of Motor Transport to undertake scientific research into traffic accidents. The Unit comprises sections concerned with Engineering Research, Accident Analysis, Clerical Services, and Traffic Safety

Education. The Traffic Safety Education Section was established when the Road Safety Council of New South Wales ceased operations in 1971; it is responsible for lecturing activities, the dissemination of community educational material, and the promotion of traffic safety programmes through static displays and exhibitions. The unit operates a comprehensive range of testing equipment including a crash simulator, and is engaged on investigations into the causes of accidents, the development of counter-measures, and the evaluation of their effects. The results of this research are usually published and distributed by way of research reports. Staff of the Unit includes professionally qualified researchers in the fields of medicine, engineering, psychology, and statistics.

The Australian Transport Advisory Council, a co-ordinating and advisory committee, at Ministerial level, established by the Australian and State Governments to consider policy matters relating to transport operations, co-ordination, and development, has set up a number of advisory committees, one of which is the Advisory Committee on Safety and Vehicle Design. This Committee makes recommendations to the Council in the form of Australian design rules for motor vehicle safety. These design rules set out detailed technical specifications of each safety feature and include appropriate dates for implementation in the various classes of vehicles. The safety features covered in design rules endorsed by the Council (which comprises the Australian and State Ministers for Transport) include seat belts and seat belt anchorage points, direction turn signal lamps, reversing signal lamps, head restraints, and collapsible steering columns.

#### DRIVING OFFENCES

The records of driving offences committed in New South Wales by individual motorists are maintained by the Department of Motor Transport and the statistics contained in the next two tables are those recorded by that Department.

Persons convicted of specified serious driving offences are, by law, disqualified automatically from driving for specified periods, which may, however, be varied by the courts. Convictions of this type in 1973-74 numbered 20,645, which is 484 less than in the previous year. Particulars of these convictions in recent years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 13.17. Driving Offences Involving Automatic Disqualification from Holding Driver's Licence: Convictions\* in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30 June	Man-slaughter	Culpable Driving	Grievous Bodily Harm by Negligent Act	Drunken Driving, etc.†	Dangerous Driving	Failure to Stop after Accident‡	Driving Whilst Disqualified	Total
1969	6	42	12	7,013	1,502	39	554	9,168
1970	5	65	10	11,816	1,547	51	885	14,379
1971	4	28	9	13,046	1,569	33	975	15,664
1972	1	40	9	16,542	2,072	46	1,257	19,967
1973	4	50	13	17,653	2,054	36	1,319	21,129
1974	11	43	16	17,094	1,971	39	1,471	20,645

\* In addition, a number of offences are found proved but the offenders are discharged without conviction under Section 556A of the Crimes Act. These numbered 505 in 1968-69 and 1,520 in 1973-74 (including 1,469 for drunken driving, etc.). No adjustment has been made for successful appeals.

† Comprises "Driving, or attempting to drive, whilst under influence of alcohol or a drug", "Exceeding prescribed concentration of alcohol", and "Refusing breath test analysis"; convictions for these offences in 1973-74 were 1,708, 15,099, and 287 respectively. See text following table.

‡ Involving injury

In December 1968, a system of breath analyses for persons suspected of driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle while having the prescribed concentration of alcohol in their blood (0.08 grams or more of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood) was introduced. The system involves a preliminary roadside test and, if this test proves positive, a more accurate breath analysis at a police station. The maximum penalty for the offence is a fine of \$400 and imprisonment for six months. Penalties are also prescribed for persons who refuse to undergo a roadside test or breath analysis. The numbers of convictions for exceeding the prescribed concentration of alcohol rose from 2,366 in 1968-69 to 15,099 in 1973-74. Convictions for driving under the influence of alcohol, etc., fell from 4,628 to 1,708 in this period.

Details of convictions, etc., in New South Wales for driving offences which do not involve automatic disqualification from driving are shown, for recent years, in the next table. Since 1962, police officers have been empowered to serve on-the-spot traffic infringement notices (setting out the offence and the standard fine for that offence) for the less serious driving offences and persons charged with these offences may elect to pay the fine without Court appearance—the numbers of fines paid in this way are also shown in the table.

**Table 13.18. Driving Offences Not Involving Automatic Disqualification from Holding Driver's Licence: Convictions and Traffic Infringement Penalties Paid\* in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30 June	Convictions by Court					Traffic Infringement Penalty Paid†			
	Failure to Stop after Accident‡	Negligent Driving	Exceeding Speed Limit	Other Offences	Total	Negligent Driving	Exceeding Speed Limit	Other Offences	Total
1969	292	12,960	18,261	30,876	62,389	...	79,409	86,583	165,992
1970	409	16,725	18,080	23,531	58,745	...	79,695	64,674	144,369
1971	441	18,688	19,622	18,895	57,646	...	80,239	51,290	131,529
1972	394	19,016	20,323	19,470	59,203	...	102,072	56,707	158,779
1973	627	25,071¶	31,112	22,899	79,709	9,853¶	109,443	61,988	181,284
1974	583	9,250	19,471	17,387	46,691	31,862	128,556	74,812	235,230

\* In addition, a number of offences are found proved but the offenders are discharged without conviction under Section 556A of the Crimes Act. These numbered 3,898 in 1968-69 and 3,518 in 1973-74.

† See text above table. Infringement notices are not given for the offence "Failure to Stop after Accident".

‡ In some cases this offence involves automatic disqualification (see previous table).

¶ An amendment to the Motor Traffic Regulations in October 1972 enabled offences of negligent driving which are not of a serious nature to be dealt with under the traffic infringement notice scheme.

The use of radar units to detect motor vehicles exceeding the speed limit was extended in 1973, resulting in a large increase in drivers charged with this offence. In 1973-74, there were 2,554 instances where courts revoked the licences of drivers convicted of offences which do not result in automatic disqualifications.

The Commissioner for Motor Transport is also empowered to suspend or cancel driving licences in certain circumstances—see page 345.

Further information about traffic offences is given in the chapter "Law, Order, and Public Safety".



## Chapter 14

# AIR TRANSPORT

### CONTROL OF AIR TRANSPORT

Air transport in Australia is controlled, in terms of the (Commonwealth) Air Navigation Act, 1920–1974, and regulations made under the Act, by the Australian Department of Transport. The Department determines the rules of the air and general conditions of flight over Australian territory, licenses air services (in liaison with State transport authorities), approves fares, freight rates, and timetables, negotiates international air transport agreements, and regulates international flights and air services within Australia. The Department is responsible for the operation of the Australian air traffic control and air navigation network, provides (in conjunction with the Bureau of Meteorology) a national weather information service for aircraft, and co-ordinates search and rescue operations. It operates aerodromes and related facilities and licenses their use, determines airworthiness requirements for civil aircraft and issues certificates of airworthiness, is responsible for the licensing of aircraft operating crews and flying training schools, and collects the charges imposed on aircraft operators for the use of aerodromes and air route facilities. The powers of the Australian Government in regard to air transport are limited only by the power of a State to authorise or prohibit the carriage of passengers or freight intra-state.

The (Commonwealth) Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act, 1959–1973, gives effect to the 1929 Convention of Warsaw (as amended by subsequent Protocols in 1955 and 1961), covering unified rules for the international carriage of persons and goods by air, and defining the rights of passengers, consignors, and consignees, and the rights and responsibilities of air carriers. This Act, and complementary legislation subsequently enacted by the States, applies the principles of that Convention (with modifications) to internal carriage by air.

### *Air Navigation Charges*

Under the Air Navigation (Charges) Act, 1952–1974, charges are imposed on aircraft operators for the use of aerodromes, air routes, and airway facilities, meteorological services, and search and rescue services maintained or operated by the Australian Government. The charges for flights made in regular public transport operations are based on the weight of the aircraft and the route flown, and are payable in respect of each flight. In other cases, the charges are based on the weight of the aircraft and the purpose for which it is used, and are payable in respect of the period for which the aircraft is registered.



*International Flights and Air Services*

An aircraft arriving in or departing from, or while within, any part of Australian territory must comply with the air navigation regulations and with all other laws in force in that part.

A regular international air service conducted by an airline of an overseas country must not set down or pick up traffic in Australian territory except under an international airline licence issued in accordance with an agreement between Australia and the country of the airline concerned. The aircraft of countries which have adopted the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation (see page 359) may make non-stop flights across Australian territory or may land in Australian territory for non-traffic purposes, but aircraft of countries which are not parties to the Convention must not fly within Australian territory without the approval of the Australian Minister for Transport.

*Australian National Airlines Commission*

The Australian National Airlines Commission was established by the Australian Government in 1945, under the Australian National Airlines Act, to operate air services between the States and to and within the Australian Territories. The Commission may establish international air services subject to the approval of the Minister for Transport. Under certain conditions, the Commission may assist private undertakings to provide air services and may itself engage in intrastate operations.

The Commission trades under the name "Trans-Australia Airlines". In 1973-74, its revenues amounted to \$154,231,000 and its net operating profit to \$100,000.

*Domestic Airlines Agreements*

The Civil Aviation Agreement Act, 1952, ratified an agreement between the Australian Government and Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. The Agreement contained provisions to ensure the efficient and economical operation of air services within Australia by eliminating wasteful competition between that company and Trans-Australia Airlines and by rationalising the services of both airlines. The Act provided for financial assistance to the company and the sharing of government business between the two airlines, and for the appointment of an independent chairman to settle disputes between the respective undertakings.

Following the purchase of Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. in 1957 by Ansett Transport Industries Ltd., the Civil Aviation Agreement Act, 1957, was enacted to extend the privileges and obligations of the 1952 Act to the new proprietors of the major private airline. The 1957 Act also established a rationalisation committee (comprising a representative of each airline and a co-ordinator appointed by the Australian Minister for Transport) to deal with disagreements between the two airlines on such questions as routes, timetables, and fares and freight rates: appeal from a decision of the co-ordinator could be made to the independent chairman.

A further agreement between the Australian Government and Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. was ratified by the Airlines Agreements Act, 1961.

This agreement consolidated the arrangements for maintaining the two-airline competitive system and extended the term of the arrangements of the 1957 Act for a further ten years (to 1977). Revised financial provisions were substituted for those which (under the 1952 agreement) expired in 1962, and detailed provision was made for the introduction of turbo-jet aircraft on Australian domestic services. The new agreement defined more clearly the functions of the rationalisation committee and the co-ordinator (the chairman of the committee), and provided for an arbitrator to be appointed (in place of the independent chairman) to settle appeals against decisions of the co-ordinator. The arrangements for maintaining this "Two Airline Policy" have been extended for at least another five years beyond 1977 by the Airlines Agreement Act, 1972.

#### *Airlines Equipment Act*

The Airlines Equipment Act, 1958-1973, empowers the Australian Government to ensure that the two major domestic airlines maintain comparable (but not necessarily identical) aircraft fleets, and is designed to prevent the provision of excess aircraft capacity. Under the provisions of the Act, each of the airlines obtained government approval in 1970-71 to purchase three Douglas DC9 and one Boeing 727 aircraft for introduction on Australian domestic services. In 1972, approval was given to purchase four additional Boeing 727-200 aircraft.

#### *Licensing of Aircraft by the State*

In terms of the (New South Wales) Air Transport Act, 1964-1971, commercial aircraft operating regular intrastate services for the carriage of passengers or freight must be licensed by the State Government. Intrastate airline operators must hold a State licence in addition to a licence issued under Commonwealth air navigation regulations. Before October 1964, State licences for commercial aircraft operating within New South Wales territory were issued in terms of the (New South Wales) State Transport (Co-ordination) Act. The State licensing authority has regard to the need for particular air transport services and the allocation of routes for air transport services between holders of, and applicants for, licences.

#### INTERNATIONAL AVIATION ORGANISATIONS AND AGREEMENTS

A Civil Aviation Conference, held at Chicago in 1944, drew up a Convention on International Civil Aviation and established the International Civil Aviation Organisation, with headquarters in Montreal. The aims and objectives of this Organisation, which is a specialised agency of the United Nations Organisation, are to develop principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster the planning and development of international air transport. Australia has been elected to the Council of the Organisation and maintains a permanent representative in Montreal.

Australia is a member of the Commonwealth Air Transport Council and the South Pacific Air Transport Council, and the major airline operators are members of the International Air Transport Association. The functions of the first two bodies are to advise the member governments on civil

aviation matters. The International Air Transport Association, whose membership is confined to international air transport operators, holds regional conferences for the purpose of fixing fares and freight rates (subject to approval by the respective governments) and facilitating international air transport.

### AIRCRAFT, PILOTS, AERODROMES, ETC.

The number of registered aircraft and aircraft owners and a classification of licensed civil aviation personnel in Australia in each of the last six years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 14.1. Civil Aviation Aircraft and Personnel, Australia\***

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<b>Aircraft Registered</b> .. ..	3,559	3,729	3,794	3,802	3,905	4,108
<b>Pilots' Licences—</b>						
Private† .. ..	10,218	11,225	12,045	12,753	12,712	14,204
Commercial† .. ..	3,357	3,599	3,821	4,109	4,190	4,447
Student† .. ..	10,512	9,844	10,322	9,963	9,412	10,961
<b>Airline Transport—</b>						
1st Class .. ..	803	833	887	887	} 1,788	1,919
2nd Class .. ..	893	904	1,006	973		
<b>Flight Navigators' Licences</b> ..	188	160	156	154	88	146
<b>Radio Operators' Licences—</b>						
1st Class Flight Telegraphy ..	14	2	3	...	3	2
Flight Radio-telephone ..	16,331	17,611	18,803	19,813	20,139	21,549
<b>Flight Engineers' Licences</b> ..	568	498	568	564	497	648
<b>Aircraft Maintenance Engineers' Licences</b> .. ..	3,508	3,719	3,946	3,949	4,061	4,047

\* Includes Papua New Guinea prior to 1 July 1973.

† Includes helicopter pilot licences (Private 11, Commercial 336, and Student 148 in 1974).

There were 471 civil land aerodromes (including aerodromes used for both civil and service purposes) in Australia at 30 June 1974. Of these, 98 (New South Wales, 16) were owned and operated by the Australian Government and 373 (New South Wales, 62) were owned by local government authorities and private interests. In 1957, the Australian Government introduced a Local Ownership plan, under which local authorities are offered ownership of aerodromes which serve a local (rather than a national) need; the Government shares development and maintenance costs equally with the local authority.

The Sydney (Kingsford Smith) Airport at Mascot, 8 kilometres south of the centre of the city, is the major international airport in Australia and the principal terminal for domestic services in New South Wales. The north-south runway at the airport has been extended to 13,000 feet to accommodate high-capacity and supersonic jet aircraft. Three new passenger terminals have been opened in recent years; the international terminal in 1970, and terminals for the two major domestic carriers in 1974 and 1975. A new operations and control tower complex has been in use since 1973.

Particulars of the civil airfields in operation in the last three years are given in the next table:—

Table 14.2. Civil Land Aerodromes, N.S.W. and Australia

Maximum Effective Take-off Length Available*	At 30 June					
	1972		1973		1974	
	N.S.W.	Australia	N.S.W.	Australia	N.S.W.	Australia
Feet						
Under 3,500	3	35	2	34	4	38
3,500 to 4,199	15	124	14	127	16	127
4,200 to 4,999	13	130	11	120	12	119
5,000 to 5,899	29	143	26	128	31	123
5,900 to 6,999	12	41	12	41	11	41
7,000 to 8,399	3	15	4	16	3	14
8,400 or more	2	8	1	8	1	9
Total Aerodromes—						
Government† ..	18	108	15	102	16	98
Licensed‡ ..	59	388	55	372	62	373
Total ..	77	496	70	474	78	471

\* Lengths according to the International Civil Aviation Organisation's length classification for airports.

† Under the control and management of the Australian Department of Transport.

‡ Under the control and management of local government and private authorities.

### *Air Traffic Control*

The Australian Government owns and operates radio stations and navigation aids on air routes throughout Australia. The rapid expansion of air traffic and the introduction of faster aircraft in recent years has been accompanied by an extension of the V.H.F. radio communication system. Navigational aids such as Instrument Landing Systems, Distance Measuring Equipment, V.H.F. Omni-directional Ranges, Non-directional Beacons, and Visual Aural Range units, have been progressively introduced while Radar now covers the east coast air routes from Brisbane to Melbourne.

### *Aero Clubs*

The Australian Government provides financial assistance in the form of secretariat grants to the Royal Federation of Aero Clubs of Australia, the General Aviation Association of Australia, and the Gliding Federation of Australia. In 1974–75, Australian Government grants to these organisations amounted to \$49,000.

### *Air Ambulance and "Flying Doctor" Service*

An air ambulance service for the conveyance of a medical practitioner to urgent cases and for the transport of patients to hospital is operated in the far west of New South Wales and other remote areas throughout Australia. The service is subsidised by the Australian and State Governments.

### REGULAR AIR SERVICES

The particulars of air service frequencies, etc. given on the following page were current in October 1975.

## OVERSEAS SERVICE

Qantas Airways Ltd., which is owned by the Australian Government, operates a number of overseas air services from Sydney. The overseas terminals, with the weekly frequency of service shown in brackets, are as follows—London (seven services via Singapore, three via Bombay); Rome (three); Belgrade (one); Johannesburg (two); Kuala Lumpur (three); Den Pasar (Bali) (one); Tokyo (three); Hong Kong (seven); San Francisco (seven); Singapore (three); Vancouver (one); Papeete (two); Nandi (two); Auckland (eight); Christchurch (three); Wellington (five); Noumea (two); and Port Moresby (four). These services are operated mainly by Boeing 707 and 747B jet aircraft.

Air services between the Australian mainland and Papua New Guinea were operated by Trans-Australia Airlines and Ansett Airlines of Australia until 16 September 1975, when the services were taken over by Air Niugini and Qantas. The service from Darwin to Bacau in Portuguese Timor, which Trans-Australia Airlines operated under charter from a Portuguese airline, has been temporarily suspended.

Nineteen overseas airlines operate international services to or via Sydney. The airlines, with their services and frequencies shown in brackets are as follows—Air India (two per week from Bombay); Air New Zealand (ten per week from Auckland, four per week from Christchurch, five per week from Wellington, and two per week each from Singapore and Hong Kong); Alitalia (three per week from Rome); British Airways (three per week from London via South East Asia and four per week via Hong Kong); Canadian Pacific Airlines (two per week from Vancouver); Cathay Pacific Airways (three per week from Hong Kong); Garuda Indonesian Airways (three per week from Djakarta); Japan Airlines (three per week from Tokyo); K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines (two per week from Amsterdam); Lufthansa (three per week from Frankfurt); Malaysian Airline System (two per week from Kuala Lumpur); Olympic Airways (four per week from Athens); Pan American World Airways (seven per week from Los Angeles and four per week from Hong Kong); Philippine Airlines (three per week from Manila); Singapore Airlines (six per week from Singapore); South African (two per week from Johannesburg); Thai Airways International (three per week from Bangkok); U.T.A. (one per week from Paris, two per week from Papeete, and one per week from Noumea); and Yugoslav Airlines (two per week from Belgrade).

The direct air distances (in kilometres) between Sydney and the principal overseas terminals are as follows—London 17,008; Singapore 6,296; Tokyo 7,812; Hong Kong 7,374; Johannesburg 11,019; Noumea 1,978; Auckland 2,159; San Francisco 11,940; Vancouver 12,492; and Papeete 6,113.

## INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE SERVICES

Throughout Australia there is an extensive network of regular air services carrying passengers, freight, and mail between the capital cities and towns in each State. Interstate air services, connecting with intrastate services, permit air travel from Sydney to most parts of Australia.

There are direct interstate services from Sydney to Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, and Perth. These connect with other services from Melbourne to Hobart, Adelaide, and Perth, from Adelaide to Perth and Darwin, and from Brisbane to Darwin. There is a weekly average of 247 direct return flights to Melbourne, 166 to Brisbane, and 35 to Adelaide.

In addition to these direct inter-capital links, there are interstate services with intermediate stops at some of the more important country towns. There are also 133 return services per week between Sydney and Canberra.

The number of New South Wales towns connected with Sydney by air service was 12 in 1947, 36 in 1951, 46 in 1971, and 47 in 1974. Intrastate services extend from Sydney to Merimbula and Cooma in the south, to Parkes, Dubbo, Broken Hill, and Bourke in the west, and to Glen Innes, Casino, Moree, and Inverell in the north.

Commuter services (regular flights operated to published timetables by charter firms using light aircraft) were introduced in 1966-67 to provide regular air services in country areas not served by major airlines. Particulars of their operations are not included in Table 14.4.

### AIR TRAFFIC STATISTICS

The development of international air services into and out of Australia during the last six years is illustrated in the following table:—

**Table 14.3. Regular International Air Services Into and Out of Australia\***

Year ended 30 June	Australian-owned Airlines			Other Airlines			Total, All Airlines		
	Flights	Paying Passengers Carried	Freight and Mail	Flights	Paying Passengers Carried	Freight and Mail	Flights	Paying Passengers Carried	Freight and Mail
INTO AUSTRALIA									
			Tonnes			Tonnes			Tonnes
1969	2,680	204,801	8,270	3,549	247,913	9,080	6,229	452,714	17,350
1970	3,066	238,056	8,941	4,214	291,577	10,594	7,280	529,633	19,535
1971	3,510	265,504	9,531	5,022	350,195	11,827	8,532	615,699	21,358
1972	3,606	289,331	9,092	5,675	434,152	13,665	9,281	723,483	22,757
1973	3,754	382,725	9,691	6,118	504,519	16,728	9,872	887,244	26,419
1974	3,997	509,071	12,474	6,238	605,311	28,216	10,235	1,114,382	40,690
OUT OF AUSTRALIA									
			Tonnes			Tonnes			Tonnes
1969	2,765	189,563	5,221	3,541	211,730	4,796	6,306	401,293	10,017
1970	3,017	228,899	6,060	4,208	260,256	5,647	7,225	489,155	11,707
1971	3,525	256,762	7,587	5,010	326,687	6,816	8,535	583,449	14,402
1972	3,645	288,844	7,971	5,647	421,412	8,049	9,292	710,256	16,021
1973	3,770	377,535	9,272	6,093	498,037	10,725	9,863	875,572	19,997
1974	3,982	477,232	10,674	6,257	569,262	13,164	10,239	1,046,494	23,539

\* Relates to movements into and out of an area embracing Australia, Papua New Guinea, and Norfolk Island. Movements between Australia and Papua New Guinea and Australia and Norfolk Island are excluded.

The operations of the regular air services conducted by Australian-owned airlines during the last eleven years are summarised in the next table:—

**Table 14.4. Regular Air Services Operated by Australian-owned Airlines**

Year ended 30 June	Hours Flown	Kilometres Flown	Paying Passengers Carried	Paying-passenger-Kilometres	Freight	Mail
	Thousand				Thousand tonne-kilometres	
OVERSEAS SERVICES*						
1964†	54	35,980	352	1,908,651	56,403	23,443
1965†	68	45,264	444	2,457,531	75,665	29,040
1966†	68	47,693	449	2,525,886	90,279	30,534
1967	67	46,994	467	2,589,222	91,889	24,090
1968	71	51,361	563	3,170,420	98,888	28,045
1969	75	54,059	642	3,616,584	135,030	22,892
1970	85	60,410	751	4,020,431	151,424	22,108
1971	97	70,346	939	4,446,906	155,140	22,862
1972	91	66,270	886	4,892,044	143,511	24,627
1973	88	64,822	1,055	6,775,194	150,342	22,892
1974	90	69,062	1,295	8,653,357	195,078	25,071
INTERNAL SERVICES‡						
1964	245	78,811	3,257	2,266,467	44,516	5,462
1965	256	84,206	3,764	2,637,855	49,480	5,948
1966‡	262	88,547	4,158	2,947,289	54,862	6,696
1967	256	91,344	4,425	3,174,381	58,616	7,510
1968	241	91,289	4,668	3,420,361	61,786	7,554
1969	245	97,120	5,185	3,865,295	66,460	8,027
1970	252	106,605	5,911	4,510,536	74,489	8,687
1971	259	114,605	6,340	4,974,220	78,046	9,329
1972	249	115,931	6,629	5,276,524	76,473	9,589
1973	256	121,606	7,503	5,842,540	84,040	10,100
1974	282	135,209	8,858	7,001,336	101,334	9,569
TOTAL, ALL SERVICES						
1964	299	114,791	3,609	4,175,118	100,919	28,905
1965	324	129,470	4,208	5,095,386	125,145	34,988
1966	330	136,240	4,606	5,473,175	145,141	37,230
1967	323	138,338	4,892	5,763,603	150,505	31,600
1968	312	142,650	5,231	6,590,782	160,674	35,599
1969	320	151,179	5,827	7,481,879	201,490	30,919
1970	336	167,015	6,662	8,530,967	225,913	30,795
1971	356	184,951	7,279	9,421,126	233,186	32,191
1972	340	182,201	7,515	10,168,568	219,984	34,216
1973	344	186,428	8,558	12,617,734	234,382	32,992
1974	372	204,270	10,153	15,654,693	296,411	34,639

\* Covers (a) all stages of Qantas Airways Ltd. flights linking Australia with external Territories and overseas countries and (b) stages external to Australia for flights by other Australian-owned airlines. Excludes flights over stages located within Papua New Guinea.

† For flights between Australia and Papua New Guinea, includes operations over stages located within Australia and within Papua New Guinea.

‡ From 1965-66, relates to all flights of Australian-owned airlines (other than Qantas Airways Ltd.) between airports located within Australia. The figures for 1964-65 and earlier years exclude stages flown within Australia on flights between Australia and Papua New Guinea.

#### FARES AND FREIGHT RATES

The following table shows a selection of the passenger fares in operation in 1975 and earlier years, and the freight charges in 1975 on regular air services from Sydney.

**Table 14.5. Regular Air Services from Sydney: Passengers Fares and Freight Rates**

Sydney to—	Single Fare for 1st Class Travel at 30 June					Freight Rate per kg at 30 June 1975
	1970	1971	1972 and 1973	1974	1975	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Cents
<b>Overseas Destinations—</b>						
Amsterdam .. ..	970.10	1,020.20	1,061.10	1,162.40	1,208.90	465
Auckland .. ..	112.30	112.30	120.80	146.50	168.00	101
Hong Kong .. ..	460.10	483.10	497.70	547.30	626.50	249
Johannesburg .. ..	730.10	730.10	730.10	801.10	833.30	370
London (via India) ..	975.10	1,025.30	1,066.30	1,168.00	1,214.70	468
Lord Howe Island ..	40.20	45.60	45.60	54.20	70.00	60
Norfolk Island .. ..	65.00	71.30	71.20	78.40	78.40	53
Port Moresby .. ..	106.50	116.30	123.90	142.60	175.60	150
Rome (via India) ..	922.60	970.40	1,009.30	1,105.90	1,150.10	433
San Francisco* .. ..	664.00	664.30	688.50	729.80	818.40	506
Tokyo .. ..	582.60	611.70	630.10	693.10	801.10	291
<b>Interstate Destinations—</b>						
Adelaide (direct) ..	51.30	56.00	59.60	72.60	70.10	51
Brisbane .. ..	30.20	33.00	35.10	39.40	47.60	30
Canberra .. ..	10.90	11.90	12.70	14.90	20.30	19
Darwin (via Brisbane) ..	143.90	157.10	167.30	191.50	190.60	138
Hobart (via Melbourne) ..	54.20	59.10	62.90	72.60	82.30	53
Melbourne .. ..	28.40	31.00	33.00	37.50	45.40	30
Perth (via Adelaide) ..	133.50	145.70	155.10	178.50	187.50	117
<b>Intrastate Destinations—</b>						
Albury .. ..	19.50	21.30	22.70	25.50	29.50	19
Armidale .. ..	17.00	19.20	20.60	23.00	26.50	19
Bathurst .. ..	8.20	10.50	11.70	13.50	15.50	19
Bourke .. ..	27.30	29.60	31.60	38.90	38.90	26
Broken Hill .. ..	37.30	40.40	43.00	45.50	52.30	38
Casino .. ..	23.70	25.80	27.40	33.50	33.50	25
Coff's Harbour .. ..	18.50	20.60	21.90	27.30	27.30	22
Cooma .. ..	15.10	16.70	17.90	20.40	22.90	19
Coonabarabran .. ..	16.50	18.60	19.80	23.20	23.20	19
Coonamble .. ..	19.10	21.50	22.90	29.50	29.50	23
Cowra .. ..	10.20	13.20	14.40	16.50	19.00	19
Dubbo .. ..	13.70	15.30	16.70	21.60	21.60	19
Forster .. ..	12.40	15.30	16.50	18.50	21.50	19
Grafton .. ..	19.00	22.70	24.20	26.50	30.50	19
Moree .. ..	21.30	23.70	25.20	31.80	31.80	23
Mudgee .. ..	10.30	12.70	13.90	18.70	18.70	17
Narrandera .. ..	20.20	22.40	23.80	30.30	30.30	25
Newcastle .. ..	6.90	7.50	8.00	8.90	12.50	19
Orange .. ..	9.90	12.20	13.40	15.50	17.50	19
Parkes .. ..	13.40	15.80	17.00	19.50	22.50	19
Tamworth .. ..	14.30	16.80	18.00	20.50	23.50	19
Wagga Wagga .. ..	16.50	18.40	19.60	22.10	24.50	24
West Wyalong .. ..	18.00	19.10	20.60	23.50	28.00	19

\* Also Vancouver.

The return fare for interstate and intrastate journeys is almost invariably double the single fare; for overseas journeys, it is usually either double the single fare or about 5 per cent less than double. Economy Class travel at lower rates is available on most overseas and interstate journeys; the Economy Class fare from Sydney to London (via India), for example, was \$774.80 in June 1975. The fare for children is one-half the adult rates. Passengers' luggage is carried free up to a prescribed maximum weight which varies for different airlines. Special excursion fares apply to some overseas journeys; e.g., the Sydney to London excursion fare was \$928.60 return and \$604.00 single in June 1975. The return fare for these concessional journeys is subject to conditions concerning the date of travel and length of stay.

When an article weighs more than a prescribed amount (e.g., 45 kg), a lower rate of freight than that shown in the table often applies to the excess weight.

### CIVIL AVIATION ACCIDENTS

Accidents involving aircraft in Australian territory must be reported to the Australian Department of Transport. The following table shows the



number of persons killed or seriously injured in civil flying (including gliding) accidents to aircraft on the Australian Register, irrespective of the location of the accident:—

**Table 14.6. Casualties in Accidents to Australian Aircraft**

Nature of Flight			1972		1973		1974		1975	
			Killed	Seriously Injured	Killed	Seriously Injured	Killed	Seriously Injured	Killed	Seriously Injured
Regular Domestic Air										
Services* .. ..			...	...	...	...	...	2	12	2
Charter .. ..			13	7	4	3	28	5	10	...
Aerial Work—										
Agricultural .. ..			1	3	7	9	4	4	2	3
Instructional .. ..			...	2	...	...	3	...	...	1
Other .. ..			2	1	1	1	...	3	...	1
Private .. ..			19	7	8	4	28	9	19	13
Gliding .. ..			2	3	...	4	...	...	4	3
Total .. ..			37	23	20	21	63	23	47	23

\* Includes services between the Australian mainland and Papua New Guinea and services within Papua New Guinea until 16 September 1975. Australian aircraft on regular overseas services have been involved in only one fatal accident (in 1953) during the post-war years; it caused the death of 11 passengers and 8 crew members.

The next table shows the number of persons killed or seriously injured in civil aircraft accidents which occurred in New South Wales and Australia:—

**Table 14.7. Casualties in Civil Aircraft Accidents, N.S.W. and Australia**

Nature of Flight	New South Wales				Australia			
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
PERSONS KILLED								
Regular Air Services .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charter .. ..	1	...	...	...	13	8	6	7
Aerial Work—								
Agricultural .. ..	1	3	1	1	1	4	5	1
Instructional .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other .. ..	...	2	4	...	2	3	6	...
Private .. ..	6	9	4	4	21	24	29	15
Gliding .. ..	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total .. ..	8	15	9	5	37	41	46	25
PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED								
Regular Air Services .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Charter .. ..	4	...	...	...	7	...	3	1
Aerial Work—								
Agricultural .. ..	2	1	4	1	3	3	5	3
Instructional .. ..	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Private .. ..	3	1	3	5	7	3	7	9
Gliding .. ..	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	1
Total .. ..	10	2	7	7	23	8	19	16

In 1974-75 there were 4 hang-glider and 2 hot air balloon fatalities which are not included in the above tables.

## Chapter 15

# COMMUNICATION

### POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES

From 1 July 1975, the postal services in Australia are being provided by the Australian Postal Commission and the telecommunications services by the Australian Telecommunications Commission. Previously all services were operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. The rates and charges for these services are uniform throughout Australia.

The finances of the Postmaster-General's Department in Australia during the last eleven years are summarised in the following table. The marked increase in earnings in this period reflects the increasing volume of business handled and the higher charges imposed in 1967 and 1968 (postal services only) and in 1970, 1971, 1973, and 1974 (postal and telephone services).

**Table 15.1. Postmaster-General's Department: Finances, Australia**

Year ended 30 June	Earnings			Working Expenses	Interest Payable to Aust. Govt. Treasury	Profit or Loss		
	Postal Branch	Tele- communi- cations Branch*	Total			Postal Branch	Tele- communi- cations Branch*	Total
	\$ thousand							
1965	112,190	257,854	370,044	312,926	52,907	(—) 2,618	6,831	(—) 4,212
1966	116,746	284,528	401,274	341,082	60,316	(—)10,341	10,217	(—) 124
1967	119,988	311,500	431,488	383,961	69,029	(—)23,580	2,078	(—)21,502
1968	138,179	364,478	502,656	433,869	78,436	(—)20,161	10,512	(—) 9,648
1969	154,936	412,272	567,208	470,422	88,749	(—) 8,701	16,738	8,037
1970	161,866	463,378	625,244	524,341	98,921	(—)19,868	21,850	(—) 1,982
1971	185,599	530,014	715,613	602,893	114,363	(—)25,489	23,846	(—) 1,643
1972	213,364	645,129	858,493	667,319	131,374	(—)11,253	71,052	59,799
1973	226,496	710,565	937,061	749,256	146,581	(—)20,891	62,115	41,223
1974	244,996	853,435	1,098,431	931,733	162,024	(—)54,518	59,192	4,674
1975	301,988	1,068,624	1,370,612	1,152,502	187,581	(—)64,597	95,126	30,529

\* From 1964-65, the Telegraph and Telephone Branches were combined to form the Telecommunications Branch.

Particulars of the staff of the Department in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory are given in the next table:—

**Table 15.2. Postmaster-General's Department: Employees in N.S.W.\***

At 30 June	Permanent Staff	Staff at Non-Official Post Offices	Telephone Office Keepers	Mail Contractors (including Drivers)	Temporary and Exempt Employees	Total Employees
1970	25,820	2,301	152	1,817	15,760	45,850
1971	26,452	2,272	136	1,798	15,424	46,082
1972	27,709	2,171	124	1,520	14,745	46,269
1973	28,541	2,206	129	1,716	15,118	47,710
1974	29,255	2,063	106	1,677	16,283	49,384
1975	30,296	2,016	77	1,607	15,606	49,602

\* Includes Australian Capital Territory. Excludes a small number of employees located in New South Wales but under the control of the Victorian Branch of the Department.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in September 1975.

*Postal Services*

Post offices have been established throughout New South Wales, the scope and nature of the services provided depending upon the local conditions. There were 2,004 post offices in the State at 30 June 1974, of which 511 were official (i.e., conducted exclusively by full-time departmental officials) and 1,493 were non-official.

The air mails are carried by commercial airlines under contract to the Department, generally at a predetermined rate per kilogram-kilometre of mail carried. In 1974-75 in New South Wales, payment for the carriage of mail by air was \$6,339,000, of which \$5,426,000 related to overseas air mail. Equivalent figures for Australia in the same year were \$13,946,000 and \$10,940,000, respectively.

The following table shows particulars of articles posted in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory for delivery within Australia or overseas, and articles received from overseas in the last two years. Particulars of postal matter received from other Australian States are not available.

**Table 15.3. Articles Posted and Received in N.S.W.\***

Article	Year ended 30 June					
	1974			1975†		
	Posted for delivery within Australia	Posted for delivery Overseas	Received from Overseas	Posted for delivery within Australia	Posted for delivery Overseas	Received from Overseas
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Letters, Post Cards, etc.† ..	816,633	47,256	79,096	756,976	43,784	80,599
Registered Articles (excl. Parcels)	2,465	1,014	1,728	2,409	1,162	1,754
Newspapers and Packets† ..	122,863	4,269	13,156	127,427	8,826	19,005
Parcels (incl. Registered Parcels)	9,799	384	826	9,645	368	967

\* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Figures for 1974-75 are not comparable with those for earlier years because of the introduction of categories of "standard letters" and "non-standard articles" from October 1974 (see text below for explanation of these categories).

From September 1975, the postage rate for standard letters addressed to destinations within Australia and its territories is 18 cents (a "standard letter" is one which is not more than 5 millimetres thick, within the size range 90 millimetres x 140 millimetres to 120 millimetres x 235 millimetres, oblong in shape, with a ratio of sides of 1 to not less than 1.414, weighing not more than 500 grams, and, except for postcards, contained in an envelope). Particulars of surface mail postage rates for non-standard articles addressed to places within Australia and its territories and for letters and postcards addressed to overseas countries are shown in the next table. (Non-standard articles include small packets, newspapers, magazines, and books, but exclude parcels.)

**Table 15.4. Australian Postage Rates for Non-Standard Articles within Australia and Letters to Overseas Countries, by Surface Mail**

Weight of Article	Non-standard Articles* Posted to Places within Australia and its Territories	Letters and Postcards Posted to—	
		Asia and Oceania	Other Overseas Countries
	Cents	Cents	Cents
Not exceeding 20 g .. .. .	20	20	25
Exceeding 20 g but not exceeding 50 g .. .. .	25	25	35
Exceeding 50 g but not exceeding 100 g .. .. .	30	35	50
Exceeding 100 g but not exceeding 250 g .. .. .	40	60	85
Exceeding 250 g but not exceeding 500 g .. .. .	60	100	160
Exceeding 500 g but not exceeding 1 kg .. .. .	†	170	250
Exceeding 1 kg but not exceeding 2 kg (limit) .. .. .	†	270	400

\* See text on previous page.

† Parcel rates apply to articles over 500 grams.

Standard letters to destinations within Australia and its territories are carried by air mail at the surface mail rate of 18 cents, if delivery will be expedited. For all articles, except parcels, the air mail postage rate for destinations within Australia and its territories ranges from 25 cents for articles not exceeding 50 grams in weight to \$1.20 for articles not exceeding 500 grams in weight—parcel rates apply over 500 grams. For letters sent to overseas countries by air mail, the postage rates are charged per 10 grams up to 50 grams and per each additional 20 grams thereafter and range from 25 cents for Zone 1 countries (e.g., New Zealand, Papua New Guinea) to 45 cents for Zone 5 countries (e.g., United Kingdom, Europe). Aero-grammes, which are special lightweight forms costing 25 cents, may be sent to all overseas countries.

Parcel rates and other special postage rates apply to articles not covered in the above examples. Letters and articles may be registered against loss or damage for a fee (in addition to postage) of \$2 for items of low value (ordinary) or \$5 for valuable items (listed); the maximum compensation payable is \$400 for articles posted to places within Australia and \$10.60 for items posted to overseas destinations. An insured parcel service provides for insurance up to \$400, for a maximum fee of \$2.20, for articles posted to most overseas countries. Articles may be posted by certified mail to destinations within Australia and its territories for a fee of 50 cents in addition to postage—this provides for compensation up to \$40 for loss or damage.

Postal services include private mail boxes and private mail bags, of which there were 129,694 and 5,058, respectively, in New South Wales at 31 March 1975.

A "priority paid" mail service was introduced in July 1970 to provide for faster inter-capital mail delivery. The service, which involves an additional charge, guarantees delivery times, which are same day between most capitals and overnight between all capitals and into the suburbs. At 30 June 1975 there were 144 lodgment points in the metropolitan areas of the capital cities which accepted "priority paid" mail. In New South Wales the number of articles handled was 721,161, 639,723, and 551,037 in 1972–73, 1973–74, and 1974–75, respectively. In December 1974 an "international priority paid" mail service was introduced to cover delivery of articles (provided they are non-dutiable and have dimensions of at least 254 mm x 205 mm) to major centres in the United States of America.

The Australian Postal Commission transacts money order and postal order business. Money orders are issued and redeemed within Australia and are also issued upon and paid to the order of other countries by international arrangement. Postal orders are payable only within Australia and its Territories, the maximum amount of a single postal order being \$10. A fee which depends on the amount of the money order or postal order is charged for this service.

Particulars of money orders issued and paid in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory during the last six years are as follows:—

**Table 15.5. Money Order Business in N.S.W.\***

Year ended 30 June	Issued in N.S.W.				Paid in N.S.W.			
	Number	Total Value	Payable in—		Number	Total Value	Issued in—	
			Australia†	Overseas Countries†			Australia†	Overseas Countries†
Thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	Thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	
1970	3,948	71,445	69,932	1,513	4,060	75,267	73,673	1,593
1971	3,241	68,495	66,705	1,790	3,619	70,393	68,539	1,855
1972	2,592	61,118	59,228	1,890	2,947	67,290	65,517	1,773
1973	2,288	62,302	60,451	1,851	2,525	63,636	62,177	1,459
1974	2,173	64,996	63,123	1,873	2,440	66,352	65,059	1,293
1975	2,094	74,044	72,062	1,982	2,266	76,766	75,254	1,512

\* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Papua New Guinea orders included in "Australia" prior to 1 June 1974 and thereafter in "overseas countries".

The following table shows particulars of the postal order business in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory during the last six years:—

**Table 15.6. Postal Order Business in N.S.W.\***

Year ended 30 June	Issued in N.S.W.		Paid in N.S.W.			
	Number	Value	Number	Value		
				Issued in N.S.W.	Issued in Other States	Total
	Thous.	\$ thous.	Thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1970	5,765	11,219	6,544	9,645	3,731	13,376
1971	6,110	14,851	7,096	12,983	5,083	18,067
1972	6,054	18,565	7,375	16,581	6,121	22,702
1973	5,792	19,108	7,024	17,171	6,321	23,492
1974	5,307	19,814	6,633	17,434	6,890	24,324
1975	4,963	20,487	6,254	18,284	7,345	25,629

\* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

### Telegraphs

*Public Telegram Service.* The telegraph system embraces the whole of Australia. It has been extended steadily since 1858, when the system was

opened to the public in New South Wales. Messages are transmitted by land line, submarine cable, or radio, or by a combination of these. The charge for the transmission of an ordinary telegram of twelve words or less within Australia has been \$1.08 since September 1975. An additional charge of 9c is made for each word in excess of twelve. Double rates are charged for urgent telegrams. Telegrams may be lodged by telephone or teleprinter (telex) for an additional fee of 15c per message.

*Telex Service.* A telex service was introduced in Australia in 1954 with a total of 78 customers. At the end of June 1975, there were 14,766 subscribers (5,502 in New South Wales) using the facility. The telex service utilises teleprinters instead of telephones and a subscriber can have direct contact with any other telex subscriber in Australia or in most overseas countries.

*Data Transmission Service.* This service (Datel), which was introduced in 1969, provides for the high-speed transmission of large volumes of non-voice information. A customer using lines leased for this purpose from the Australian Telecommunications Commission, or using the public telephone network can establish a direct link between data equipment at different centres and transmit information at speeds of up to 48 Kilobits per second.

Particulars of the number of telegrams despatched in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory during recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 15.7. Telegrams, N.S.W.\*

Year ended 30 June	Number of Telegraph Offices	Telegrams Despatched to Places within Australia†		Telegrams Despatched to Places outside Australia
		Number	Earnings	Number
		Thous.	\$ thous.	Thous.
1970	2,452	7,014	4,237	1,339
1971	2,381	6,202	4,752	1,283
1972	2,243	5,983	4,443	1,220
1973	2,174 <sup>r</sup>	6,273	4,947	1,177
1974	2,097	6,201	5,085	1,289
1975	n.a.	5,539	6,698	1,156

\* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes radiogram traffic with islands adjacent to Australia and with ships at sea.

### Telephones

The telephone system, established in Sydney in 1880, has been extended throughout Australia and trunk lines service practically all settled areas. The first line between Sydney and Melbourne was brought into use in 1907, and between Sydney and Brisbane in 1923. The services were extended to Northern Queensland in 1930, to Western Australia in 1931, and to Tasmania in 1936. An expanding network of high-capacity trunk systems links all capital cities and provides direct subscriber to subscriber trunk dialling (S.T.D.) facilities between these cities and to many country centres. In 1974-75, about 80 per cent of the trunk calls originating in New

South Wales were dialled direct by subscribers, compared with 14 per cent in 1964-65.

The growth of the telephone service in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory during the last eleven years is illustrated in the next table:—

**Table 15.8. Telephones, N.S.W.\***

At 30 June	Telephone Exchanges	Telephone Services†			Public Telephones ¶	Number of Services per 1,000 of Population
		Sydney‡	Rest of N.S.W.*	Total, N.S.W.*		
1965	2,017	483,836	282,418	766,254	10,525	180
1966	2,017	515,232	298,440	813,672	10,919	188
1967	2,004	543,035	317,144	860,179	10,960	195
1968	1,969	572,604	338,840	911,444	11,309	203
1969	1,947	609,893	364,083	973,976	11,449	212
1970	1,920	653,290	397,187	1,050,477	11,564	234
1971	1,911	689,868	426,851	1,116,719	11,717	245
1972	1,886	718,503	448,674	1,167,177	11,881	251
1973	1,857	741,805	481,305	1,223,110	12,098	260
1974	1,853	775,997	523,623	1,299,620	12,258	274
1975	1,833	804,892	557,925	1,362,817	12,933	285

\* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Represents the number of lines connected to exclusive (i.e., not duplex) telephone services plus the number of duplex service subscribers.

‡ Telephone services connected to exchanges located within 24 km of Sydney G.P.O.

¶ Included in "Telephone Services".

For an exclusive (i.e., not a duplex or party line) telephone service, the annual rental is \$120 for a business service and \$85 for a non-business service. For services connected to non-continuous exchanges, the fees are \$50 and \$40 for business and non-business services, respectively. Effective outward local calls from subscribers' services are charged at the rate of 9c per call. There is a fee of \$120 for the connection of a new telephone service; lower connection fees apply where existing lines and/or equipment can be utilised.

#### INTERNATIONAL CABLE, SATELLITE, AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) was established in 1946 under the Overseas Telecommunications Act, which implemented in Australia the recommendations of the 1945 Telecommunications Conference between countries of the British Commonwealth. This Conference recommended the transfer to national ownership of the external telecommunication services of the countries concerned and the establishment of a representative advisory board (the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board) to co-ordinate their development. The Board was formally replaced in 1969 by the Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation, which comprises a permanent secretariat in London, a Council which meets at least once a year, and triennial conferences of member governments.

The Commission, in association with the Australian Telecommunications Commission in Australia and with communication carriers in overseas countries, provides telecommunications services between Australia and most other countries. These services are provided through high-frequency radio, coaxial submarine cable, and satellite communication systems, and include

international public message telegraph, telephone, telex, phototelegraph, and leased teleprinter and telephone-type services. A service providing computer to computer high-speed data transfer is also available to some countries, while international television programmes are provided by means of satellite communication facilities with countries having access to an earth station operating with an Australian station. In addition, the Commission operates the Australian coastal radio services for communication with ships at sea in Australian waters, and high-frequency radio services for communication with ships in any part of the world.

In the 1960's, the Commission, in partnership with the overseas telecommunication authorities of Britain, Canada, New Zealand, Malaysia, and Singapore, installed a large-capacity international telephone cable system comprising a trans-Pacific cable connecting Australia, New Zealand, and Canada via Suva and Hawaii (COMPAC) (opened in 1963), and a cable from Australia to Singapore and Kuala Lumpur via Madang, Guam, and Hong Kong (SEACOM) (opened in 1967). In order to supplement existing cables, the Commission is a joint partner with the New Zealand Post Office in the provision of a new large capacity telephone cable between Australia and New Zealand. The Commission has also acquired an interest in a new submarine cable jointly owned with the American and Japanese international carriers linking the United States mainland, Hawaii, Guam, and Japan. Following joint studies with the Papua New Guinea Department of Posts and Telegraphs, a contract has been placed for the establishment of a new submarine cable between Cairns and Port Moresby to be known as A-PNG.

Australia's overseas communication facilities have been further enhanced by its participation, as a member of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT), in the establishment of a global satellite communications system. The Organisation is responsible for the design, construction, and launching of the satellites, and the tracking, control, command, and related facilities required to support their operation. The Commission owns and operates satellite earth stations located within Australia.

The first satellite earth station in Australia was brought into service at Carnarvon (Western Australia) in 1967. Initially it was used mainly to provide a direct link via satellite between Australia and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration control centre in the United States of America, but was converted in 1969 to a tracking, telemetry, command, and monitoring station for the control of INTELSAT satellites.

The first "standard" earth station designed to provide commercial communications through an INTELSAT satellite was opened at Moree in 1968, and two additional stations (one at Ceduna in South Australia and a second station at Carnarvon) were completed in 1969. The Moree station provides direct circuits between Australia and other countries in the Pacific region. The Ceduna station provides services to earth stations in countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa through the Indian Ocean satellite. The Carnarvon station also operates through the Pacific Ocean satellite.

The following table gives particulars of international public message telegraph, telex, and telephone traffic between Australia and overseas countries (including Australian external territories) during the last six years. Details for New South Wales are not available.



**Table 15.9. International Public Message Telegraph, Telex, and Telephone Services, Australia**

Year ended 31 March	International Public Message Telegraph Service			International Telex Service			International Telephone Service		
	From Australia	To Australia	Total	From Australia	To Australia	Total	From Australia	To Australia	Total
	Thousand paid words			Thousand paid minutes					
1969	61,381	57,308	118,690	1,758	1,725	3,483	3,316	3,884	7,200
1970	64,914	61,099	126,013	2,476	2,371	4,848	4,311	4,901	9,212
1971	66,905	62,686	129,591	3,608	3,301	6,909	5,754	6,370	12,124
1972	64,862	58,113	122,976	4,238	4,108	8,346	7,206	7,090	14,296
1973	65,935	56,427	122,362	5,181	4,986	10,167	9,000	8,426	17,426
1974	75,640	65,354	140,994	6,444	6,101	12,545	12,108	13,359	25,467

The international telex (teleprinter exchange) service, which is operated by the Commission, enables subscribers to the internal Australian telex system to be connected to telex subscribers in many overseas countries. Direct telephone circuits are provided by the Commission for the operation by the Australian Postal Commission of telephone services between Australia and most overseas countries. The Commission leases circuits to organisations for their exclusive use. Services available through leasing range from telegraph (teleprinter) circuits to telephone-type circuits which may be used for voice communication or for sub-division into teleprinter circuits or circuits for high speed data transfer. Particulars of the traffic between Australia and overseas countries on these services in the year ended 31 March 1974 are given in the following table:—

**Table 15.10. International Telex, Telephone, and Leased Services, Australia, Year ended 31 March 1974**

Country	International Telex Service		International Telephone Service		Leased Services	
	From Australia	To Australia	From Australia	To Australia	Telegraph*	Voice or Voice/Data†
	Thousand paid minutes				Number of Circuits	
Canada .. .. .	124	116	274	399	...	...
Europe .. .. .	890	942	1,652	663	3	...
Hong Kong .. .. .	199	154	371	260	24	2
Indonesia .. .. .	72	63	109	97	2	...
Japan .. .. .	721	636	453	555	20	...
New Zealand .. .. .	699	572	2,330	2,695	17	1
Papua New Guinea .. .. .	161	149	935	3,490	5	...
Singapore .. .. .	205	149	327	285	7	...
United Kingdom .. .. .	1,393	1,485	2,824	2,020	20	2
U.S.A. .. .. .	1,427	1,319	1,665	1,971	26	33‡
Other .. .. .	553	516	1,168	924	25	4
Total .. .. .	6,444	6,101	12,108	13,359	149	42

\* Includes teleprinter and phototelegraph services.

† Includes telephone, teleprinter, and high speed data transfer services.

‡ Includes Guam.

International commercial television programme services were introduced in 1968-69, when 1,123 paid minutes of live television programmes were transmitted to Australia from overseas countries. In 1973-74, 1,008 paid minutes of live television programmes were transmitted from Australia and 4,401 paid minutes were received.

### *Radiocommunication Stations*

The following table contains a classification of the civil radiocommunication stations in New South Wales and Australia, authorised by the Minister administering the Wireless Telegraphy Act. The number of authorised land mobile stations has increased greatly in recent years, reflecting the growth in the number of motor vehicles equipped with two-way radio for communication with central offices. Particulars of broadcasting and television stations are given in the chapter "Recreation and Gambling".

**Table 15.11. Radiocommunication Stations Authorised in N.S.W.\* and Australia†, 30 June 1974**

Type of Station	N.S.W.*	Australia†	Type of Station	N.S.W.*	Australia†
<b>Fixed Stations‡—</b>			<b>Mobile Stations—</b>		
Aeronautical .. ..	11	33	Aeronautical .. ..	680	2,619
Services with other			Land Mobile .. ..	48,549	151,205
Countries (OTC) ..	65	126	Harbour Mobile ..	982	2,318
Outpost .. ..	287	2,008	Outpost .. ..	301	3,760
Radiotelephone Sub-			Radiodetermination ..	32	173
scribers Service ..	86	198	Radiotelephone Sub-		
Other .. ..	908	2,886	scribers Service ..	90	229
			Ships .. ..	3,770	13,143
<b>Land Stations¶—</b>					
Aeronautical .. ..	89	327	Earth Space Services ..	2	8
Base Stations—			Broadcasting Services§ ..	...	3
Land Mobile .. ..	5,440	16,288			
Harbour Mobile ..	30	257	<b>Amateur Stations—</b>		
Coast (OTC) .. ..	1	17	Unrestricted .. ..	1,523	4,570
Limited Coast (Fishing			Restricted .. ..	628	2,137
Safety VHF Marine)	51	296			
Special Experimental ..	187	605	<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>63,810</b>	<b>203,400</b>
Repeater .. ..	98	194			

\* Excludes Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes internal and external Territories.

‡ Stations at fixed locations exchanging messages with other fixed stations.

¶ Stations at fixed locations exchanging messages with mobile stations.

§ Stations are located on Norfolk Island, Cocos Islands, and Lord Howe Island.



## Chapter 16

# PUBLIC FINANCE

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in New South Wales are controlled by three groups of authorities:—

- (1) the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia;
- (2) the Government of the State of New South Wales, including bodies authorised by State Acts to administer such services as transport and water and sewerage; and
- (3) Municipal, Shire, and County Councils (local government bodies operating in defined areas).

The governmental revenue of the Australian Government is derived largely from customs and excise duties, taxes on income and sales, and estate and gift duties. Its expenditure on government account is mainly in connection with social security and welfare, health, tertiary education, defence and repatriation services, the control of overseas trade and aviation, administration of territories, representation abroad, meteorological services, subsidies, payments to the States, and public debt charges.

Business undertakings and financial institutions owned by the Australian Government derive revenue from charges imposed for the use of the services they administer and from financing operations. In the main, their gross revenue is not included in government revenue, but some of them are required to pay part of their net revenue to governmental revenue.

The governmental revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from Australian Government contributions under the States Grants Acts and the Financial Agreement, and from State taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.—see page 389) and charges for services rendered. The expenditure of the State on governmental account includes the cost of such services as education (mainly primary and secondary), public health, law and order, social aid, the development and maintenance of economic services (roads, bridges, harbours, electricity generation and distribution, etc.), grants to the Public Transport Commission, and services to agriculture. Public debt charges which are not attributable to services controlled by the statutory bodies are borne by governmental account.

The revenue of the State statutory bodies administering railways, omnibuses, harbour services, etc., is derived mainly from charges for the use of services which they administer, and all are ultimately subject to the control of the State Government. Revenue by way of motor taxation is used for the most part by the Main Roads Department on the construction and maintenance of roads throughout the State.

Local government bodies levy rates on the capital value of lands within the areas administered by them. They provide services to meet local needs, such as streets and roads, recreation areas, sanitary and garbage services, the supervision of building operations, and, in some cases, they also undertake the reticulation of electricity, water, etc. In general, the cost of these services is defrayed from the rates, but charges are imposed for services rendered.

Both the State and Australian Governments have power to raise loans on their own security subject to approval by the Australian Loan Council. The constitution of the sinking fund and the management of the public debt are regulated by the Financial Agreement between the Australian Government and States, described on pages 429 and 430.

The local government bodies and some of the statutory bodies have power to raise loans under certain conditions. Such loans are subject to the approval of the Governor and (if in excess of \$700,000) of the Australian Loan Council.

## TAXATION

Taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) collections in Australia during 1974-75 were as follows:—

		\$ Million	Per cent of Total
Australian Government Authorities	..	14,212.5	80.3
State Government Authorities	..	2,781.5	15.7
Local Government Authorities	..	696.6	3.9
		<hr/>	<hr/>
All Governmental Authorities in Australia .. .. .	..	17,690.6	100.0

Total taxation collections shown above represented approximately \$1,313 per head of population in Australia (\$1,053 for Australian Government Authorities, \$211 for State Government Authorities, and \$53 for Local Government Authorities).

The main taxes collected by the Australian Government in Australia are described below; those by the State Government of New South Wales (shown in Table 16.7) are given on pages 389 to 399. The system of local rating in the State is described in the chapter "Local Government", but statistics of local taxation (rates, etc.) are shown conjointly with State taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) in Tables 16.7 and 16.8.

The amount of Federal taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) borne by the people of New South Wales cannot be determined definitely. Portion of customs and excise revenues collected in the State relates to goods consumed in other States and portion of the Federal income tax collected in New South Wales relates to residents of other States (and vice versa).

## FEDERAL TAXES

### INCOME TAX

Taxation on incomes has been imposed by the Australian Government since 1915-16. Under a uniform tax arrangement introduced in July 1942, Federal tax, levied at uniform rates throughout Australia, replaced the separate taxes formerly levied by the Australian Government and each of the States. Since then, the Australian Government has been the only authority in Australia levying income tax. (From 1950-51 to 1964-65, the Federal tax levy was described formally as Income Tax and Social Services Contribution.)

The amount of Federal income tax collected in each of the last ten years is shown in the table on the next page. In 1974-75, 76 per cent of the total collections was obtained from individuals, 23 per cent from companies, and 1 per cent from withholding tax.

Table 16.1. Income Tax Collections in Australia

Year ended 30 June	From Individuals	From Companies	Withholding Tax	Total Collections	Year ended 30 June	From Individuals	From Companies	Withholding Tax	Total Collections
\$ million					\$ million				
1966	1,731	801	17	2,550	1971	3,178	1,395	48	4,622
1967	1,923	785	23	2,730	1972	3,769	1,477	58	5,304
1968	2,175	837	23	3,035	1973	4,090	1,561	72	5,724
1969	2,379	1,007	33	3,419	1974	5,490	1,954	79	7,523
1970	2,858	1,151	46	4,056	1975	7,714	2,359	88	10,161

*Residents of Australia* are liable for tax on income derived in Australia; on dividends from sources outside Australia; on interest and royalties from sources outside Australia, where reciprocal taxation agreements with other countries limit the tax imposed by the country in which it is derived; and on other income from non-Australian sources which is not subject to tax in the country where it is derived. The tax on non-Australian dividends, interest, and royalties where reciprocal taxation agreements apply, however, is limited to any excess of Australian tax over non-Australian tax thereon.

*Non-residents of Australia* are liable for tax on income derived from sources within Australia.

A withholding tax on dividends, introduced from 1 July 1960, is imposed at a flat rate on dividends which are subject to taxation and which are payable by companies resident in Australia (and, from 20 July 1972, in Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Norfolk Island, and Christmas Island) to non-residents who are not engaged, through a permanent establishment, in business in Australia. The rate of tax is 15c per \$ on dividends flowing to Papua New Guinea and to countries to which Australia has a reciprocal taxation agreement (see below), and 30c per \$ on other dividends. A withholding tax on interest, introduced from 1 January 1968, is imposed at a flat rate of 10 per cent on interest payable from sources within Australia to non-residents of Australia. Withholding tax is the final liability of the overseas taxpayer for Australian tax on the dividends and interest.

Agreements between Australia and the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, New Zealand, Singapore, and Japan, provide for the avoidance of double taxation of income originating in one country and accruing to a resident of the other country.

#### *Income Taxation of Resident Individuals*

*"Pay as you earn" System.* Since July 1944, the taxation on incomes of individuals has been on the "pay as you earn" system. Under this system, individuals are required to make payments on a prescribed scale during a year on account of tax on income derived in that year. In the case of employees, instalments are deducted at the source from salaries and wages. Non-employees are required to pay in a lump sum a provisional tax which, as a rule, is calculated on the assumption that income of the current year will be equal to that of the previous year. The actual liability for income tax is finally assessed from returns which all taxpayers must render after the close of the income year, and the instalments or provisional payments are then adjusted.

A new income tax system for individuals was introduced in respect of the income year 1975-76. Under the former system, taxable income was calculated by deducting from net income amounts allowable as concessional

deductions for dependants, net medical and funeral expenses, life assurance premiums, superannuation, etc. contributions, education expenses, rates and land taxes, housing loan interest payments, gifts to approved organisations, etc.; the rates of tax were applied to taxable income to calculate the tax payable. Under the new system, certain expenses (gifts to approved organisations, housing loan interest payments, trade union, business association, etc. subscriptions, living-away-from-home allowances) are deducted from net income to derive taxable income to which the rates of tax are applied to calculate gross tax payable. The actual tax payable is calculated by deducting, from the gross tax payable, rebates for dependants, rebates in respect of sole parents, and 40 per cent of allowable expenses (net medical and funeral expenses, life assurance premiums, superannuation, etc. contributions, education expenses, rates and land taxes, etc.); a general concessional rebate of \$540 is allowable to all taxpayers whose total allowable expenses are less than \$1,350. The new system is described in more detail below.

*Exempt Incomes.* Certain classes of income are exempt from income tax. These include the official salary of the Governor-General, the State Governors, and official representatives of other countries and of prescribed international organisations; the revenue of local authorities and of charitable, religious, scientific, and similar institutions not carried on for gain; income from gold mining; scholarships, bursaries, etc. (full-time students); child endowment; unemployment and sickness benefits; war pensions; and social service and repatriation pensions paid to men aged under 65 years or to women aged under 60 years (except those paid to women by reason of their being wives of men aged 65 years or more).

*Assessable Income* includes all receipts within the ordinary meaning of the word "income", except for items of income which are specified as exempt under the Income Tax Assessment Act, such as gifts, legacies, and lottery wins.

*Net Income* is total assessable income less (a) total deductions for expenses incurred in gaining assessable income, (b) investment allowance for certain new plant, and (c) certain expenditure on land used for primary production.

*Taxable Income* is determined by subtracting from the taxpayer's assessable income allowable deductions for:—

- (a) losses and outgoings (not of a capital nature) incurred during the year in gaining or producing assessable income, trading losses incurred in previous years, bad debts, and depreciation of plant;
- (b) subscriptions paid in respect of membership of any trade, business, or professional association or union;
- (c) gifts (of \$2 and upwards) to approved institutions, charities, and building funds for schools conducted by non-profit organisations, etc.;
- (d) housing loan interest payments on a taxpayer's sole or principal residence; the full amount of the payments may be claimed if the combined net income of the husband and wife is \$4,000 or less in the year of income, and the deduction is reduced by one per cent for each \$100 in excess of \$4,000, so that no deduction is allowable when the combined net income exceeds \$14,000;
- (e) amounts relating to any living-away-from-home allowance paid to a taxpayer.

*Gross Tax* is calculated on taxable income by applying the following rate schedule:

Total Taxable Income		Tax on Amount in First Column	Tax on Balance of Taxable Income
Not less than—	Not more than—		
\$	\$	\$	cents per \$
1	1,999	Nil	20
2,000	4,999	400	27
5,000	9,999	1,210	35
10,000	14,999	2,960	45
15,000	19,999	5,210	55
20,000	24,999	7,960	60
25,000		10,960	65

Because of the general concessional rebate of \$540 allowable to all resident taxpayers, a resident taxpayer generally does not pay tax unless taxable income is \$2,519 or more.

*Actual Tax* payable is determined after deducting from gross tax all of the following rebates to which a resident taxpayer is entitled.

*Rebates for Dependants* allowed to resident taxpayers are:—

	Maximum Rebate
	\$
(a) Spouse of a taxpayer, or daughter keeping house for a widowed taxpayer .. .. .	400
(b) Parents or parents-in-law dependent on a taxpayer each	400
(c) Children under 16 years of age, not being students—	
One child .. .. .	200
Each other child .. .. .	150
(d) Students under 25 years of age at school, college, or university (full-time), each .. .. .	200
(e) Invalid relative (child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or more, each .. .. .	200

Where a dependant's separate net income exceeds \$150, the rebate is reduced by \$1 for every \$4 by which the separate net income exceeds \$150.

*Housekeeper Rebates.* A concessional rebate of \$400 is allowable to a resident taxpayer in respect of a housekeeper wholly engaged in keeping house in Australia for the taxpayer, and caring for a child under 16 years of age, an invalid spouse, or other invalid relative of the taxpayer.

*Sole Parent Rebates.* A concessional rebate of \$200 is allowable to a parent who has the sole care of a child under 16 years of age or a student (up to 25 years of age) in respect of whom a dependant's rebate is allowable.

*General Concessional Rebates.* All resident taxpayers are allowed a rebate of \$540 or 40 cents for each dollar spent on allowable expenses, whichever is the greater. The allowable expenses are:—

- (a) net medical and hospital expenses paid in respect of a resident taxpayer and his dependants;



- (b) funeral, burial, or cremation expenses, up to \$100 each, in respect of a taxpayer's dependants;
- (c) payments to a medical or hospital benefits fund;
- (d) legal expenses and Court costs incurred in adopting a child;
- (e) life, sickness, and accident insurance premiums and superannuation, etc. contributions, up to an aggregate of \$1,200, for the benefit of a taxpayer, spouse, and children;
- (f) education expenses, up to \$250, for each child, or dependent under 25 years of age, receiving full-time education;
- (g) self-education expenses, up to \$250, paid by the taxpayer for, or in connection with, a course of education for the purpose of gaining qualifications for use in carrying on a profession, business, or trade or in the course of employment;
- (h) rates and land taxes, up to \$300, on a taxpayer's principal residence; and
- (i) one-third of the amount of calls on non-redeemable shares in afforestation companies.

**Zone Rebates.** Because of uncongenial climatic conditions, isolation, and high living costs, residents of certain prescribed areas are allowed a special zone rebate from their gross tax. A special rebate is allowable to members of the Defence Forces serving in certain overseas localities.

**Loan Interest Rebate.** A rebate of 10 cents for each \$1 of interest is allowable in respect of interest received by a taxpayer on Australian Government and certain State and semi-government securities issued before November 1968.

**Amount of Tax Payable.** Examples of the amount of tax payable by individuals on incomes derived in 1975-76 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 16.2. Examples of Income Tax Payable\* by Individuals, 1975-76**

Taxable Income	Person without Dependants	Person with Dependants		
		Wife	Wife and Child	Wife, Child, and Student Child
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
3,000	130	...	...	...
4,000	400	...	...	...
5,000	670	270	70	...
6,000	1,020	620	420	220
7,000	1,370	970	770	570
8,000	1,720	1,320	1,120	920
9,000	2,070	1,670	1,470	1,270
10,000	2,420	2,020	1,820	1,620
12,000	3,320	2,920	2,720	2,520
16,000	5,220	4,820	4,620	4,420
20,000	7,420	7,020	6,820	6,620
25,000	10,420	10,020	9,820	9,620
30,000	13,670	13,270	13,070	12,870
40,000	20,170	19,770	19,570	19,370

\* After allowing for the minimum general concessional rebate of \$540 and the maximum dependant rebates for each of the dependants specified.

Examples of the amounts of tax payable by a person with a dependent wife for each of the income years from 1964-65 to 1974-75 are shown in the next table. The "net incomes" shown are amounts of income before any deductions of a concessional nature have been made and, in calculating the tax payable, no allowance has been made for concessional deductions other than that for a wife. It is to be noted that no direct comparison can be made of the tax payable in the income tax year 1975-76 by a person with a dependent wife, as shown in the above table, and the details for earlier years as shown in the next table. The reason for this is the fundamental change in the income tax system which was introduced in respect of the income year 1975-76, as described on pages 379 to 382.

**Table 16.3. Examples of Income Tax Payable by a Person with a Dependent Wife**

Net Income	Income Year						
	1964-65	1965-66 and 1966-67	1967-68 to 1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 and 1973-74	1974-75
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
800	10.50	10.50	9.07	8.31	8.46	...	...
1,000	25.30	25.45	23.27	21.13	21.51	...	...
1,200	44.80	45.31	42.43	38.37	39.07	...	...
1,600	95.30	97.04	93.25	84.22	85.75	65.36	...
2,000	159.10	162.72	158.02	142.48	145.08	114.37	...
2,500	258.90	265.18	259.42	233.66	237.93	191.69	4.40
3,000	376.40	385.53	378.97	341.27	347.51	283.35	74.40
4,000	660.70	677.20	668.64	602.13	613.14	510.74	274.40
6,000	1,389.50	1,423.78	1,412.80	1,272.09	1,295.35	1,129.95	854.40
10,000	3,254.70	3,335.99	3,322.21	2,990.36	3,045.05	2,728.17	2,605.28
20,000	9,063.00	9,288.29	9,272.20	8,847.61	9,009.45	8,229.20	8,201.60

*Assessments for Individuals.* A comparison of the assessments of tax of incomes of individuals in New South Wales and in Australia over the latest five years is shown in the following table:—

**Table 16.4. Income Tax Assessments for Individuals, New South Wales and Australia**

Income Year	New South Wales			Australia		
	Taxpayers	Taxable Income	Tax Assessed	Taxpayers	Taxable Income	Tax Assessed
	Number	\$ thousand		Number	\$ thousand	
1968-69	1,916,313	5,057,071	874,693	5,204,042	13,438,385	2,317,982
1969-70	1,969,612	5,596,545	1,020,161	5,372,500	14,822,755	2,678,973
1970-71	2,037,982	6,375,730	1,137,031	5,570,721	16,806,463	2,934,618
1971-72	2,123,371*	7,347,684*	1,426,817*	5,691,431	18,941,425	3,583,725
1972-73	1,822,049	7,402,805	1,361,680	5,076,252	20,262,088	3,681,327

\* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

The next table shows details of the number of taxpayers, taxable income, and tax assessed, dissected by grade of net income, for both New South Wales and Australia, in respect of the income year 1972-73:—

**Table 16.5. Income Tax Assessments for Individuals, New South Wales and Australia, 1972-73: Grade of Net Income**

Grade of Net Income*	Taxpayers	Taxable Income	Tax Assessed	Taxpayers	Taxable Income	Tax Assessed
\$	Number	\$ thousand		Proportion of Total		
NEW SOUTH WALES						
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Under 1,200	21,558	22,834	783	1.18	0.31	0.06
1,200 to 1,399	37,163	45,962	2,345	2.04	0.62	0.17
1,400 " 1,599	42,987	60,302	3,499	2.36	0.81	0.26
1,600 " 1,799	46,226	72,387	4,710	2.54	0.98	0.35
1,800 " 1,999	48,837	84,585	6,109	2.69	1.14	0.45
2,000 " 2,199	52,243	99,546	7,925	2.87	1.34	0.58
2,200 " 2,399	55,263	114,722	9,976	3.03	1.55	0.73
2,400 " 2,599	57,479	129,221	12,107	3.15	1.75	0.89
2,600 " 2,799	61,822	149,343	14,944	3.39	2.02	1.10
2,800 " 2,999	61,156	157,721	16,680	3.36	2.13	1.22
3,000 " 3,999	342,379	1,047,989	128,454	18.79	14.16	9.43
4,000 " 5,999	560,930	2,268,545	353,645	30.79	30.64	25.97
6,000 " 7,999	256,877	1,408,666	275,911	14.10	19.03	20.26
8,000 " 9,999	91,134	643,187	148,031	5.00	8.69	10.87
10,000 " 14,999	58,955	570,534	157,451	3.24	7.70	11.56
15,000 " 19,999	15,535	224,433	76,831	0.85	3.03	5.64
20,000 " 29,999	8,203	170,234	71,775	0.45	2.30	5.27
30,000 or more	3,302	132,594	70,504	0.18	1.79	5.17
Total	1,822,049	7,402,805	1,361,680	100.00	100.00	100.00
AUSTRALIA						
Under 1,200	60,889	64,324	2,212	1.20	0.32	0.06
1,200 to 1,399	107,348	132,679	6,777	2.11	0.65	0.18
1,400 " 1,599	128,419	179,686	10,393	2.53	0.89	0.28
1,600 " 1,799	139,931	218,074	14,063	2.76	1.08	0.38
1,800 " 1,999	144,579	249,560	17,920	2.85	1.23	0.49
2,000 " 2,199	154,334	292,794	23,147	3.04	1.45	0.63
2,200 " 2,399	162,679	336,526	29,125	3.20	1.66	0.79
2,400 " 2,599	168,304	376,788	35,129	3.32	1.86	0.95
2,600 " 2,799	177,015	426,179	42,419	3.49	2.10	1.15
2,800 " 2,999	180,490	464,465	48,868	3.56	2.29	1.33
3,000 " 3,999	954,605	2,886,114	349,289	18.81	14.24	9.49
4,000 " 5,999	1,548,916	6,188,371	952,184	30.51	30.54	25.87
6,000 " 7,999	663,402	3,611,707	698,643	13.07	17.82	18.98
8,000 " 9,999	242,287	1,709,748	389,067	4.77	8.44	10.57
10,000 " 14,999	166,167	1,611,049	437,542	3.27	7.95	11.89
15,000 " 19,999	43,810	637,158	214,125	0.86	3.14	5.82
20,000 " 29,999	23,538	489,028	204,238	0.46	2.41	5.55
30,000 or more	9,539	387,838	206,186	0.19	1.91	5.60
Total	5,076,252	20,262,088	3,681,327	100.00	100.00	100.00

\* See definition of net income on page 380.

*Income Taxation of Companies*

Company Income Tax is levied on the taxable income of a company derived in the year preceding the year of tax. A co-operative company is allowed a deduction of the amount distributed among its shareholders as rebates or bonuses based on business done by shareholders with the company, as well as the amount of interest or dividends on shares distributed to shareholders. Dividends paid to shareholders by other companies are not allowed as a deduction, but a resident company receives a rebate of the tax on dividends paid to it and included in taxable income.

For income derived prior to 1973-74, a distinction was made between public and private companies in regard to the rates of income tax payable, with private companies generally being taxed at a lower rate. In respect of the income year 1973-74 and later years, private companies are taxed at the public company rate. A private company is a company whose shares are not quoted on a stock exchange and which is capable of being controlled by a relatively few individuals. Other companies, including subsidiaries of public companies, are regarded as public companies.

Both public and private companies are subject to primary tax, and private companies pay additional tax on any undistributed profits in excess of an acceptable "retention allowance".

The rates of tax payable by companies on incomes derived in 1973-74 and 1974-75 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 16.6. Rates of Income Tax Payable by Companies**

Type of Company	1973-74 Income		1974-75 Income
	On first \$10,000 of Taxable Income	On Balance of Taxable Income	On Total Taxable Income
	Cents per \$ of taxable income		
Public Companies—			
Mutual Life Assurance Companies .. .. .	45·0	45·0	42·5
Co-operative Companies .. .. .	42·5	45·0	42·5
Non-profit Companies—			
Friendly Society Dispensaries	37·5	37·5	37·5
Other .. .. .	42·5	45·0	42·5
Other Public Companies .. .. .	45·0	45·0	42·5
Private Companies—			
Primary Tax .. .. .	45·0	45·0	42·5
Undistributed Profits Tax—see text below			

*Private Company Undistributed Profits Tax.* The method of applying this tax is broadly illustrated as follows. The distributable income is found by deducting primary tax payable from the taxable income. From the distributable income, a further deduction is made of a "retention allowance". The balance then remaining represents a sufficient distribution, and tax is levied, at the rate of 50c per \$, on the excess of this amount over dividends paid from taxable income within a prescribed period.

The "retention allowance" is the portion of the distributable income which a private company may retain free of undistributed profits tax. It is calculated, firstly, by deducting the primary tax on the taxable income proportionately from the components of that income (private company dividends, other property income, and non-property income), and then by taking the sum of (a) 10 per cent of net other property income, and (b) 50 per cent of the net non-property income. No retention allowance is made in respect of dividends received from other private companies.

#### FEDERAL ESTATE DUTIES

The Estate Duty Assessment Act, 1914-1974, provides for the imposition of a Federal duty on the estates of deceased persons. In assessing the duty, the value of an estate is first determined by deducting from gross value, including that of certain notional property, the following amounts:—

- (a) debts and taxes due at date of death,
- (b) probate and succession duties payable under a State Act, and
- (c) bequests and gifts made within three years of death for religious, scientific, or public educational, etc. purposes in Australia.

For estates of persons domiciled in Australia at the time of death and who died after 30 April 1974, a deduction may also be allowed where an interest in the matrimonial home passes to a surviving spouse. The deduction is equal to the gross value of the interest up to \$35,000, and is reduced by \$7 for every \$10 by which the gross value of the interest exceeds \$35,000.

Where the whole of an estate passes to the widow, widower, children, or grandchildren of the deceased, there is a statutory exemption of \$40,000 (\$48,000 for qualifying estates of primary producers) from the value of the estate for duty, and the exemption diminishes by \$2 for every \$8 of value above \$40,000 (\$48,000 for primary producers); in other cases the exemption is \$20,000 (\$24,000 for qualifying estates of primary producers) diminishing by \$2 for every \$8 above \$20,000 (or \$24,000 for primary producers). Proportionate deductions are made when only part of an estate passes to the widow, widower, children, or grandchildren.

The liability of an estate to duty may be reduced by the amount of one or more rebates of duty, viz.:—

- (a) Where inclusion of gifts (other than those referred to above) in the value of an estate causes an increase in the estate duty payable, a rebate of that increase or the amount of Federal gift duty, whichever is the lesser, is allowable.
- (b) A rebate of up to 50 per cent of estate duty may be allowable if the deceased is a beneficiary in an estate (upon which duty is payable or has been paid) of a person who pre-deceased him by not more than 5 years.
- (c) Where personal property situated outside Australia at the time of death is also subject to estate duty elsewhere, a rebate is allowable of the lesser of duty paid outside Australia or the Federal duty payable.

- (d) Where a deceased person's estate comprises at least 50 per cent of rural property and his gross income in the five years prior to death has been principally from primary production, there is a rebate of duty attributable to rural property. The rebate is 50 per cent for estates up to \$140,000, progressively reducing above this value to nil for estates of \$250,000 or more.

The rates of duty on estates of persons dying on or after 3 December 1941 are as follows:—

<i>Value for Duty of the Estate</i>	<i>Rates of Duty Per cent of value for duty</i>
Not exceeding \$ 20,000 .. ..	3 per cent.
\$ 20,001 to \$ 40,000 .. ..	3 per cent increasing by $\frac{3}{100}$ per cent for every \$ 200 of value in excess of \$ 20,000.
\$ 40,001 to \$ 240,000 .. ..	6 per cent increasing by $\frac{1}{100}$ per cent for every \$ 200 of value in excess of \$ 40,000.
\$ 240,001 to \$ 999,999 .. ..	26 per cent increasing by $\frac{1}{100}$ per cent for every \$ 2,000 of value in excess of \$ 240,000.
\$ 1,000,000 or more .. ..	27.9 per cent

The amount of Federal estate duty collected in Australia was \$66,350,000 in 1972-73, \$65,875,000 in 1973-74, and \$63,719,000 in 1974-75.

#### GIFT DUTY

A gift duty has been imposed by the Australian Government on dispositions of property, real or personal, made after 28 October 1941 without adequate consideration in money or money's worth. Gifts by residents are subject to duty if the property concerned is situated in or out of Australia, and gifts by non-residents if the property is in Australia.

Duty is not payable unless the aggregate value of all gifts by the same donor at the same time, or during the period of 18 months previously or 18 months subsequently, exceeds \$10,000 (\$4,000 before August 1972). The rates of duty, based on the aggregate value of the donor's gifts within the period of three years, are the same as the rates of estate duty shown above.

Duty is not payable in respect of gifts by employers in the form of contributions to funds for employees' pensions, etc., or retiring allowances, gratuities, or bonuses; gifts to institutions or organisations not carried on for profit; gifts to the Commonwealth or a State; business gifts for the purpose of obtaining commercial benefit or writing off irrecoverable debts; premiums up to \$200 per annum for life assurance for the benefit of wife or children; small gifts to the same donee which do not exceed, in the aggregate, \$100 during the period of three years; and gifts for the maintenance, education, or apprenticeship of any person, having regard to the legal and moral obligations of the donor to afford such assistance.

The amount of gift duty collected in Australia was \$6,941,000 in 1972-73, \$9,725,000 in 1973-74, and \$16,204,000 in 1974-75.

#### FEDERAL PAY-ROLL TAX

A tax on pay-rolls throughout Australia was introduced by the Australian Government in July 1941, but under the 1971 Pay-roll Tax Agreement with the States, this tax was transferred by the Australian Government to the States as from 1 September 1971. However, the Australian

Government still continues to levy the tax in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. Net receipts of pay-roll tax were \$5,358,000 in 1973-74 and \$14,838,000 in 1974-75.

### CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND PRIMAGE DUTIES

The power to impose customs and excise duties in Australia is vested exclusively in the Australian Parliament. Particulars regarding the customs and excise tariffs and the *ad valorem* primage duty are published in the chapter "Overseas Trade".

Customs, excise, and primage duties collected in Australia amounted to \$1,781,865,000 in 1972-73, \$2,159,091,000 in 1973-74, and \$2,569,577,000 in 1974-75.

### SALES TAX

Sales tax has been imposed by the Australian Government since 1 August 1930. It applies to goods only, and not to personal or professional services as such, or to sales of realty or intangible property.

It is a single stage tax which is designed substantially to fall on sales by manufacturers and wholesalers to retailers. The intention is that goods which are produced in, or imported into, Australia for use or consumption here shall bear the tax unless they are specifically exempted from it. Goods which are secondhand because of use in Australia are not ordinarily taxed, but this provision does not apply to goods which have gone into use overseas. Exports are exempt from tax.

The levy is not limited to sales only, but extends also to importations by retailers and consumers, leases of goods not previously taxed, and the application of goods to a taxpayer's own use. It is payable on the "sale value", which is, broadly, the equivalent of a fair wholesale price.

Goods which are exempt from sales tax, and those which are taxable at rates other than the general rate, are included in schedules to the Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications) Act. Many commodities including most foodstuffs, drugs and medicines, building materials, and primary products are exempt from tax, as is most machinery and equipment used in agricultural, building, and manufacturing industries.

The rates of tax which have been imposed since August 1961 are as follows:—

<i>Date of Change</i>	<i>General Rate Per cent</i>	<i>Other Rates Per cent</i>
1961—16 August	12½	2½, 16½, 25, 30
1962—7 February	12½	2½, 22½, 25
1964—12 August	12½	2½, 25
1968—14 August	15	2½, 25
1970—19 August	15	2½, 27½

Special reduced rates of sales tax applied to motor vehicles sold between 29 January and 31 August 1975. For motor cars the rate was reduced from 27.5 to 15 per cent for a period of three months and then progressively increased by 2.5 per cent on the first day of each month until it reached the previous level of 27.5 per cent. For lorries, etc., the rate was reduced from 15 to 5 per cent and then increased progressively by 2 per cent until it reached the previous level.

The system of quoting sales tax certificates plays an important part in avoiding the double taxing of goods and in the deferment of the tax payment until the goods pass from the last wholesaler. There are also rebate provisions in the law designed to avoid double taxation.

The amount of sales tax collected in Australia was \$764,969,000 in 1972-73, \$968,758,000 in 1973-74, and \$1,154,290,000 in 1974-75.

### LEVIES AND CHARGES ON PRIMARY PRODUCTS

The proceeds of levies and charges imposed by the Australian Government on the production, sale, or export of certain primary products (e.g. wool, wheat, meat, livestock slaughtered, dairy produce, poultry, and canned, dried, and fresh fruit), and on man hours worked in the stevedoring industry, are used for the special purposes of the industry concerned, and are therefore to be distinguished from taxation for general revenue purposes. Particulars of the main levies and charges on primary products are given in the chapters "Agriculture", "Pastoral Industry", and "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping".

### STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION

The concept of taxation adopted in the table below includes all levies designed to raise revenue for general government purposes—all compulsory payments (i.e. fees, fines, penalties, etc.) to a government authority which do not entitle the payer to a direct tangible benefit have been included.

Table 16.7. State and Local Taxation in New South Wales

Type of Tax	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$ thousand				
<b>STATE—</b>					
Pay-roll Tax .. .. .	...	126,755r	185,157	272,696	404,907
Stamp Duties, n.e.i. .. .	98,313r	98,720r	141,206	155,681	135,945
Death Duties .. .. .	60,900	58,293	69,729	77,077	82,028
Land Tax .. .. .	40,398	46,220	53,638	58,729	81,155
Liquor Licences .. .. .	18,240	18,929	20,826	21,742	28,872
Lottery Taxes* .. .. .	18,803	19,894	19,612	22,854	25,606
Poker Machine Taxes .. .	34,803	38,324	42,585	50,836	71,900
Racing Taxes† .. .. .	24,263r	28,890	33,479	39,000	51,523
Motor Vehicle Taxes‡ .. .	86,084	110,616	140,838	146,835	166,709
Fire Brigade Contributions¶ ..	9,821	12,489r	13,871	14,555	17,981
Franchise Licences (Petroleum) ..	...	...	...	...	21,248
Licences and Registration Fees, n.e.i. ..	2,126r	2,619r	3,652	3,949	4,823
Other Taxes, Fees, Fines, etc. ..	17,049r	19,832r	24,529	26,883	32,127
<b>Total State Taxation .. .. .</b>	<b>410,800r</b>	<b>581,581</b>	<b>749,122</b>	<b>890,837</b>	<b>1,124,825</b>
<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY§—</b>					
Ordinary Services Rates and Charges ..	168,943r	177,691	188,917	213,825	257,150
Licences and Registration Fees .. ..	4,357	4,790r	5,667	7,564	8,500
<b>Total Local Authority Taxation ..</b>	<b>173,300r</b>	<b>182,481r</b>	<b>194,584</b>	<b>221,389</b>	<b>265,650</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION ..</b>	<b>584,100r</b>	<b>764,062r</b>	<b>943,706</b>	<b>1,112,226</b>	<b>1,390,475</b>

\* Gross profits etc. of State Lotteries less administrative costs.

† Includes stamp duty on betting tickets. For details see Table 16.11.

‡ Taxes on ownership and operation of motor vehicles—all amounts, except stamp duty on vehicle registrations (\$8,400,000 in 1974-75), are paid to special road and traffic funds.

¶ Paid by insurance companies.

§ Figures shown are for year ended 31 December, preceding—for details see Table 17.9.



The amounts stated in the previous table are shown in the next table at their equivalent rates per head of population:—

**Table 16.8. State and Local Taxes, N.S.W., per Head of Population**

Type of Tax	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>STATE—</b>					
Pay-roll tax .. .. .	...	27.28	39.43	57.56	84.57
Stamp Duties, n.e.i. .. .. .	21.50	21.25	30.07	32.86	28.39
Death Duties .. .. .	13.32	12.54	14.85	16.27	17.13
Land Tax .. .. .	8.84	9.95	11.42	12.40	16.95
Liquor Licences .. .. .	3.99	4.07	4.44	4.59	6.03
Lottery Taxes .. .. .	4.11	4.28	4.18	4.82	5.35
Poker Machine Taxes .. .. .	7.61	8.25	9.07	10.73	15.02
Racing Taxes .. .. .	5.31	6.22	7.13	8.23	10.76
Motor Vehicle Taxes .. .. .	18.83	23.80	29.99	31.00	34.82
Fire Brigade Contributions .. .. .	2.15	2.69	2.95	3.07	3.76
Franchise Licences (Petroleum) .. .. .	...	...	...	...	4.44
Licences and Registration Fees, n.e.i. .. .. .	0.47	0.56	0.78	0.83	1.01
Other Taxes, Fees, Fines, etc. .. .. .	3.73	4.27	5.22	5.67	6.71
<b>Total State Taxation .. .. .</b>	<b>89.86</b>	<b>125.16</b>	<b>159.53</b>	<b>188.04</b>	<b>234.94</b>
<b>LOCALITY AUTHORITY—</b>					
Ordinary Services Rates and Charges .. .. .	36.95	38.24	40.23	45.14	53.71
Licences and Registration Fees .. .. .	0.95	1.03	1.21	1.60	1.78
<b>Total Local Authority Taxation .. .. .</b>	<b>37.90</b>	<b>39.27</b>	<b>41.44</b>	<b>46.74</b>	<b>55.49</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION .. .. .</b>	<b>127.76</b>	<b>164.43</b>	<b>200.97</b>	<b>234.78</b>	<b>290.43</b>

The more important taxes collected by the State Government are described on the following pages, and the system of local rating is outlined in the chapter "Local Government".

### STATE PAY-ROLL TAX

A tax on wages paid or payable by employers has been imposed by the State since 1 September 1971; a similar tax has also operated since then under basically uniform legislation in the other five States. Previously, pay-roll tax had been imposed and collected throughout Australia only by the Australian Government (see page 387).

As well as private employers, State Government departments, State undertakings, local government authorities (in respect of business activities only), and certain Australian Government authorities are subject to the State tax. However, the State Governor, official representatives of other countries, public and non-profit private hospitals, certain non-profit private schools, and religious or benevolent institutions are exempt from the tax.

Subject to the exemption mentioned below, the tax is levied at the rate of 5 per cent on the amount of wages paid in respect of services rendered in New South Wales. A business or a group of related businesses (e.g. where there is a common controlling interest) is exempt from the tax if the wages paid do not exceed \$41,600 per annum. The exemption is reduced by \$2 for each \$3 by which annual wages exceed \$41,600, so that no deduction is allowed for wages exceeding \$104,000 per annum. The exemption is applied to the Australian operations of a business or group of related businesses and is apportioned between States in proportion to the wages paid in each State.

## STATE STAMP DUTIES

Stamp Duty is imposed on a considerable number of legal and commercial documents. A separate duty is prescribed for each type of document.

The rates of duty payable in 1976 on some of the documents which are liable for duty are shown below:—

<i>Document</i>	<i>Duty Payable</i>
Agreement or Memorandum (not otherwise charged)—	
(a) not under seal .. .. .	50c
(b) under seal .. .. .	\$6
Bill of Lading .. .. .	15c
Cheque .. .. .	10c
Instalment Purchase Arrangements .. .. .	Amount equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of
(Credit Arrangements and Credit Purchase Agreements where	purchase price (cash price less
the purchase price—cash price less deposit—is \$400 or more,	deposit).
and Hire Purchase Agreements where the purchase price is	
\$50 or more.)	
Loan Instruments, etc., exceeding \$500 .. .. .	\$5 for the first \$15,000 or part thereof
	plus 40c for every \$100 or part of
	\$100 over \$15,000.
Motor Vehicle Certificate of Registration—	
On transfer of ownership of new or second-hand vehicle ..	\$2 for every \$100 or part of \$100 of
	the value of the motor vehicle.
Policy of Insurance (for one year or less) and Renewal of Policy	7c for every \$100 or part of \$100
	insured.
Policy of Life Assurance (sum assured \$100 or more)—	
(a) first \$2,000 of sum assured .. .. .	10c for every \$200 or part of \$200 of
	sum assured.
(b) balance of sum assured .. .. .	20c for every \$200 or part of \$200 of
	balance of sum assured.
Transfer and Conveyance on Sale of Property other than Shares—	
(a) consideration not more than \$100 .. .. .	\$1.25
(b) consideration more than \$100 and up to \$14,000 ..	\$1.25 for each \$100 or part of \$100.
(c) consideration more than \$14,000 and up to \$30,000 ..	\$1.25 for each \$100 up to \$14,000,
	plus \$1.50 for each \$100 or part of
	\$100 over \$14,000.
(d) consideration more than \$30,000 and up to \$50,000 ..	\$1.75 for every \$100 or part of \$100.
(e) consideration more than \$50,000 and up to \$100,000 ..	\$2.00 for every \$100 or part of \$100.
(f) consideration more than \$100,000 and up to \$250,000	\$2.25 for every \$100 or part of \$100.
(g) consideration more than \$250,000 .. .. .	\$2.50 for every \$100 or part of \$100.
Transfer of Shares by sale (effected by brokers)—	Buyer and Seller, each:
(a) consideration less than \$100 .. .. .	7c for every \$25 or part of \$25.
(b) consideration \$100 or more .. .. .	30c for every \$100 or part of \$100.

The amount of Stamp Duty collected in each of the past five years is shown in Table 16.7.

## STATE DEATH DUTIES

Death duties have been imposed by the State since 1880. The tax is payable on assessment or within six months after the death of the deceased.

The dutiable value of an estate is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death and, in the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, the value of personal property outside New South Wales. Irrespective of domicile at death, an estate includes every specialty debt secured to the deceased over

property in New South Wales. Where duty is paid on personal property situated outside New South Wales, a refund is allowed of the duty so paid or the duty paid in New South Wales, whichever is the less. Deductions are allowed in respect of the value of any interest which had been acquired for valuable consideration by the surviving joint tenant in property which was jointly owned, and of all debts actually due and owing by the deceased.

Since 25 November 1952, duty has also been levied on any property in which the deceased or any other person had an estate or interest ceasing on the death of the deceased (referred to as property subject to a "limited interest"). The purpose of this provision is to enable death duty to be collected in respect of property placed under settlement.

Property subject to a limited interest is assessed for death duty as a separate estate, and is subject to the same rules regarding domicile as other estates (see above). No duty is payable if the value of the property subject to a limited interest does not exceed \$78,000, if it was included in the dutiable estate of the person who created the limited interest and duty was paid thereon, and if it passes to that person's widow, widower, children, grandchildren, wholly dependent widowed father, or wholly dependent widowed mother on the cessation of the limited interest. A reduction is made in the amount of duty if the person for whose life the interest was created dies within eleven years after the death of the person who created it. If death is within five years, no duty is payable; if death occurs within six years, an allowance of 60 per cent of the duty is made, falling by 10 per cent each year thereafter to 10 per cent where death occurs in the eleventh year. Generally, the exemptions and rates of duty indicated below apply to this class of property as well as to ordinary estates.

Death duty is levied under several scales of rates graded according to the value of the estate. The lowest scale applies to bequests of a philanthropic nature, as specified in the Stamp Duties Act; and there are separate scales for the bequests of persons domiciled in New South Wales at death to beneficiaries within certain degrees of kinship. Where different scales apply to various portions of an estate, duty under each scale is calculated according to the rate applicable to the total value of the estate. For example, if the dutiable value of the estate of a person with local domicile at death is \$80,000, the rate of duty is 11½ per cent on the portion passing to public hospitals, etc., 13 per cent on the portion passing to a widow or lineal issue, 15 per cent on that passing to widower, lineal ancestor, brother, or sister, or issue of such, and 18 per cent on other property.

Duty is not charged on estates of persons with New South Wales domicile if the value does not exceed \$2,000—nor on property passing to widow, widower, children under 21 years of age, wholly dependent adult children, wholly dependent widowed father, or wholly dependent widowed mother, if the value of the estate does not exceed \$60,000. Concessional rates of duty apply to property passing to these classes of beneficiaries in estates valued between \$60,001 and \$78,000. When the deceased is survived by two or more persons in these classes (not necessarily beneficiaries) the \$60,000 exemption level, and the amounts to which the concessional rates apply, are increased by \$4,000 for each such person surviving, other than the first.

A special death duty rebate is allowed on the estates of primary producers, in certain circumstances.

The rates of death duty, which have applied since 1939, are summarised in the following table:—

Table 16.9. State Death Duties (N.S.W.)

Final Balance of Estate	Rates of Duty Payable on Property—			
	Passing to public hospital or trust for poor relief or education in New South Wales	Passing to widow or lineal issue	Passing to widower, lineal ancestor, brother or sister or issue of brother or sister	Other
	A	B*	C*	D
DOMICILE IN NEW SOUTH WALES				
\$2,001 to \$4,000	2¼%	3½%	5½%	8½%
\$4,001 to \$6,000	2½%	3¾%	5¾%	8¾%
\$6,001 to \$8,000	2¾%	4%	6%	9%
	Rising by ¼ per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$120,001 to \$122,000	17%	18½%	20½%	23½%
	Rising by ¼ † per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$150,001 to \$152,000	20%	22%	24%	27%
	Rising by ⅓ per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$200,001 and over	25%	27%	29%	32%
DOMICILE OUTSIDE NEW SOUTH WALES				
\$1,000 or under	3%	8%		
\$1,001 to \$2,000	3½%	8½%		
	Rising by ⅓ per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$100,001 to \$102,000	20%	25%		
	Rising by ⅓ † per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$130,001 to \$132,000	23%	30%		
	Rising by ⅓ per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$150,001 and over	25%	32%		

\* For property subject to a limited interest, the degrees of kinship in these columns relate to kinship with the person who created the limited interest or (if the rate of duty applicable is lower) with the deceased life tenant.

† The rate in Column A rises by ⅓ per cent per \$2,000.

NOTE. In certain cases, the rates in this table are subject to concessions and allowances—see text.

Provision is made for abatement of duty, where necessary, so that the value of an estate after tax is not less than the corresponding value of an estate at the top of the next lower value grade.

Particulars of the amount of death duty collected in each of the last five years are shown in Table 16.7. The number and value of estates assessed annually are shown on page 243.

#### STATE LAND TAX

A tax on the freehold lands in New South Wales, and on lands held from the Crown on tenures such as conditional purchase, settlement purchase, or lease in perpetuity, has been imposed by the State since 1 November 1956. A tax on freehold tenures in the unincorporated areas of the Western Division, where local rates are not imposed, was abolished on 31 October 1956. Particulars of the latter tax were given on page 411 of Year Book No. 55.

Subject to the exemptions and deductions mentioned below, the tax is imposed at graduated rates on the aggregate unimproved capital values of all lands held by a person, company, etc. on 31 December each year. Land which is exempt from the tax includes:—

- (a) land used and occupied by the owner (not a company) as his principal place of residence (and for no other purpose), where the area does not exceed 2,100 square metres (or 2 hectares, where subdivision is precluded by an authorised planning scheme) —partial exemption applies to land exceeding these dimensions; and
- (b) land used for primary production, except when owned by, or jointly with, a company which is not subject to exemptions provided under the Land Tax Management Act, 1956.

In determining the value on which the tax is levied, deductions from total unimproved value of taxable land are allowable as follows:—

- (a) where all the land is used for primary production, \$45,000 less \$3 for every \$1 by which the total unimproved value exceeds \$45,000;
- (b) in other cases, \$30,000 less \$1 for every \$1 by which the total value exceeds \$30,000 (where both primary production land and other land are held, the deductions are based on the proportion of each to the total); and
- (c) to owners of registered sheep studs, a further deduction of \$18 for each registered ewe owned at 31 December.

Where land on which home units are erected is owned by joint owners or a company and exclusive rights of occupancy are held by reason of the interest in the land or shares held, a reduction of the tax is made in respect of each unit occupied by the owner as his principal place of residence.

The rates of land tax levied since 1974 are summarised in the following table:—

Table 16.10. Rates of Land Tax, New South Wales

Taxable Value		Tax on Amount in First Column	Tax on each complete \$1 of Balance of Taxable Value
Not less than—	Not more than—		
\$	\$	\$	Cents
...	5,000	...	0·3
5,000	10,000	15·0	0·45
10,000	20,000	37·5	0·6
20,000	30,000	97·5	0·75
30,000	40,000	172·5	0·9
40,000	50,000	262·5	1·05
50,000	60,000	367·5	1·2
60,000	70,000	487·5	1·35
70,000	80,000	622·5	1·5
80,000	90,000	772·5	1·65
90,000	100,000	937·5	1·8
100,000	110,000	1,117·5	1·95
110,000	120,000	1,312·5	2·1
120,000	130,000	1,522·5	2·25
130,000		1,747·5	2·4

Certain lands other than those previously mentioned are wholly exempt from the tax; for example, land owned by the Crown or other public authorities, hospitals, non-profit charitable and educational institutions, sporting clubs, and land used as a site for a place of worship. The value of lands owned by life assurance companies and used for the conduct of life assurance business is taxed, wholly or partly, at concessional rates.

The amount of Land Tax collected in each of the last five years is shown in Table 16.7.

#### LIQUOR LICENCES

The sale of intoxicating liquor in N.S.W. is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act, 1912-1975. The kinds of liquor licences and permits issued, the authorities they confer, and fees current in June 1975 are summarised in the chapter "Wholesale and Retail Trade". The amount of fees assessed for the main classes of licences in the last eight years is also shown in that chapter.

#### POKER MACHINE LICENCES

Licences to operate poker machines have been issued to non-proprietary clubs since 19 September 1956. For this purpose, a non-proprietary club is defined as an association or company of not less than sixty persons (if established at a place within twenty-four kilometres of the General Post Office, Sydney) or of not less than thirty persons (if established elsewhere), formed for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic, and similar purposes, which applies its profits and other income to the purposes for which it was established and which prohibits payment of dividends, profits, etc. to its members.

The clubs must pay annual licence taxes on the machines. The basic licence tax per machine at 19 September 1956, and at each subsequent date of change, is shown below:—

<i>Machine operated by insertion of—</i>				<i>Annual Tax on Each Machine</i>			
				<i>From 19 September 1956</i>	<i>From 1 January 1960</i>	<i>From 1 July 1966*</i>	<i>From 1 January 1975*</i>
				<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>
5 cents	..	..	..	100	100	100	100
10 cents—							
First 20 machines	..	..	..	200	200	200	200
Machines in excess of 20	..	..	..				300
20 cents—							
First 2 Machines	..	..	..	500	1,000	1,100	1,000
3rd to 5th Machine	..	..	..			1,200	1,100
6th to 10th Machine	..	..	..			1,800	1,600
11th to 20th Machine	..	..	..	700	1,400	2,400	2,100
Machines in excess of 20	..	..	..			3,000	2,500

\* Tax on single and (since 1972) multi-coin machines. Higher tax is payable on "multiple-coin" machines, of which there are less than 10 in the State.

Since 1964-65, concessions from the basic tax have been granted in the light of a club's net takings (gross receipts less prizes awarded) from poker machines—if net takings are less than \$30,000 per annum, the tax is reduced by half, but, if the net takings exceed \$30,000, the amount of tax is reduced by one-half less the excess of the takings over \$30,000. Other concessions are allowed to new clubs with a small membership.

A supplementary tax, which was introduced in December 1962, is levied on a club's net revenue (gross receipts less prizes awarded, maintenance, depreciation allowance, and basic licence tax paid) derived from poker machines, if the net revenue exceeds a certain amount per annum. The rates at which the supplementary tax has been levied since December 1969 are shown on the following page.

Period	Net Revenue per Annum where no Supplementary Tax is Payable	Net Revenue per Annum where Supplementary Tax is Payable	Rate of Supplementary Tax on Net Revenue
Dec. 1969–Nov. 1970	\$17,000 or less ..	\$17,001 to \$34,000	12½ per cent of twice the amount by which the net revenue exceeds \$17,000.
		\$34,001 to \$35,000	\$4,250.
		\$35,001 and over ..	15 per cent of the net revenue.
Dec. 1970–Nov. 1972	\$20,000 or less ..	\$20,001 to \$40,000	12½ per cent of twice the amount by which the net revenue exceeds \$20,000.
		\$40,001 to \$41,200	\$5,000.
		\$41,201 and over ..	15 per cent of the net revenue.
Dec. 1972–Nov. 1973	\$30,000 or less ..	\$30,001 to \$40,000	12½ per cent of four times the amount by which the net revenue exceeds \$30,000.
		\$40,001 to \$41,200	\$5,000.
		\$41,201 and over ..	15 per cent of the net revenue.
Dec. 1973–Nov. 1974	\$40,000 or less ..	\$40,001 to \$50,000	12½ per cent of five times the amount by which the net revenue exceeds \$40,000.
		\$50,001 to \$51,500	\$6,250.
		\$51,501 and over ..	15 per cent of the net revenue.
From Dec. 1974 ..	\$50,000 or less ..	\$50,001 to \$60,000	12½ per cent of six times the amount by which the net revenue exceeds \$50,000.
		\$60,001 to \$61,800	\$7,500.
		\$61,801 and over ..	15 per cent of the net revenue.

Additional supplementary tax (introduced in June 1965) is payable if a club's net revenue from poker machines exceeds \$100,000 per annum. From 1965–66, the basic rate of tax was 2½ per cent on the excess of the net revenue over \$100,000; from 1966–67, a further 2½ per cent was payable on the excess over \$200,000; and from 1970–71, a further 4 per cent was payable on the excess over \$500,000 per annum. From 1974–75, the basic rate on net revenue from \$100,001 to \$200,000 is 3 per cent; on the next \$300,000, 6 per cent; on the next \$250,000, 12 per cent, and on the amount in excess of \$750,000, 14 per cent.

In 1974–75, proceeds from the basic licence tax were \$14,838,000 (\$10,503,000 in 1973–74), and from the supplementary tax, \$57,063,000 (\$40,333,000 in 1973–74); of these amounts, \$1,000,000 in both years was paid to the Housing Account to provide homes for the aged, and the balance to the New South Wales Hospital Fund. The amount of tax collected in each of the last five years is shown in Table 16.7.

#### STATE TAXES ON RACING

Taxes in respect of horse and greyhound racing and trotting contests include taxes on racing clubs and associations, on bookmakers, and on totalizator investments.

##### *Taxes on Racing Clubs and Associations*

All racing clubs and associations impose a licence or registration fee on bookmakers. Metropolitan horse racing clubs (since 1 January 1948) and country racing associations (since 1 August 1957) also impose a charge of 1 per cent and ½ per cent, respectively, on bookmakers' turnover. From the proceeds of these fees and charges, prescribed clubs operating racecourses within 64 kilometres of the General Post Office, Sydney, must remit 50 per cent as tax to the State Government; and those operating other racecourses must remit 20 per cent.

A supplementary tax on the net annual income of racing clubs and associations was introduced on 1 January 1975. The rate of tax for prescribed city clubs, provincial clubs, and other clubs and associations is 7½ per cent (15 per cent prior to 1 January 1976), 5 per cent, and 3 per cent, respectively. "Net annual income" is total annual income reduced by income from admissions to race meetings, Totalizator Agency Board distribution, members' subscriptions, the operation of totalizators, and the Racecourse Development Fund—and, in the case of racing associations, by income from affiliation fees and subsidies received from racing clubs.

*Taxes on Bookmakers*

Taxes payable by bookmakers direct to the State Government comprise a registration tax, stamp duty on bets made, and a tax on the total amount of bets.

The registration tax is payable in respect of the licences issued by the racing clubs and associations to entitle bookmakers to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses.

Stamp duty is payable on betting tickets issued by bookmakers; it is also payable on the number of credit bets made, at the same rate as if tickets were issued.

The rates of duty were 2c for each ticket issued in the saddling paddock and 1c for tickets issued in other parts of racecourses between 14 February 1966 and 31 December 1974, and 4c and 2c, respectively, between 1 January 1975 and 31 December 1975. Since 1 January 1976 the rates have been 2c on betting tickets issued in the saddling paddock enclosures of Randwick, Warwick Farm, Canterbury, Rosehill, Harold Park, and Wentworth Park racecourses and 1c in other enclosures of these courses and all enclosures of other courses.

A tax on bookmakers' turnover has been charged since 1 October 1932 as a percentage levy on the total amount of bets made by backers. The rate has been 2 per cent since 1 January 1976.

*Totalizator Tax*

Totalizator tax is payable by registered racing clubs and associations which, when directed by the Government, must establish an approved totalizator on the racecourses at which they hold race meetings. Commission is deducted by the club concerned from the total amount invested by patrons, a proportion being paid as tax to the Treasury and the balance retained by the club. The rate of commission has been 14 per cent since 1 January 1976 (16 per cent on doubles betting). The Government's share is 8 per cent (10 per cent for doubles) for the six major Sydney courses (see above) and 5 per cent (7 per cent for doubles) for meetings at all other courses. Unpaid fractions and unclaimed dividends are also payable to the Treasury.

A Totalizator Agency Board was established by the State Government in 1964 to conduct off-course totalizator betting in New South Wales. The Board, which is authorised to establish local branches throughout the State, commenced operations on 9 December 1964. In general, the Board receives betting investments as agent for the club operating the totalizator on the racecourse at which the relevant races are held, and the investments received by the Board are pooled with the investments of the club's totalizator; the Board may also, however, conduct its own pool of investments. Of the total betting investments placed with the Board, 6½ per cent (8½ per cent for doubles betting) is remitted to the State Treasury and 7½ per cent is credited to the Board as commission.

Since January 1972 part of the amounts remitted to the Treasury on both on-course and off-course doubles betting (equal to 0.5 per cent of total doubles investments) is paid into the Racecourse Development Fund Special Deposits Account, which provides funds for improvements to racecourses.



The next table shows the total amount of taxation collected by the State in connection with horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing and betting in the last five years:—

**Table 16.11. State Taxes on Racing**

Year ended 30 June	Racing Clubs and Associations	Book-makers' Licences	Book-makers' Turnover	Betting Tickets (Stamp Duty)	Totalizator		Total*
					On-course *	Off-course *	
					\$ thousand		
1971	977	59	3,147	462	4,407 <sup>r</sup>	15,210	24,263 <sup>r</sup>
1972	1,061	60	3,458	473	5,170	18,668	28,890
1973	1,174	63	3,772	480	5,633	22,357	33,479
1974	1,354	66	4,402	481	6,150	26,547	39,001
1975	1,911	108	5,499	966	7,959	35,079	51,523

\* Excludes unclaimed dividends. In 1974-75 these amounted to \$309,000 for on-course and \$3,888,000 for off-course totalizators.

Further references to taxes on betting and racing are contained in the chapter "Recreation and Gambling".

### STATE MOTOR TAX

Taxes and fees are levied by the State on motor vehicles, and fees and charges are imposed in respect of motor transport services and the registration and licensing of vehicles and drivers in terms of the Motor Vehicles (Taxation) Act, the Motor Tax Management Act, the Transport Act, the Motor Traffic Act, the Public Vehicles (Taxation) Act, and the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act. Details as to the rates of taxes, fees, and charges, the amounts collected, and their allocation among the various road and transport funds are shown in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic". The amounts of motor tax, etc. collected in recent years are shown in Tables 16.7 and 16.22.

### BUSINESS FRANCHISE LICENCES

#### *Petroleum*

The Business Franchise Licences (Petroleum) Act, 1974, provided for the licensing of sellers of petroleum products in New South Wales from 2 March 1975. Until March 1976, the annual licence fee was a flat sum plus 10 per cent of the value of sales of petroleum products (at city prices) to the final consumer during the year ended 30 June prior to the current licence year. The flat sum was \$500 for manufacturers who sell to other licensees, \$100 for wholesalers who sell to other licensees, and \$50 for garages and service stations which sell only to non-licensees. As from 2 March 1976, the annual licences were replaced by quarterly licences, the flat sum was reduced to one-quarter of the previous amounts, and the main base fee assessment was raised to 15 per cent of the value of sales during the assessment period. Provision is made for the abatement of the fees in certain border areas of the State. In 1974-75, proceeds from the fees amounted to \$21,424,000.

*Tobacco*

Since November 1975, the State has imposed a licence fee on wholesalers of tobacco, in terms of the Business Franchise Licences (Tobacco) Act, 1975. The fee imposed is \$100 per annum plus 10 per cent of the value of sales of tobacco during the preceding year (except for sales to other wholesalers). Proceeds from these licence fees are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

## SOCCER FOOTBALL POOLS DUTY

In accordance with the Soccer Football Pools Act, 1975, the State Government has imposed a duty on soccer football pools since September 1975. The duty, payable by licensed pools, is equivalent to 30 per cent of all subscriptions paid into the pools. Half of the duty is paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund and half into the Sports and Recreation Fund Special Deposit Account, to provide for the support and development of sporting and recreational facilities in the State.

## FEDERAL GRANTS TO THE STATES

Full details of Federal grants to the States are contained in the Budget Paper "Payments to or for the States and Local Government Authorities", prepared each year.

With the introduction of the uniform tax arrangements in July 1942 (see page 378), the Australian Government began to make annual tax reimbursement grants in aid of general revenues to the States. The methods of determining the grants are described on page 788 of Year Book No. 52 (covering the years 1942-43 to 1947-48), and on page 172 of Year Book No. 57 (covering the years 1948-49 to 1958-59).

## FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Financial assistance grants by the Australian Government in aid of the general revenues of the States have been made, in terms of States Grants Acts, in each year since 1959-60. These grants replaced the former tax reimbursement grants and other minor grants to various States. The method of determining the financial assistance grants is described on page 82 of Year Book No. 61 (for grants between 1959-60 and 1964-65), and on page 168 of Year Book No. 62 (for grants between 1965-66 and 1971-72).

The annual grant payable to a State is based, in general terms, on the following formula:—

- (a) varying the basic grant paid to it in the previous year in proportion to the movement in the population of the State during the twelve months ending on 31 December in the financial year to which the grant relates;
- (b) increasing the resultant amount by the percentage by which the average wage per person employed in Australia rose between the March year ending in the financial year preceding the year of grant and the March year ending in the year of grant; and
- (c) increasing the resultant amount by a "betterment" factor of 1.8 per cent.

The actual amount payable in a particular year, however, is arrived at after applying other adjustments agreed to at meetings between the State Premiers and the Australian Government.

Adjustments are made to offset the financial effects of shifts in responsibilities between the Australian and State Governments. Major reductions of grants in recent years have been made on account of the transfer of pay-roll tax to the States in 1971-72 and the assumption of full responsibility for financing tertiary education by the Australian Government in January 1974. The following table shows details of the calculation of the financial assistance grants for 1974-75:—

**Table 16.12. Calculation of Financial Assistance Grants, 1974-75**

Grant	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
	\$ thousand						
1973-74 Financial Assistance Grants	585,507	437,604	318,245	204,918	222,388	91,243	1,859,905
Plus 1973-74 Tertiary Education Offsets	36,400	34,800	13,500	12,000	11,600	3,500	111,800
Adjustments for Particular States..	...	...	2,000	...	(-)-10,000	...	(-) 8,000
Total Base Grants..	621,907	472,404	333,745	216,918	223,988	94,743	1,963,705
Additions under Formula*	190,815	146,801	108,301	69,519	73,542	29,328	618,306
Less 1974-75 Tertiary Education Offsets	75,200	70,800	27,600	24,700	24,200	7,200	229,700
Additional Grants to Particular States..	...	...	...	...	6,500	15,000	21,500
Total Financial Assistance Grants	737,522	548,405	414,446	261,737	279,830	131,871	2,373,811

\* Represents adjustment for population movement, for movement in average wages, and for the "betterment" factor of 1.8 per cent—see text preceding table.

At the June 1975 Premiers' Conference, the Australian Government undertook to pay to the States, in 1975-76, a total of \$220 million in addition to the financial assistance grants otherwise payable. The estimated financial assistance grants which will be paid in 1975-76 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 16.13. Calculation of Financial Assistance Grants, 1975-76 (Estimated)**

Grant	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
	\$ thousand						
1974-75 Grants	737,522	548,405	414,446	261,737	273,330	131,871	2,367,311
Adjustments for Particular States..	...	...	...	21,000	5,000	(-)-10,700	15,300
Total Base Grants..	737,522	548,405	414,446	282,737	278,330	121,171	2,382,611
Additions under Formula*	175,031	133,864	104,943	67,518	71,300	29,204	581,860
Additional Grants..	67,700	50,600	38,500	26,000	26,000	11,200	220,000
Total Financial Assistance Grants	980,300	732,900	557,900	376,300	375,600	161,600	3,184,600

\* Based on estimates of rises in average weekly earnings for the period March 1975 to March 1976, movements in States' populations during the year ended December 1975, and the application of the "betterment factor".

The financial assistance grants to the States in the years 1969–1970 to 1974–75 and the estimated grant for 1975–76 are shown in the following table:—

Table 16.14. Financial Assistance Grants to States

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
AMOUNT OF GRANT (\$ thousand)							
1969–70	373,908	280,008	176,522	125,706	138,835	46,340	1,141,319
1970–71	470,835	351,024	216,672	151,602	163,313	65,071	1,418,518
1971–72	462,204	348,464	231,603	158,491	170,960	69,156	1,440,878
1972–73	521,963	396,087	271,946	181,430	196,369	79,498	1,647,293
1973–74	585,507	437,604	318,245	204,918	222,388	91,243	1,859,905
1974–75	737,522	548,405	414,446	261,737	279,830	131,871	2,373,811
1975–76†	980,300	732,900	557,900	376,300	375,600	161,600	3,184,600
AMOUNT PER HEAD OF POPULATION* (\$)							
1969–70	84.19	82.72	100.14	110.33	145.41	120.40	94.57
1970–71	104.11	101.90	120.86	130.92	164.73	167.84	115.36
1971–72	100.45	99.49	126.76	135.03	165.90	177.14	113.25
1972–73	111.97	111.66	145.48	152.91	186.45	202.70	113.37
1973–74	124.51	122.01	166.19	170.89	208.13	230.41	144.44
1974–75	155.48	151.00	210.60	214.87	255.60	329.35	181.81
1975–76†	204.52	199.83	279.16	304.70	333.63	397.93	240.13

\* Amount per head of population at 1 July in year shown.

† Estimate.

#### OTHER AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO THE STATE

The Australian Government also provides grants to all States for other current purposes and for capital purposes. The following table shows all grants which have been made to New South Wales in the years 1970–71 to 1974–75. Grants, other than Financial Assistance Grants, are varied and numerous, and have been grouped under functional headings for current or capital purposes.

Table 16.15. Australian Government Grants to New South Wales for Current and Capital Purposes

Purpose	Year ended 30 June				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975 <sub>p</sub>
	\$ thousand				
FOR CURRENT PURPOSES					
Financial Assistance Grants*	470,835	462,204	521,963	585,507	737,522
General Public Services	1,602	1,675	2,149	2,861	3,024
Education	36,224	41,974	52,955	146,553	317,169
Health	4,178	3,202	3,867	7,486	16,496
Social Security and Welfare	272	10,811	38,764	7,012	18,305
Housing and Community Amenities	...	1,368	2,292	2,639	3,053
Economic Services†	1,648	2,341	2,975	5,879	6,913
Other Purposes*	18,739	22,108	26,431	38,955	75,722
Total Grants for Current Purposes	533,498	545,683	651,396	796,893	1,178,204
FOR CAPITAL PURPOSES					
General Public Services	2	214	10	...	...
Education	24,199	29,517	35,988	61,965	146,584
Health	1,641	1,446	945	6,379	17,257
Social Security and Welfare	1,865	3,460	2,884	2,998	3,432
Housing and Community Amenities	1,350	1,500	2,624	8,400	23,453
Recreation and Related Cultural Services	...	...	...	...	2,829
Economic Services†	73,691	83,173	96,345	107,268	140,506
Other Purposes‡	63,610	69,690	79,051	86,551	120,552
Total Grants for Capital Purposes	166,358	189,000	217,846	273,561	454,613
Total Grants to New South Wales	699,856	734,683	869,242	1,070,453	1,632,817

\* See text on following page.

† Primarily services to the rural industries and (for capital purposes) contributions towards the construction and maintenance of designated roads.

‡ Comprises mainly capital assistance grants (\$107,313,000 in 1974–75).

The basic aim of the classification in the above table is to bring together transactions with like objectives or purposes. In this way it aims to reveal the share of resources devoted to particular objectives.

Detailed definitions and descriptions of the "purpose" classification in the above table are shown in this Bureau's publication "*Public Authority Finance: Authorities of the Australian Government*" (Reference 5.12). Financial Assistance Grants—shown in the above table—are usually classified under the heading "Other Purposes", as they are grants by one government to another which do not require the allocation of matching funds by the recipient and may be spent at the recipient's discretion.

## STATE FINANCE

The divisions of the public accounts of the State of New South Wales are listed in Table 16.24. The chief operating accounts are as follows:—

The *Consolidated Revenue Fund* was created by the Constitution Act. All taxes and territorial and other revenues of the Crown are paid to this Fund, unless it is prescribed by statute that they are to be paid into some other fund. Subject to certain charges fixed by the Constitution Act, the Fund may be appropriated by Parliament for expenditure on specific purposes, as prescribed by statute. Parliamentary appropriations may be either special or annual. A special appropriation is one which is contained in an Act, which itself gives authority for the expenditure incurred on the object or function to which it relates. Annual appropriations are made each year to meet expenses of government not covered by special appropriations and not provided for by payments from special funds. Annual appropriations or balances of consolidated revenue are not available for expenditure after the end of the year for which they were voted.

Particulars of the *Government Railways Fund* are given in the chapter "Railways", of the *Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Trust Funds* in the chapter "Omnibuses and Ferries", and of the *Maritime Services Board Fund* in the chapter "Shipping".

The *Road Transport and Traffic Fund*, dealing with the administration and control of road traffic and the regulation of commercial motor vehicles, is described in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

The *Special Deposits Account* comprises trust moneys (including Australian Government and other moneys received for specific purposes), departmental working funds, and funds of statutory authorities. Funds held in this Account are not subject to annual appropriations by Parliament, and balances may be expended at any time. A statement of the Special Deposits Account balances is shown on page 415.

The *General Loan Account* receives moneys borrowed by the Government on the issue of stock, Treasury Bills, and debentures under the authority of a Loan Act. All expenditure from loan moneys must be authorised under a General Loan Appropriation Act, in the same manner as the ordinary expenditure chargeable to the general revenue. At the close of a financial year, unapplied appropriations and balances or appropriations made by a General Loan Appropriation Act passed two years or longer lapse, except for the payment of claims in respect of any outstanding contract or work in progress.

## REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

A summary of the combined revenue operations of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the chief business undertakings of the State is shown in Table 16.16. Though not embracing all State activities, the table covers the field comprised by the State Revenue Budget.

The Consolidated Revenue Fund relates mainly to the administrative functions of government, including the provision of social services. It is on a "cash" or "receipts and payments" basis, while the accounts of the business undertakings are on an "income and expenditure" basis.

In aggregating the "cash" and "income and expenditure" accounts to form a single statement, it is necessary to eliminate double counting of debt charges, which arises from the book-keeping practice of paying all debt charges from Consolidated Revenue Fund in the first instance and offsetting such payments with recoups from the business undertakings of the debt charges applicable to them. When, by reason of unprofitable working, the undertakings are unable to recoup their due proportion of the charges, the amount unrecouped remains as a payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and is also included as an accrued charge in the "income and expenditure" accounts of the undertakings. In the table below, such unrecouped amounts have been deducted from payments of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as they are fully reflected in the expenditure of the business undertakings.

Another adjustment is made to eliminate duplication arising from inter-fund payments in the nature of grants from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the business undertakings.

The payments which are fully reflected in the expenditure of the business undertakings, and which are therefore omitted from the particulars shown for the Consolidated Revenue Fund in Table 16.16, comprise:—

- (a) debts charges (amounting to \$4,893,000, \$29,300,000, \$35,830,000, \$42,821,000, \$45,930,000, and \$50,777,000 in the years covered by the table); and
- (b) grants (amounting to \$2,600,000, \$8,150,000, \$5,630,000, \$44,050,000, \$102,600,000, and \$148,800,000 in the corresponding years) towards the accumulated losses of the railway and omnibus services.

Inter-fund items included in expenses of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in revenue of the Railways and Omnibuses, but omitted from the column "Total Budget" to avoid duplication, comprise:—

- (a) annual contributions of \$1,600,000 to Railways towards losses on developmental country services; and
- (b) annual contributions towards superannuation costs (amounting to \$1,950,000, \$1,950,000, \$2,450,000, \$3,632,000, \$3,570,000, and \$3,596,000 in the years covered by the table).

Table 16.16. State Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30 June	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Business Undertakings				Total Budget †
		Railways	Omnibuses	Harbour Services*	Total	
		\$ thousand				
REVENUE‡						
1970	771,843	250,488	32,599	25,000	308,087	1,076,381
1971	933,367	255,099	32,035	30,297	317,432	1,247,249
1972	1,096,052	269,968	37,000	30,371	337,339	1,429,341
1973	1,320,204	258,792	38,955	29,201	326,948	1,641,920
1974	1,536,005	267,351	39,733	40,591	347,674	1,878,509
1975	2,071,442	296,059	43,020	46,764	385,843	2,452,089
EXPENDITURE‡						
Expenses (excluding Debt Charges)						
1970	672,862	218,307	36,565	19,679	274,552	943,864
1971	803,845	243,600	41,640	25,148	310,388	1,110,862
1972	942,614	264,474	43,969	23,995	332,439	1,271,003
1973	1,103,410	299,323	50,843	23,312	373,478	1,471,656
1974	1,269,607	351,197	63,292	32,606	447,096	1,711,532
1975	1,764,248	416,758	77,063	38,213	532,034	2,291,086
Interest and Exchange on Interest†						
1970	80,921	28,433	1,733	4,176	34,342	115,263
1971	82,961	30,929	1,962	4,224	37,116	120,077
1972	100,088	30,843	2,130	5,082	38,055	138,142
1973	105,912	31,641	2,244	5,495	39,380	145,292
1974	111,724	34,048	2,385	6,128	42,562	154,286
1975	123,778	38,115	2,646	6,790	47,550	171,331
Contributions to National Debt Sinking Fund§						
1970	13,778	6,557	239	1,081	7,877	21,655
1971	15,409	7,048	262	1,155	8,465	23,875
1972	16,902	7,258	281	1,239	8,778	25,680
1973	19,109	7,463	301	1,295	9,059	28,168
1974	19,647	7,840	324	1,424	9,587	29,234
1975	20,289	8,125	343	1,461	9,929	30,217
Total Expenditure‡						
1970	767,562	253,297	38,537	24,937	316,771	1,080,782
1971	902,215	281,578	43,864	30,527	355,969	1,254,634
1972	1,059,603	302,576	46,380	30,316	379,272	1,434,825
1973	1,228,431	338,426	53,389	30,103	421,918	1,645,117
1974	1,400,977	393,085	66,002	40,158	499,245	1,895,052
1975	1,908,316	462,998	80,053	46,464	589,515	2,492,634

\* Business undertaking activities of Maritime Services Board at Ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay.

† Excludes inter-fund transfers—see text preceding table.

‡ State pay-roll tax payments by State Government departments (\$34,487,000 in 1974–75) have been deducted from both revenue and expenditure.

†† Includes interest on special Australian Government advances.

§ Includes repayments of special Australian Government advances.

The surpluses and deficiencies of the several accounts forming the State Revenue Budget, which are set out in the following table, show that the finances of the transport undertakings strongly influence the budgetary results of the State. During the last ten years, the transport undertakings have had generally unfavourable results, while large surpluses have been recorded in the Consolidated Revenue Fund in each year.

Table 16.17. State Revenue Accounts: Surplus and Deficits

Year ended 30 June	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Business Undertakings				Total Budget
		Railways	Omnibuses	Harbour Services	Total	
		\$ thousand				
1966	13,095	(—) 12,251	(—) 5,625	95	(—) 17,782	(—) 4,687
1967	2,068	191	(—) 5,494	89	(—) 5,214	(—) 3,146
1968	6,997	10	(—) 6,600	53	(—) 6,537	459
1969	10,057	(—) 7,984	(—) 5,753	93	(—) 13,645	(—) 3,587
1970	4,282	(—) 2,809	(—) 5,938	64	(—) 8,684	(—) 4,402
1971	31,152	(—) 26,478	(—) 11,829	(—) 229	(—) 38,537	(—) 7,385
1972	36,449	(—) 32,608	(—) 9,381	55	(—) 41,933	(—) 5,485
1973	91,773	(—) 79,634	(—) 14,434	(—) 902	(—) 94,970	(—) 3,197
1974	135,027	(—) 125,734	(—) 26,269	433	(—) 151,571	(—) 16,544
1975	163,127	(—) 166,939	(—) 37,034	301	(—) 203,672	(—) 40,545

NOTE. (—) signifies deficit.

## GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS

The following table provides a summary of the main items of Governmental receipts credited to the *Consolidated Revenue Fund* during the last five years:—

Table 16.18. Consolidated Revenue Fund: Receipts

Classification	Year ended 30 June				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$ thousand				
Grants from Australian Government for*					
General Purposes—					
Financial Assistance Grants	470,835	462,204	521,963	585,507	737,522
Special Revenue Assistance	14,140	18,313	...	7,926	18,641
Other	15,903	...	...	16,000	30,000
Interest on Public Debt	9,635	13,434	17,234	21,034	24,834
National Disaster Relief	4,950	...	...	...	15,834
Education—					
Schools	...	...	...	6,944	46,030
Technical Education	...	...	...	5,801	9,986
Colleges of Advanced Education	3,305	3,582	5,288	8,875	4,315
Education of Migrant Children	774	1,179	1,516	2,177	3,853
Health—					
Pharmaceutical Benefits	8,983	10,700	11,600	14,387	16,050
Community Health Services	...	...	...	944	8,473
Tuberculosis Control	4,256	3,073	3,425	3,531	3,923
School Dental Scheme	...	...	...	658	1,018
Milk for School Children	3,497	3,662	4,010	2,908	...
Blood Transfusion Service	197	254	267	541	637
Hospital Benefits	1,722	2,050	2,279	...	...
Other	91	130	81	148	18
Social Security and Welfare—					
Unemployment Relief Works	...	10,395	35,999	5,340	15,105
Assistance for Deserted Wives	909	1,258	2,290	1,769	1,879
Home Care Services	234	161	212	296	330
Other	102	...	...	...	...
Economic Services—					
Water Resources Investigations	...	...	...	796	1,059
Cattle Tick Eradication	388	450	484	...	...
Other	71	71	71	71	71
Other Purposes	...	...	...	...	188
Total of foregoing	539,992	530,916	606,719	685,651	939,786
Taxes†	272,663	411,257	538,678	769,819	865,572
Land Revenue	31,297	26,503	29,779	35,200	58,913
Receipts for Services Rendered	55,049	69,768	80,888	76,966	100,261
Interest Receipts	15,611	16,650	22,696	37,648	48,872
Special Budgetary Assistance—					
Advance from Australian Government	...	17,500	...	...	...
Other‡	18,755	23,457	26,443	30,721	58,038
Total Receipts¶	933,367	1,096,052	1,320,204	1,536,005	2,071,442

\* See Table 16.15 for total grants paid to N.S.W.

† See text following Table 16.8 for details.

‡ Includes repayment of advances to departments and undertakings for working capital (\$20,985,000 in 1974–75).

¶ See note †, Table 16.16.

§ In 1973–74 and 1974–75 these receipts were paid directly into the Special Deposits Account (Hospital Fund).

Receipts from the Australian Government constitute the principal source of governmental revenue. Those shown in the table comprised 45 per cent of the total receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1974–75, whilst State taxation represented 42 per cent, land revenue 3 per cent, and other receipts 10 per cent.

Certain Federal grants (such as contributions to sinking funds for repayment of the State debt, and grants for roads, for universities, and for housing) are paid into other funds, and other amounts are received for services rendered as shown in Table 16.18. The system of Federal aid for roads is described in the chapter "Roads and Bridges".



*Lands, Forestry, and Mining Revenue*

At the establishment of responsible government in 1856, the control of lands was vested exclusively in the Parliament of New South Wales. At that date, only 7,000,000 acres had been alienated, and approximately 191,000,000 acres of land were owned by the Crown. Nearly all these lands have been made available for settlement. Large areas are occupied under various leasehold tenures and are in course of sale on terms.

In a considerable area of the State, the Crown has reserved to itself mineral rights, which produce a substantial income from royalties. In addition, State forests and timber reserves and land within irrigation areas return revenue to the Government.

The receipts from lands, mineral resources, and forests credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown below:—

Table 16.19. Governmental Revenue from Land, Minerals, and Forests

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$ thousand				
Alienations .. .. .	6,246	8,474	11,341	12,331	11,009
Leases .. .. .	3,323	3,750	3,736	3,565	3,684
Western Lands (Leases, etc.) .. ..	580	754	974	957	834
Mining Occupation—					
Royalty on Minerals—					
Coal .. .. .	2,405	2,395	2,607	2,430	9,352
Silver-Lead-Zinc .. .. .	13,633	5,680	4,904	9,096	26,178
Other Minerals .. .. .	696	753	838	836	1,185
Total Royalty .. .. .	16,734	8,827	8,349	12,362	36,715
Other .. .. .	429	217	218	176	258
Forestry .. .. .	3,534	3,973	4,555	5,118	5,803
Miscellaneous .. .. .	451	508	606	690	610
<b>Total Land Revenue .. ..</b>	<b>31,297</b>	<b>26,503</b>	<b>29,779</b>	<b>35,200</b>	<b>58,913</b>

Mining royalties are assessed on the basis of the quantity mined (e.g., coal), the value of the minerals won (e.g., rutile), or (in the case of silver-lead-zinc from the Broken Hill field) as a proportion of net profits earned by the mining companies.

The revenue of the Forestry Commission in 1974–75 amounted to \$11,497,000, of which \$11,420,000 was derived from royalties, licences, and permits, and \$76,000 from timber inspection and other miscellaneous fees.

One-half of the gross receipts from royalties, licence and permit fees, etc. are transferred to a special fund set apart for afforestation and re-afforestation. The amount included in Table 16.19 is the net amount credited to consolidated revenue after transfers to the special fund; the transfers amounted to \$5,396,000 in 1974–75.

*Receipts for Services Rendered*

Fees charged in respect of services rendered by the administrative departments which are within the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund amount to a considerable sum. The principal items are shown below:—

**Table 16.20. Governmental Revenue: Receipts for Services Rendered**

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$ thousand				
Harbour, Tonnage, and Light Rates,					
Pilotage, etc.* .. .. .	7,435	8,915	9,127	10,898	12,137
Agricultural Colleges and Farms ..	280	351	481	496	205
Fees—					
Registrar-General and Corporate					
Affairs Commission .. .. .	9,232	11,386	13,396	14,377	13,705
Law Courts .. .. .	2,961	3,422	4,424	4,130	5,507
Public Trustee .. .. .	1,591	1,584	1,761	2,009	2,621
Valuation of Land .. .. .	1,569	1,621	2,217	2,876	3,129
Department of Education .. .. .	6,077	7,689	8,233	3,666	2,172
Scaffolding and Lifts Inspection ..	649	835	1,175	1,223	1,043
Sport and Recreation .. .. .	...	...	769	845	1,210
Other .. .. .	868	976	884	847	803
Meat Inspection .. .. .	1,301	1,625	2,294	2,010	2,844
Charge for Architectural Services ..	3,957	4,508	5,434	6,607	18,245
Police Services—Traffic Control* ..	8,440	13,082	15,980	14,837	19,641
Maintenance of Inmates of Public					
Institutions .. .. .	4,344	5,246	5,902	550	525
Maintenance of Patients in Mental					
Hospitals .. .. .	1,724	2,094	2,028	2,504	2,303
Australian Government .. .. .	1,311	2,487	1,900	2,383	3,821
Other .. .. .	3,310	3,947	4,884	6,708	10,351
Total .. .. .	55,049	69,768	80,888	76,966	100,261

\* See text following table.

Tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, etc. collected at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay are paid into the Maritime Services Board Fund, from which the Board meets the cost of operating and maintaining port facilities, provides for the renewal and replacement of wharves and other port facilities, and meets charges on the capital debt of the ports. Harbour and tonnage rates collected at other ports and navigation service fees (pilotage, harbour and light rates, etc.) collected at all ports are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, from which are met the cost of pilotage and other navigation services at all ports and the cost of maintaining port facilities at ports other than Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay.

The cost of police supervision of traffic is borne by the special roads funds, principally the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, which recoup the Consolidated Revenue Fund for these services. A part of the amount recouped, representing pay-roll tax on police salaries, is set off against Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure, and the balance is shown as a receipt of that Fund.

*Interest Received and Other Receipts*

"Interest received", broadly stated, consists of interest (\$31,741,000 in 1974-75) on the State's credit balances (including fixed deposits) with banks, and interest on funds, other than general loan account funds, advanced to various semi-government bodies. Interest payable by the business undertakings and by other bodies outside the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on loan moneys forming part of the public debt of the State, although payable to that Fund, is mostly offset against the expenditure from the Fund on interest, and is not shown as receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

"Other" receipts include rents, sales of produce, etc., repayments to credit of votes for previous years, and contributions by the Opera House Account and State instrumentalities, etc.

## GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE

The Governmental expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years is summarised in the following table. The classification of ordinary departmental expenditure as shown in the table is based on the principal functional groupings utilised by the New South Wales State Government.

**Table 16.21. Consolidated Revenue Fund: Payments**

Classification	Year ended 30 June				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$ thousand				
<b>Ordinary Departmental—</b>					
Legislature and General Administration (exclusive of interest, etc., shown below) .. ..	65,155	76,886	80,838	94,121	130,671
Maintenance of Law, Order, and Public Safety .. ..	92,507	111,205	127,287	152,160	201,040
Regulation of Trade and Industry ..	4,255	4,882	5,516	6,460	8,825
Education .. ..	350,847	413,563	481,778	551,813	698,313
Science, Art, and Research .. ..	6,603	7,726	9,288	13,588	16,666
Health, the Environment, and Recreation .. ..	159,598	182,382	208,956	262,646	418,983
Unemployment Relief * .. ..	..	10,395	35,999	6,336	15,106
Social Amelioration .. ..	20,231	28,999	37,734	45,824	67,094
War Obligations .. ..	1,771	2,145	2,311	2,465	2,682
Development and Maintenance of State Resources .. ..	88,233	93,307	101,511	120,624	188,749
Local Government .. ..	14,644	11,124	12,192	13,570	16,119
<b>Total Ordinary Departmental † ..</b>	<b>803,845</b>	<b>942,614</b>	<b>1,103,410</b>	<b>1,269,607</b>	<b>1,764,248</b>
<b>Public Debt Charges—</b>					
Interest .. ..	80,077	97,331	102,845	107,410	117,461
Exchange on Interest .. ..	1,258	1,016	735	462	573
Sinking Fund .. ..	15,144	16,303	18,020	19,370	19,243
<b>Total Public Debt Charges ‡ ..</b>	<b>96,480</b>	<b>114,650</b>	<b>121,600</b>	<b>127,243</b>	<b>137,277</b>
<b>Federal Advances—</b>					
Interest .. ..	1,626	1,740	2,332	4,006	5,927
Principal Repaid .. ..	265	599	1,089	123	863
<b>Total Federal Advances .. ..</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>3,421</b>	<b>4,128</b>	<b>6,790</b>
<b>Total Payments † .. ..</b>	<b>902,215</b>	<b>1,059,603</b>	<b>1,228,431</b>	<b>1,400,977</b>	<b>1,908,316</b>

‡ Excludes payments by Consolidated Revenue Fund of debt charges due, but unpaid by business undertakings (see page 403).

† See note ‡, Table 16.16.

\* Funds provided for employment-creating activities and distributed by the Department of Local Government to State and Local Government authorities.

Increases in prices and rates of salaries, and an expansion of services made necessary by the growth of population, were the main factors responsible for an increase in ordinary departmental expenditure of \$945,297,000 (or 118 per cent) between 1970-71 and 1974-75. Expenditure on education (which rose by 99 per cent between 1970-71 and 1974-75, and in 1974-75 represented 40 per cent of ordinary departmental expenditure) and expenditure on health, etc. (which rose by 163 per cent and in 1974-75 represented 24 per cent of the total) are the two largest items of ordinary departmental expenditure. Together, they accounted for 64 per cent of the total increase in ordinary departmental expenditure since 1970-71. Salaries and wages paid in 1974-75 amounted to \$864,569,000, or 44 per cent of the total ordinary departmental expenditure, and of this amount 57 per cent was paid to employees classified under "education".

Expenditure on education comprises expenditure (mainly of a non-capital nature) on primary and secondary education (including training of teachers, allowances to pupils at public and private schools, and direct assistance to private schools) and technical colleges and colleges of advanced education, and grants to universities and other educational institutions. In 1974-75, expenditure on primary and secondary education amounted to \$578,123,000, and on technical and further education to \$54,003,000. The Australian Government assumed full responsibility for financing tertiary education at universities and colleges of advanced education in January 1974. Further details of expenditure on education are given in the chapter "Education".

Expenditure on general and psychiatric hospitals, community health centres, and allied services, which is the largest item within the function "health, the environment, and recreation", amounted to \$376,791,000 in 1974-75. The balance (i.e. \$42,192,000) included expenditure on other health services, national fitness, sport, recreation, and the upkeep of the Botanic Gardens and certain parks.

Expenditure in 1974-75 on the principal activities embraced by the function "development and maintenance of State resources" was—agricultural and pastoral (mainly the cost of services rendered by the Department of Agriculture and the Soil Conservation Service and rail freight concessions and drought assistance to primary industries) \$43,319,000; public works \$60,551,000; land settlement \$17,128,000; forestry \$9,355,000; navigation \$5,293,000; tourist bureau and tourist resorts \$3,118,000; water conservation and irrigation \$15,640,000; and assistance to Public Transport Commission \$5,196,000 (\$4,686,000 to Rail Division and \$510,000 to the Bus Division). In the main, the expenditures listed above include the administrative expenses of the several departments concerned, and the costs of services rendered and of maintenance and renewals. Expenditure of a capital nature for these purposes is normally met from loan funds, details of which are shown in Table 16.28.

The cost of police services, \$119,936,000 in 1974-75, is the major item within the function "maintenance of law, order, and public safety". Other items in 1974-75 included the Department of the Attorney-General and of

Justice \$40,929,000, prisons \$23,989,000, custody and care of delinquent children \$7,882,000, prevention of fire and flood and provision of bathing safeguards, etc., \$4,460,000, and salaries of the judiciary \$3,106,000.

Of the expenditure of \$130,671,000 in 1974-75 on the "legislature and general administration", \$8,202,000 was for the legislature, etc., \$397,000 for electoral services, and \$1,165,000 for grant towards losses of Sydney Ferry Services.

The item "Federal Advances" represents payments in respect of special advances from the Australian Government for special budgetary assistance, rural reconstruction, sewerage in urban areas, war service land settlement, provision of coal-loading facilities at ports, and water conservation works. Payments in respect of Federal advances for housing are made from the Special Deposits Account.

### ROAD AND TRAFFIC FUNDS

Revenues derived by the State from the taxation and registration of road transport vehicles, licensing of drivers, etc., are paid into separate funds and devoted to road and traffic purposes. Particulars of the funds (viz., Road Transport and Traffic, Public Vehicles, State Transport Co-ordination, and Main Roads) are shown in the chapters "Motor Transport and Road Traffic" and "Roads and Bridges".

A brief classification of the receipts and payments of these funds in the years 1972-73 to 1974-75 is given on the next page.

A road maintenance charge has been imposed, since 1 May 1958, on all commercial goods vehicles of more than four tons load-capacity, whether used for intrastate or interstate journeys. The charge is imposed at the rate of 0.17c per tonne-kilometre travelled on public roads in New South Wales, the tonne-kilometre rate being calculated on the unladen weight of the vehicle plus 40 per cent of its load-capacity. The proceeds of the charge are paid to the Main Roads Department, to be applied only to the maintenance of public roads.

Further particulars of the taxes, fees, and charges relating to motor transport are given in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

The funds shown in Table 16.22 as distributed amongst road-making authorities are paid, for the most part, to the Main Roads Department, and only small amounts are paid to municipal and shire councils.

Amounts paid to the Public Transport Commission from the State Transport Co-ordination Fund are derived from fees and charges imposed on motor vehicles carrying passengers or goods in competition with those undertakings. Co-ordination charges were waived as from 1 July 1973 for the carriage of passengers by road within the State, and from 1 January 1973 for the carriage of goods by road.

Table 16.22. Road and Traffic Funds: Receipts and Payments

Receipts				Payments			
Item	Year ended 30 June			Item	Year ended 30 June		
	1973	1974	1975		1973	1974	1975
	\$ thousand				\$ thousand		
ROAD TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC FUND							
Registration Fees, Drivers' Licences, etc. ..	31,808	33,335	48,126	Administration, Traffic and Transport Control ..	27,567	28,709	43,161
Miscellaneous ..	1,318	1,435	1,933	Traffic Facilities ..	4,558	4,898	7,004
				Traffic Accident Research Unit ..	750	750	750
Total*† ..	33,125	34,771	50,059	Total*† ..	32,875	34,357	50,915
PUBLIC VEHICLES FUND (SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNT)							
Tax on Public Motor Vehicles ..	927	970	964	Traffic Facilities Paid to Road-making Authorities ..	33	1,048	1,252
Omnibus Service Licence Fees ..	72	72	72	Paid to Public Transport Commission ..	676	740	721
					33	32	36
Total† ..	999	1,043	1,035	Total ..	742	1,820	2,008
STATE TRANSPORT CO-ORDINATION FUND‡							
Licence Fees ..	557	570	577	Administration and Transport Control ..	4,681	2,850	...
Commercial Motor Transport Charges ..				Paid to Public Transport Commission ..	801	1,301	500
Passengers ..	98	16	...				
Goods ..	5,694	2,509	2				
Permits, etc. ..	91	48	26				
Miscellaneous ..	41	56	13				
Total ..	6,481	3,199	617	Total‡ ..	5,482	4,151	500
MAIN ROADS SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS							
Motor Tax (except Public Vehicles) ..	77,355	82,563	87,880	Paid to Road-making Authorities ..	95,671	102,284	108,649
Road Maintenance Charge ..	18,316	19,721	20,769				
Total ..	95,671	102,284	108,649	Total ..	95,671	102,284	108,649
TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RESEARCH ACCOUNT							
Sale of Special Number Plates ..	320	447	584	Traffic Accident Research Unit ..	421	646	685
Commonwealth Roads Grant ..	150	150	...				
Miscellaneous ..	...	...	13				
Total ..	470	597	597	Total ..	421	646	685
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS							
Motor Tax ..	78,282	83,533	88,843	Administration, etc. Traffic Facilities ..	32,248	31,559	43,161
Registration Fees, Drivers' Licences, etc. ..	31,808	33,335	48,126	Paid to Road-making Authorities ..	4,591	5,945	8,256
Special Licences and Charges on Commercial Motor Vehicles ..	24,828	22,936	21,446	Paid to Public Transport Commission ..	96,347	103,024	109,370
Commonwealth Roads Grant ..	150	150	...	Traffic Accident Research Unit ..	834	1,333	536
Miscellaneous ..	1,678	1,938	2,542		1,171	1,396	1,435
Total Receipts*†‡ ..	136,747	141,893	160,958	Total Payments*†‡ ..	135,192	143,257	162,757

\* Contributions by the Australian Government for traffic safety purposes etc. (\$38,000 in 1972-73, \$618,000 in 1973-74 and \$112,000 in 1974-75) have been deducted from both receipts and payments.

† Excludes transfers from Road Transport and Traffic Fund to Public Vehicles Fund (\$465,000 in 1972-73 and \$885,000 in 1973-74).

‡ Excludes transfers from State Transport Co-ordination Fund to Road Transport and Traffic Fund (\$264,000 in 1973-74 and \$597,000 in 1974-75).

¶ See text preceding table.

## STATE ENTERPRISES

The principal State enterprises are those usually known as "business undertakings"—the railways, motor omnibus services, and harbour services. The capital of these enterprises has been provided, for the most part, from State loan funds, but the railways and the Maritime Services Board provide for renewal of assets from revenue and the Maritime Services Board has (since 1966-67) borrowed relatively small amounts from the public. The financial operations of the undertakings are kept in a separate account in the State Treasury, and these, combined with the Consolidated Revenue Fund, form the State Revenue Budget as shown on page 404.

Apart from the "business undertakings" there is another group of State-owned utilities and trading concerns. The capital of enterprises in this group has been provided, for the most part, from State loan and revenue funds and from surplus earnings, but their revenue accounts have not been brought within the scope of the State Revenue Budget. Five of these enterprises (the Electricity Commission, the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority, the Housing Commission, and the Grain Elevators Board) have supplemented State Funds by borrowing from the public.

The revenue and expenditure of selected State enterprises during 1974-75 are summarised in the next table:—

Table 16.23. State Enterprises: Revenue and Expenditure, 1974-75

Enterprise	Revenue	Expenditure				Surplus or Deficit (—)
		Working Expenses	Interest and Exchange on Interest	Depreciation*	Total	
\$ thousand						
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	300,234	191,568	44,294	64,243	300,104	130
Elcom Collieries Pty Ltd. . .	37,228	31,264	878	4,402	36,544	684
Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking†	32,393	31,491	504	390	32,385	8
State Brickworks† . . . .	3,980	4,157	17	209	4,382	(—) 403
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board	12,351	11,429	799	662	12,890	(—) 540
Dairy Industry Authority of N.S.W.	93,365	93,453	...	88	93,541	(—) 176
Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority . . . . .	1,474	1,643	30	2	1,676	(—) 202
Water Supply—						
South West Tablelands‡ . .	388	563	197	59	820	(—) 431
Juneet . . . . .	52	85	24	14	123	(—) 71
Fish River‡ . . . . .	779	169	526	98	793	(—) 14
Housing Commission . . . .	75,882	32,991	27,932	4,081	65,004	10,878
Grain Elevators Board¶ . .	20,075	11,340	4,220	2,820	18,380	1,695
N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority§ . . . . .	890	807	1	51	859	31

\* Includes provision for renewals and repayment of capital in some enterprises.

† Year ended 31 March 1975.

‡ Year ended 31 December 1974.

¶ Year ended 31 October 1974.

§ Year ended 30 September 1974.

|| Result after allowing for rebates of rents, \$2,570,000.

The Electricity Commission of New South Wales operates generating stations and supplies bulk electricity to distributing authorities. Further particulars of its operations are given in the chapter "Electricity and Gas".

Coal mines at Awaba, Liddell, Munmorah, and Wyee were operated by the State Mines Control Authority until 30 June 1973. From 1 July 1973, the four mines were transferred to the Electricity Commission of New South Wales and are managed by a subsidiary company of the Commission (Elcom Collieries Pty. Ltd.). The particulars shown in the last table cover the operations of the four mines and other mines operated by this company.

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking carries out engineering work, shipbuilding, and repairs on behalf of the Australian and State Governments and private firms.

The State Brickworks operates brick yards at Homebush and Blacktown and supplies bricks for State public works and to the general public.

The Metropolitan Meat Industry Board controls the slaughter of stock and sale of meat in the metropolitan area, its main sources of revenue being fees and charges for slaughtering and the use of cold storage facilities and receipts from the sale of by-products.

Particulars of both the Dairy Industry Authority of New South Wales and the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority are given in the chapter "Wholesale and Retail Trade".

The South-West Tablelands Water Supply Authority supplies water to various towns along its two pipeline systems—the Cootamundra, Temora, West Wyalong system and the Murrumburrah, Young, Grenfell system. Junee Water Supply Authority supplies water to Junee Municipal Council, the Rail Division of the Public Transport Commission, and to various minor consumers. The bulk of water sales of the Fish River Water Supply Authority is to the Electricity Commission, with four councils (Blue Mountains, Lithgow, Blaxland, and Oberon) also using the Supply's facilities.

Further particulars of the Housing Commission are given in the chapter "Housing and Building".

The Grain Elevators Board controls and operates the facilities for the bulk handling of wheat. Details of the Board's activities are given in the chapter "Agriculture".

Further particulars of the N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority are given in the chapter "Fisheries".

### LEDGER BALANCES

The Audit Act provides that the Treasurer may arrange with any bank for the transaction of the general banking business of the State. The various accounts open at 30 June in each of the last five years are shown in the next table. All amounts paid into any of the accounts mentioned are deemed to be "public moneys".



Table 16.24. State Accounts: Ledger Balances at 30 June

Account	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$ thousand				
<b>Credit Balances—</b>					
General Loan .. .. .	748	...	...	...	...
Government Railways .. .. .	3,815	4,887	13,163	15,649	9,975
Government Railways Renewals .. .. .	28,284	18,620	10,902	26,422	19,922
Metropolitan Transport Trust .. .. .	1,907	2,398	2,634	4,862	6,939
Newcastle and District Transport Trust .. .. .	469	502	630	749	1,183
Road Transport and Traffic .. .. .	37	36	47	47	53
Road Transport and Traffic—Advance Payments .. .. .	540	1,276	1,332	1,235	3,052
State Transport (Co-ordination) .. .. .	1,400	881	1,880	663	183
Maritime Services Board .. .. .	3,619	722	872	1,421	1,327
Maritime Services Board Renewals .. .. .	236	301	673	545	269
Special Deposits .. .. .	166,866	166,404	248,268	312,171	286,499
Special Accounts—Supreme Court Moneys .. .. .	1,108	1,358	1,307	1,635	1,789
Miners' Accident Relief .. .. .	154	154	154	154	154
Recurrent Grants to Non-Government Schools Account .. .. .	...	...	...	6	23
Independent Schools Grant Account .. .. .	...	...	...	...	6
<b>Total Credit Balances .. .. .</b>	<b>209,183</b>	<b>197,538</b>	<b>281,862</b>	<b>365,559</b>	<b>331,375</b>
<b>Debit Balances—</b>					
Consolidated Revenue .. .. .	15,544	15,555	12,404	25,907	62,357
General Loan .. .. .	...	729	3,333	7,855	1,636
Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered .. .. .	2,898	2,898	2,898	2,898	2,898
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board—Advance .. .. .	4,904	4,328	2,204	1,793	1,368
Amounts not transferred to Public Accounts .. .. .	2,260	1,710	1,917	2,682	7,111
<b>Total Debit Balances .. .. .</b>	<b>25,605</b>	<b>25,221</b>	<b>22,755</b>	<b>41,135</b>	<b>75,370</b>
<b>Net Credit Balance held in—</b>					
New South Wales: Current Accounts .. .. .	9,943	5,319	3,844	4,765	5,895
Fixed Deposits .. .. .	147,000	138,500	227,000	290,500	217,500
London: Cash at Bankers* .. .. .	1,160	1,032	958	967	755
Remittances in Transit .. .. .	947	1,130	612	386	911
Securities .. .. .	24,529	26,335	26,694	27,806	30,944
<b>Total Net Credit Balance .. .. .</b>	<b>183,578</b>	<b>172,317</b>	<b>259,107</b>	<b>324,425</b>	<b>256,005</b>

\* At 31 May.

All the accounts are combined to form the "Treasurer's General Banking Account", in which the balances of the accounts in credit offset the over-drafts on others.

The Special Deposits Account comprises a number of individual accounts for recording transactions on funds deposited with the Treasurer, e.g., working balances of State Departments and undertakings and trust moneys (including Australian Government and other moneys received for specific purposes). A dissection of the funds held in these accounts is given in Table 16.25.

The account "Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered" was used for many years as the medium for drawing against the Treasurer's General Banking Account to provide capital for Departmental Working Accounts and certain advances of a recoverable nature. Since 1952–53, however, capital for Departmental Working Accounts has been provided largely from votes of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and, since June 1958, recoverable advances have been made from the Advances to be Recovered Account in the Special Deposits Account. The debt balance at 30 June 1975 in the "Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered Account" comprises the unfunded balance of advances made prior to 1932–33 to the now defunct Family Endowment Fund.

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board Advance Account represents the outstanding balance of repayable advances from the Treasurer's General Banking Account. These advances, amounting to \$12,990,000, were made to the Board between April 1925 and June 1929, and are being paid by half-yearly instalments.

The Fixed Deposit Account is the medium for the withdrawal, for deposit with banks at interest, of the net amount of cash held in other accounts which is not required for immediate use.

The net credit balances at the end of the year are not indicative of the cash position of the State throughout the year. For example, the balance at any time in the Consolidated Revenue Fund is influenced to a degree by seasonal variation in receipts—and in the General Loan Account, by the spread of the loan flotation programme and the rate of spending on loan works.

The following table dissects the cash balances of the Special Deposits Account as between those consisting of Government funds, such as departmental working accounts, and trust moneys representing Treasury liabilities. Balances held on fixed deposit are excluded.

Table 16.25. Special Deposits Account at 30 June

Balance	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$ thousand				
Cash—					
Trust Funds* .. ..	73,218	66,481	108,017	165,533	147,668
Departmental Working Funds† .. ..	37,463	39,172	73,720	69,810	56,607
Funds of Statutory Authorities† .. ..	31,810	34,570	39,991	49,176	51,434
Securities .. ..	24,375	26,181	26,540	27,652	30,790
Total .. ..	166,866	166,404	248,268	312,171	286,499

\* Includes Australian Government and other moneys held for specific purposes.

† Other than Trust Funds.

### STATE LOAN FUNDS

In addition to State loan moneys raised under the Financial Agreement, 1927( which are credited to the State's General Loan Account—see below), repayable advances have been received by New South Wales from the Australian Government under separate agreements for various specific purposes. Among these were the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, which commenced in 1945–46 and continued until 1970–71 when, under new arrangements from July 1971, all loan funds required for housing were included as part of the borrowings under the Financial Agreement. Since 1973–74, the Australian Government has advanced funds for welfare housing outside, and in addition to, Loan Council arrangements. The amounts received under these agreements (which are not reflected in the State's public debt shown later in this chapter) during the five years 1970–71 to 1974–75 are shown in the following table.

Table 16.26. Repayable Advances Received by New South Wales

Purpose	Year ended 30 June				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$ thousand				
Defence-Housing for Servicemen . . . . .	2,848	5,545	3,539	4,539	16,350
Housing and Community Amenities* . . . . .	48,300	...	3,500	97,200	152,811
Economic Services . . . . .	...	...	670 <sub>r</sub>	...	...
Forest Resources Management . . . . .	1,401	...	3,237	2,000	2,100
Assistance to Agricultural and Pastoral Industries . . . . .	3,874	8,750	10,795 <sub>r</sub>	8,000	9,750
Rail Transport . . . . .	303 <sub>r</sub>	232 <sub>r</sub>	...	267	597
Other Purposes . . . . .	499 <sub>r</sub>	17,500	15,255 <sub>r</sub>	1,175	35,416
Total Gross Advances . . . . .	57,225 <sub>r</sub>	32,027 <sub>r</sub>	36,996 <sub>r</sub>	113,181	217,024

\* See text preceding table.

Certain State authorities have statutory power, subject to the terms and conditions laid down by the Loan Council, to raise loans from the public by issuing their own securities, which are also not reflected in the State's public debt. The authorities currently exercising this power are listed in Table 16.33 under the heading "Loans Raised by—".

### AUSTRALIAN LOAN RAISINGS

The public borrowings of the Australian and State Governments are co-ordinated by the Australian Loan Council in terms of the Financial Agreement, 1927. All borrowings for or on behalf of the Australian and State Governments are arranged by the Australian Government, in accordance with decisions of the Loan Council, and are secured by the issue of Australian Government securities. Each State is liable to the Australian Government for the loans raised on its behalf.

Inscription and management of Government securities are conducted by the Australian Government, but a State is required to meet the expenses in respect of its share of the total securities issued. (The New South Wales share of the management expenses amountd to \$843,000 in 1974-75.)

The flotation expenses (underwriting commission, brokerage, advertising, printing, etc.) incidental to the issue of loans are paid from the proceeds of the loans. In 1974-75, the New South Wales share of these expenses amounted to \$834,000.

Loans placed on the market by the Australian Government for public subscriptions in Australia are classified into four main categories, viz. Cash Loans, Conversion Loans, Special Bonds, and Savings Bonds.

*Cash loans* are offered at varying rates of interest and dates of maturity. The share of new raisings allocated to New South Wales in recent years is as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Month in which Loan opened</i>	<i>Range of Interest Rates</i>	<i>Range of Years of Maturity</i>	<i>Share of New Raisings allocated to New South Wales</i>
		<i>per cent</i>		<i>\$ thous.</i>
1972-73	August	4.9 - 6.0	1975 - 2005	64,011
	November	4.8 - 6.0	1975 - 2005	72,069
	February	4.8 - 6.0	1976 - 2005	38,873
	May	5.6 - 6.5	1975 - 2003	25,680
1973-74	July	6.2 - 7.0	1976 - 1991	45,768
	October	8.0 - 8.5	1975 - 1993	45,768
	February	8.1 - 8.5	1976 - 1993	61,024
1974-75	July	11.0 - 9.5	1976 - 1994	32,478
	February	8.5 - 9.5	1977 - 1985	108,259
	May	8.5 - 9.5	1977 - 1985	...
1975-76	August	8.3 - 10.0	1977 - 1985	91,368
	October	8.5 - 10.0	1977 - 1985	45,684
	January	8.5 - 10.2	1978 - 1994	68,526

*Conversion loans* are offered to holders of maturing existing loans at varying rates of interest and dates of maturity.

Usually, cash loans are offered at the same time as conversion loans, so that, if necessary, proceeds of cash loans can be used to redeem maturing loans not converted into new loans. Both cash and conversion loans are normally open for subscription for a few weeks three or four times each year.

*Special bonds* are issued in separate series, each of which is open for continuous subscription over a period. The bonds are redeemable at the option of the holder, on one month's notice, at any time after a date specified for each series, and the interest rate and redemption value increase during the term of the bonds. Holdings of special bonds are limited to \$50,000 per person (\$30,000 before September 1971, \$20,000 before November 1968, and \$10,000 before January 1960). Particulars of each series of bonds on issue in recent years are:—

<i>Series</i>	<i>Open for Subscription</i>	<i>Maximum Interest Rates</i>	<i>Maximum Redemption Value</i>	<i>Date of Maturity</i>	<i>Share allocated to New South Wales</i>
		<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>		<i>\$ thous.</i>
2A	9- 5-73 to 8- 7-73	6.3	103	1- 4-81	...
2B	9- 7-73 to 4-10-73	6.8	103	1- 4-81	...
2C	5-10-73 to 8- 7-74	8.4	103	1-10-80	30,518
2D	9- 7-74 to 9- 2-75	9.6	103	1- 6-82	...
2E	10- 2-75 to 7- 8-75	9.6	103	1- 1-83	...
2F	8- 8-75 to 22-1-76	10.0	105	1- 7-83	...

*Savings bonds* were first issued for public subscription on 23 January 1976, replacing Series 2F Special Bonds. Australian Savings Bonds are redeemable at the option of the holder subject to one month's notice. If a bond is redeemed early, however, a lower rate of interest applies. Holdings of saving bonds together with associated inscribed stock and Special Bonds are limited to \$100,000 per person. Particulars of each series of bonds on issue are:—

<i>Series</i>	<i>Open for Subscription</i>	<i>Maturity Date</i>	<i>Interest Rate</i>	<i>Early Redemption</i>	
				<i>Date to which Early Redemption Applies</i>	<i>Interest Rate if Bonds Redeemed Early</i>
			<i>per cent</i>		<i>per cent</i>
1	23-1-76 to 10-2-76	1- 2-83	10.5	1- 8-76	8.5
2	11-2-76 to 2-4-76	1-11-83	9.5	1-11-76	7.0
3	5-4-76 to	1- 2-84	9.2	1- 2-77	6.5

Special loans, additional to the loans raised by public subscription, were raised by the Australian Government in each year from 1951–52 to 1961–62 and from 1964–65 to 1974–75, to make up the difference between ordinary loan proceeds and the approved loan programmes of the Australian and State Governments. The special loans were issued at the end of the respective financial years on the same terms as those for the last public loan raised in the financial year.

Subscriptions to the special loans amounted to \$31,670,000 in 1971–72, \$91,000,000 in 1972–73, \$260,120,000 in 1973–74, and \$417,000,000 in 1974–75. The subscriptions in these years came from the Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve.

The distribution of the proceeds of the special loans in these years was as shown below:—

<i>Allocated to—</i>					1971–72 \$ thous.	1972–73 \$ thous.	1973–74 \$ thous.	1974–75 \$ thous.
Australian Government	..	..	..	..	...	4,857	...	132,031
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	10,876	27,481	86,040	89,932
Other States	..	..	..	..	20,794	58,662	174,080	195,037
Total	..	..	..	..	31,670	91,000	260,120	417,000

### *General Loan Account*

Moneys raised on loan by the State (apart from the Commonwealth advances and certain other borrowing referred to above) are credited to the General Loan Account. These comprise both new loans to be expended on works and services, and conversion or renewal loans for repayment of maturing loans. Additional credits are obtained from repayments to the account of loan moneys expended in earlier years. These repayments are derived mainly from the sale of land, works, materials, etc., acquired by means of loan funds, and the repayment of loan capital advanced to settlers and local government and statutory authorities. Normally they constitute an important contribution towards the funds available for expenditure on new loan works.

Proceeds from the Australian Government grant assisting to finance those State capital works from which debt charges are not normally recovered (see item "Other Purposes" in Table 16.15 under the heading "For Capital Purposes") are also credited mainly to the General Loan Account.

The expenditure from the General Loan Account is subject to Parliamentary appropriation, and consists of amounts expended on works and services, repayment of maturing loans (mostly from the proceeds of conversion loans), the payment of flotation expenses and stamp duty on the transfer of stock issued in London, and transfers to Consolidated Revenue Fund towards the accumulated deficits of that Fund.

In the following two tables, Australian Government grants to New South Wales for Science Laboratories and Technical Training paid to State Schools and Colleges, Advanced Education Projects, and State Teachers' College Projects, which are credited to the General Loan Account pending transfer to a Special Deposits Account, have been omitted. Grants for these purposes amounted to \$16,944,000 in 1970-71, \$14,741,000 in 1971-72, \$18,473,000 in 1972-73, \$14,183,000 in 1973-74, and \$6,814,000 in 1974-75.

A summary of transactions of the General Loan Account for the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 is given in the next table. Gross loan expenditure represents the new expenditure in each period; from this, repayments (which include certain capital grants from the Australian Government for specific purposes) are deducted to obtain net loan expenditure or net amount added to accumulated loan expenditure outstanding.

Table 16.27. General Loan Account

Year	Receipts		Expenditure				
	Loan Raisings *	Australian Government Grants †	Works and Services			Stamp Duty, Loan Flotation Expenses	Towards Consolidated Revenue Fund Deficit
			Gross Expenditure ‡	Repayments †	Net Expenditure		
\$ thousand							
1970-71	148,900	47,707‡	214,931	23,486	191,445	694	4,000
1971-72	214,020	71,170	301,453	20,547	280,906	761	5,000
1972-73	233,285	82,592	342,681	24,621	318,061	420	...
1973-74	183,078	69,701‡	308,203	51,102	257,100	201	...
1974-75	226,996	76,563‡	427,283	130,813	296,470	870	...

\* Excludes conversion and renewal loans.

† See text preceding table.

‡ Excludes amounts credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund towards meeting the budgetary deficit (\$15,903,000 in 1970-71, \$16,000,000 in 1973-74, and \$30,000,000 in 1974-75).

The principal items of the gross loan expenditure by the State Government on works and services, and of repayments to the loan account, during recent years are given in the table on the next page.

Gross loan expenditure on works and services rose from \$214,931,000 in 1970-71 to \$427,283,000 in 1974-75 and averaged \$318,910,000 per annum during the five years 1970-71 to 1974-75. During these years expenditure on buildings and sites for educational and scientific purposes and for hospitals, health services, and charitable institutions averaged \$91,476,000 and \$37,622,000, respectively; on railways \$37,948,000; on water supply, sewerage, and drainage \$30,324,000; on electricity \$18,048,000; and on water conservation and irrigation \$23,714,000. Together these amounts represented 75 per cent of the gross loan expenditure over the period. In 1974-75, buildings and sites for educational and scientific purposes absorbed 34 per cent of the gross loan expenditure; railways 13 per cent; hospitals, health services, and charitable institutions 14 per cent; and water supply, sewerage, and drainage 9 per cent.

Table 16.28. Distribution of Annual Loan Expenditure

Work or Service	Year ended 30 June				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$ thousand				
GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE					
Railways .. .. .	24,000	29,750	36,800	42,845	56,345
Omnibuses .. .. .	2,230	2,250	1,400	2,055	2,150
Ferries .. .. .	220	450	450	500	2,160
Harbours and Rivers .. .. .	11,247	13,148	17,100	19,433	19,961
Roads, Bridges, and Punts .. .. .	2,330	2,106	1,590	1,600	2,295
Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage .. .. .	21,738	26,601	31,166	31,831	40,283
Water Conservation and Irrigation—					
Water and Drainage Trusts, etc. ....	2,308	2,297	2,530	3,214	3,326
Gogeldrie Weir and Coleambally Irrigation Area .. .. .	1,626	728	582	430	794
Blowering Dam .. .. .	(—) 215	(—) 363	20	42	457
Brogo Dam .. .. .				859	1,379
Copeton Dam .. .. .	8,150	10,814	10,601	4,876	2,665
Dartmouth Dam .. .. .			1,350	1,900	5,000
Pindari Dam .. .. .	1,133	1,010	14		
Windamere Dam .. .. .				2,455	1,588
Wyangala Storage Reservoir .. .. .	1,058	412	373	175	
Other .. .. .	9,493	8,185	6,959	9,158	10,468
Land and Agriculture—					
General Closer Settlement Scheme .. .. .	2,550	2,050	2,150	2,521	3,564
Forestry .. .. .	4,350	4,350	4,450	4,800	8,600
Soil Conservation .. .. .	671	859	1,095	1,196	1,386
Other .. .. .	1,700	1,700	1,350	1,200	600
Grain Elevators and Equipment .. .. .	900	500	500	500	500
Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority .. .. .	400	970	2,200	1,500	...
Industrial Undertakings, etc.—					
Electricity .. .. .	16,867	16,850	19,242	18,674	18,607
Coal Mines, Tourist Resorts, Shipbuilding, Brickworks, Abattoirs, etc. ....	509	542	542	504	647
Housing* .. .. .	910	56,090*	62,229*	563	...
Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—					
Administrative .. .. .	2,906	5,560	4,517	4,823	8,990
Courts, Police Stations, and Gaols .. .. .	6,418	6,227	8,587	8,498	11,148
Educational and Scientific .. .. .	58,733	71,065	87,469	94,823	145,292
Hospitals, Health Services, and Charitable Institutions .. .. .	27,405	30,968	28,728	39,264	61,747
Recreation Reserves, Parks, Baths, etc. ....	1,100	1,410	1,435	1,655	2,973
Miscellaneous .. .. .	598	1,332	578	421	1,084
Assistance to Country Industries .. .. .	2,375	2,500	4,350	3,000	5,125
Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,797
Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities—					
County of Cumberland Planning Scheme—					
Subsidy .. .. .	950	918	2,000	1,886	1,700
Other .. .. .	70	150	98	750	2,278
Other .. .. .	292	24	227	251	374
Total Gross Loan Expenditure† .. .. .	214,931	301,453	342,681	308,203	427,283
REPAYMENTS TO LOAN ACCOUNT					
Railways .. .. .	661	159	252	556	13,940
Omnibuses .. .. .	231	211	154	903	341
Ferries .. .. .					984
Harbours and Rivers .. .. .	1,929	1,035	1,224	2,888	3,004
Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage .. .. .	5,652	6,134	6,765	8,045	8,362
Water Conservation and Irrigation .. .. .	8,073	6,183	5,958	7,035	8,894
Land and Agriculture .. .. .	3,606	3,153	5,969	4,218	8,522
Grain Elevators and Equipment .. .. .	740	785	810	835	860
Industrial Undertakings, etc. ....	224	233	2,132	8	6
Housing .. .. .	578	247	218	222	208
Public Buildings, Sites, etc.† .. .. .	1,756	2,281	943	26,163	85,571
Other .. .. .	36	126	196	229	121
Total Repayments† .. .. .	23,486	20,547	24,621	51,102	130,813
Total Net Loan Expenditure on Works and Services .. .. .	191,445	280,906	318,061	257,100	296,470

\* In 1971-72 and 1972-73 includes advances to the New South Wales Housing Commission and the Home Builders' Account (see page 415).

† See text preceding Table 16.27.

## THE PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt of New South Wales had its origin in 1841, when, on 28 December, the first loan, amounting to \$98,000, was offered locally. The first overseas loan was raised in London in 1854.

The growth of the debt is described in earlier issues of the Year Book, and particulars of the amount outstanding in various years since 1901 are given in Table 16.29 of this issue.

In Tables 16.29 to 16.32, the Australian currency equivalent of overseas debt outstanding and the interest liability thereon has varied over the years because of changes in the exchange rate between Australian currency and the currency in which the debt and interest charges are repayable.

In recent years countries in which the debt is domiciled have adopted floating exchange rates—viz., Canada from June 1970; Netherlands from May 1971; England from June 1972; Switzerland from January 1973; and United States from September 1974. Exchange rates actually current at 30 June each year have been used to convert the respective currencies since the dates shown. Prior to these dates, and since 1947, mint par rates notified to the International Monetary Fund were used.

In considering the rate of growth of the debt, attention should be paid to the fluctuations in exchange rates mentioned above, variations in the purchasing power of the money expended, the steady growth of population throughout the period, the economic development of the State (as measured by the growth of its wealth, income, and productiveness), and the earning power of the works constructed from loans.

Furthermore, comparisons of the rate of growth of the State debt with that of other States of Australia should take into account the differences in the distribution of governmental functions as between the central and local governments, and the inclusion or non-inclusion of the capital debts of public utilities controlled by governmental authority.

Similarly, in making international comparisons, care should be taken to allow for differences in the distribution of debt as between central, provincial, and local governments, and the existence or otherwise of reproductive assets acquired from loan funds.

## DOMICILE OF PUBLIC DEBT

For many years, the London money market was the principal source of New South Wales loan moneys. Of the public debt outstanding in 1931, 63 per cent was held in London, 32 per cent in Australia, and 5 per cent in New York.

Small loans were raised in New York in each year from 1955-56 to 1962-63 and in 1964-65, in London in 1958-59, 1962-63, and 1963-64, in Canada and Switzerland in 1960-61, and in the Netherlands in 1961-62, but otherwise the State's requirements for new loan capital have been met since 1931 entirely from local sources. The total overseas debt has, therefore, declined as a result of redemptions through the sinking fund and as a result of repayment of maturing London loans from locally raised loans. At 30 June 1975, 97.7 per cent of the public debt was held in Australia, 1.5 per cent in London, 0.5 per cent in New York, and 0.3 per cent in other overseas centres.

Particulars of the State public debt outstanding in Australia and overseas at intervals since 1901 are given on the next page.



Table 16.29. Public Debt of New South Wales\*: Domicile

At 30 June	Domicile of Public Debt						Total Public Debt		Proportion of Total Public Debt		
	Australia	Overseas†					Amount	Per Head of Population	Australia	Overseas	
		Overseas†									
		London	New York	Canada	Switzerland	Netherlands					Total, Overseas
								\$	Per cent	Per cent	
1901	25,382	109,341	...	...	...	...	109,341	134,722	98.69	18.84	81.16
1906	39,454	131,830	...	...	...	...	131,830	171,283	115.38	23.03	76.97
1911	59,937	131,111	...	...	...	...	131,111	191,048	114.98	31.37	68.63
1916	86,781	174,307	...	...	...	...	174,307	261,088	137.98	33.24	66.76
1921	133,335	216,835	...	...	...	...	216,835	350,170	166.48	38.08	61.92
1926	163,652	280,645	...	...	...	...	280,645	444,297	189.58	36.83	63.17
1931	215,003	431,561	35,946	...	...	...	467,507	682,511	267.18	31.50	68.50
1936	344,199	403,593	31,941	...	...	...	435,534	779,733	292.48	44.14	55.86
1941	395,924	396,742	37,182	...	...	...	433,924	829,848	296.56	47.71	52.29
1946	394,396	361,688	34,315	...	...	...	396,003	790,399	268.42	49.90	50.10
1951	656,707	307,358	47,553	...	...	...	354,911	1,011,618	308.61	64.92	35.08
1956	1,130,522	305,280	46,765	...	...	...	352,045	1,482,567	417.12	76.25	23.75
1961	1,599,858	278,586	66,296	4,359	3,233	...	352,474	1,952,332	498.42	81.95	18.05
1962	1,700,990	278,186	67,291	4,359	3,233	2,561	355,630	2,056,620	516.08	82.71	17.29
1963	1,797,293	281,049	78,540	4,333	3,233	2,561	369,717	2,167,009	535.37	82.94	17.06
1964	1,908,292	288,820	76,298	4,177	3,233	2,561	375,089	2,283,381	556.21	83.57	16.43
1965	2,050,277	256,931	90,297	4,065	3,233	2,561	357,087	2,407,364	576.98	85.17	14.83
1966	2,180,713	255,643	85,959	3,820	3,233	2,561	351,216	2,531,929	598.02	86.12	13.88
1967	2,333,082	254,493	69,935	3,602	3,233	2,561	333,823	2,666,906	619.21	87.48	12.52
1968	2,497,750	200,917	65,145	3,380	3,233	2,390	275,065	2,772,815	632.72	90.08	9.92
1969	2,663,764	198,569	60,205	3,328	3,233	2,220	267,554	2,931,318	655.10	90.90	9.10
1970	2,824,216	190,538	55,345	3,318	3,233	2,049	254,482	3,078,698	674.12	91.73	8.27
1971	2,972,030	170,086	42,230	3,162	3,462	1,907	220,849	3,192,879	699.98	93.08	6.92
1972	3,196,564	119,160	35,522	2,928	3,462	1,791	162,864	3,359,428	722.85	95.15	4.85
1973	3,398,755	97,445	24,602	2,772	3,825	1,674	129,818	3,528,573	750.36	96.32	3.68
1974	3,552,538	74,035	20,641	2,164	3,567	1,407	101,814	3,654,352	768.62	97.21	2.79
1975	3,747,483	58,241‡	19,928‡	2,121‡	4,775‡	1,505‡	86,569	3,834,052	800.81	97.74	2.26

\* Australian and State Government Securities on issue.

† Overseas debt has been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 421.

‡ Amounts payable in overseas currencies are as follows:— London £ Stg 34,747,000; New York \$ U.S. 26,410,000; Canada \$ Can. 2,896,000; Switzerland Sw. fr. 15,833,000; and Netherlands f 4,847,000.

## DOMICILE AND RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT

The following table shows the amount of New South Wales public debt in the various registers and the rates of interest at 30 June 1975:—

**Table 16.30. Public Debt of New South Wales\* at 30 June 1975:  
Domicile and Rates of Interest**

Nominal Rate of Interest	Domicile of Public Debt				Total Public Debt†	Annual Interest Liability†
	Australia	London‡	New York‡	Other Overseas‡		
	\$ thousand					
Per cent						
11	43,795	...	...	...	43,795	4,817
10	7,004	...	...	...	7,004	700
9.5 and under 10.0	134,544	...	...	...	134,544	12,782
9.0 " " 9.5	197,514	...	...	...	197,514	17,890
8.5 " " 9.0	292,920	...	...	...	292,920	24,898
8.0 " " 8.5	234,196	...	...	...	234,196	19,087
Total, 8% and under 10%	859,174	...	...	...	859,174	74,657
7.5 and under 8.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.0 " " 7.5	296,127	...	...	...	296,127	20,729
6.5 " " 7.0	263,140	...	...	...	263,140	17,521
6.0 " " 6.5	339,205	37,789	...	...	376,994	22,814
Total, 6% and under 8%	898,472	37,789	...	...	936,261	61,064
5.5 and under 6.0	204,631	15,020	16,524	2,121‡	238,296	13,612
5.0 " " 5.5	1,529,834	...	3,404	1,505¶	1,534,742	79,191
4.5 " " 5.0	175,072	...	...	4,775§	179,847	8,475
4.0 " " 4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 4% and under 6%	1,909,537	15,020	19,928	8,401	1,952,885	101,278
3.5 and under 4.0	1	...	...	...	1	...
3.0 " " 3.5	9,766	5,428	...	...	15,194	456
2.5 " " 3.0	309	...	...	...	309	8
2.0 " " 2.5	635	...	...	...	635	15
Total, 2% and under 4%	10,711	5,428	...	...	16,140	479
1	18,413	...	...	...	18,413	184
Matured	377	3	...	...	380	...
Total	3,747,483	58,241	19,928	8,401	3,834,052	243,181

\* Australian Government Securities on issue.

† Overseas debt and interest liability have been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 421.

‡ Debt repayable in Canada.

¶ Debt repayable in the Netherlands.

§ Debt repayable in Switzerland.

The debt of \$18,413,000 at 1 per cent interest consists of debentures issued to the Commonwealth Bank in 1944-45 for the funding of deficiency Treasury Bills, which bore the same interest rate. The initial debenture issue, \$52,240,000, has been reduced by annual redemptions through the Sinking Fund totalling \$33,827,000.

The next table shows the annual interest charge on the public debt in the various registers, and the average rate of interest on the face value of the debt, from 1969-70 to 1974-75. The interest rates shown in the table take no account of the fact that portion of the debt was issued at a discount, and they therefore understate the actual interest charge on the cash proceeds of the debt.

**Table 16.31. Public Debt of New South Wales\*: Annual Interest Liability and Average Nominal Interest Rates**

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
<b>Australia—</b>						
Debt .. .. \$ thous.	2,824,216	2,972,030	3,196,564	3,398,755	3,552,538	3,747,483
Annual Interest .. \$ thous.	143,776	159,945	176,359	187,861	207,480	238,427
Average Rate .. Per cent	5.09	5.38	5.52	5.53	5.84	6.36
<b>London—</b>						
Debt† .. .. \$ thous.	190,538	170,086	119,160	97,445	74,035	58,241
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	8,951	8,091	5,825	4,698	3,678	3,256
Average Rate .. Per cent	4.70	4.76	4.89	4.82	4.97	5.59
<b>New York—</b>						
Debt† .. .. \$ thous.	55,345	42,230	35,522	24,602	20,641	19,928
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	2,894	2,272	1,912	1,338	1,123	1,085
Average Rate .. Per cent	5.23	5.38	5.38	5.44	5.44	5.45
<b>Canada—</b>						
Debt† .. .. \$ thous.	3,318	3,162	2,928	2,272	2,164	2,121
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	191	182	168	131	124	122
Average Rate .. Per cent	5.75	5.75	5.74	5.77	5.73	5.75
<b>Switzerland—</b>						
Debt† .. .. \$ thous.	3,233	3,462	3,462	3,825	3,567	4,775
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	145	156	156	172	160	215
Average Rate .. Per cent	4.50	4.50	4.51	4.50	4.49	4.50
<b>Netherlands—</b>						
Debt† .. .. \$ thous.	2,049	1,907	1,791	1,674	1,407	1,505
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	102	95	90	84	70	75
Average Rate .. Per cent	5.00	5.00	5.03	5.02	4.98	4.98
<b>Total—</b>						
Debt† .. .. \$ thous.	3,078,698	3,192,879	3,359,428	3,528,573	3,654,352	3,834,052
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	156,060	170,741	184,510	194,284	212,636	243,181
Average Rate .. Per cent	5.07	5.35	5.49	5.51	5.82	6.34

\* Australian Government Securities on issue.

† Overseas debt and interest liability have been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 421.

Ordinarily, the interest bill of the State is slow to reflect changes in the level of market rates, which take effect gradually as new loans and conversions of maturing loans increase in ratio to the total debt. Recent changes in the rates of interest on new loans are shown on page 417.

The yields on Government securities sold on stock exchanges in Australia, and the rates of discount on seasonal Treasury securities and Treasury Notes, are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

## DOMICILE AND TERM OF PUBLIC DEBT

The dates of repayment of the public debt extend to the year 2006, and the amounts falling due for redemption in successive years vary considerably. This is seen from the following table, in which the debt outstanding, at 30 June 1975 in Australia and overseas, is classified according to the latest due dates for repayment:—

**Table 16.32. Public Debt of New South Wales\* at 30 June 1975:**  
**Domicile and Dates of Maturity**

Year of Maturity (ended 30 June)	Domicile of Public Debt						
	Australia	London†	New York†	Canada†	Switzer- land†	Nether- lands†	Total Public Debt†
	\$ thousand						
1976	488,773	...	...	...	4,775	...	493,547
1977	301,340	18,153	...	...	...	...	319,493
1978	252,091	8,647	...	...	...	...	260,737
1979	132,663	6,706	884	...	...	...	140,253
1980	213,506	...	1,268	...	...	...	214,774
1981	203,724	19,636	1,253	2,121	...	...	226,734
1982	202,338	5,096	4,462	...	...	1,505	213,400
1983	97,373	...	4,110	...	...	...	101,483
1984	212,828	...	...	...	...	...	212,828
1985	219,752	...	7,952	...	...	...	227,704
1986	161,306	...	...	...	...	...	161,306
1987	81,115	...	...	...	...	...	81,115
1988	131,641	...	...	...	...	...	131,641
1989	189,275	...	...	...	...	...	189,275
1990	135,479	...	...	...	...	...	135,479
1992	187,637	...	...	...	...	...	187,637
1993	62,462	...	...	...	...	...	62,462
1994	137,264	...	...	...	...	...	137,264
1995	17,428	...	...	...	...	...	17,428
2000	8,646	...	...	...	...	...	8,646
2001	36,549	...	...	...	...	...	36,549
2002	58,588	...	...	...	...	...	58,588
2004	111,736	...	...	...	...	...	111,736
2006	92,880	...	...	...	...	...	92,880
Interminable	452	...	...	...	...	...	452
Government Option	10,260	...	...	...	...	...	10,260
Overdue	377	3	...	...	...	...	380
Total Public Debt	3,747,483	58,241	19,928	2,121	4,775	1,505	3,834,052

\* Australian Government Securities on issue.

† Overseas debt has been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 421.

The loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity, but some of them are redeemable after the earliest date of maturity has been passed. These comprise special bonds (\$230,492,000 repayable in Australia), which are redeemable at the bondholder's option on one month's notice, and other loans (\$58,238,000 repayable in London, \$19,928,000 repayable in New York, \$2,121,000 repayable in Canada, \$4,775,000 repayable in Switzerland, and \$1,505,000 repayable in the Netherlands), which are redeemable at the Government's option on notice ranging up to three months being given. The debt of \$10,260,000 shown as redeemable at Government option has no dates of maturity, but the Government must give 12 months' notice of redemption.

Table 16.34 on the following page indicates the movements which have taken place in the public debt of New South Wales during the years 1970-71 to 1974-75. It shows the conversion loans and new loans raised, including those arranged privately as well as those raised by public subscription. Redemptions from conversions, sinking fund, and the loan account are also shown. Particulars of Treasury Bills issued and redeemed within the same financial year are excluded from the table.

### LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE

In addition to liability for its own loans, the State has guaranteed, in terms of various Acts, the loans and overdrafts of certain corporate bodies and institutions, etc. engaged, as a rule, in the promotion of public welfare and development. The guarantees extend to all loans issued by certain corporate bodies, the issue of the loans being subject to the Governor's approval. In other cases, with minor exceptions, the guarantee is given by the Treasurer with the Governor's approval, and on the recommendation of the appropriate administrative authority.

The loans and overdrafts under State guarantee as at 30 June 1973, 1974, and 1975 are summarised in the following table. The amounts shown do not indicate the net amount of the contingent liability of the State, because sinking funds for repayment have been accumulated in respect of some of the loans.

Table 16.33. Loans Guaranteed by the State

Corporation or Body	Guaranteed Loans, etc. Outstanding at 30 June		
	1973	1974	1975
	\$ thousand	\$ thousand	\$ thousand
<b>Loans Raised by—</b>			
Broken Hill Water Board .. .. .	4,334	4,045	3,760
Cobar Water Board .. .. .	2,143	2,062	1,982
County Councils .. .. .	34,402	34,233	31,061
Electricity Commission of N.S.W. .. .. .	185,352	205,939	230,939
Grain Elevators Board of N.S.W. .. .. .	42,780	44,774	47,471
Health Commission of N.S.W. .. .. .	18,077	21,837	23,694
Housing Commission of N.S.W. .. .. .	2,289	2,676	10,657
Hunter District Water Board .. .. .	95,095	101,827	109,722
Hunter Valley Conservation Trust .. .. .	114	105	96
Main Roads Department .. .. .	56,790	60,876	67,879
Maritime Services Board of N.S.W. .. .. .	1,822	1,951	1,871
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board .. .. .	3,316	6,765	10,143
Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority .. .. .	69	36	4,725
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board .. .. .	572,428	634,396	733,099
Minister for Decentralisation and Development .. .. .	2,095	2,473	2,942
Planning and Environment Commission of N.S.W. .. .. .	6,466	13,340	20,823
Public Transport Commission of N.S.W. .. .. .		4,000	3,976
Rural Bank of N.S.W. .. .. .	18,729	19,127	19,625
Sydney Cove Redevelopment Authority .. .. .	18,632	27,080	30,303
Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority .. .. .	12,094	18,028	23,448
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,077,026</b>	<b>1,205,568</b>	<b>1,378,216</b>
<b>Overdraft and Advances of—</b>			
Co-operative Building Societies .. .. .	168,453	176,199	171,136
Other Co-operative Societies .. .. .	864	1,688	2,499
Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty Ltd .. .. .	360	360	360
Trustees of Labour Council of N.S.W. .. .. .	1,905	1,845	1,810
Other .. .. .	403	2	...
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>171,985</b>	<b>180,094</b>	<b>175,806</b>

Table 16.34. Transactions on Public Debt\* of New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$ thousand				

## LOANS RAISED

Conversion and Renewal Loans—					
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed .. ..	351,398	312,074	228,159	372,633	326,176
Converted Stocks .. ..	2	...	2	60	...
Discounts .. ..					
Total Face Value of Conversion and Renewal Loans ..	351,400	312,074	228,161	372,693	326,176
New Loans—					
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed .. ..	148,900	214,020	233,285	183,078	226,996
Discounts .. ..	29	39	7	110	...
Total Face Value of New Loans	148,929	214,059	233,292	183,188	226,996
Total Face Value of Conversions, Renewals, and New Loans	500,329	526,133	461,453	555,881	553,172

## LOANS REPAID

From Conversion and Renewal Loans—					
Australia .. ..	326,517	270,845	227,579	371,534	325,625
Overseas .. ..	23,991	38,368	...	...	...
From Sinking Fund and Revenue Accounts†—					
Australia .. ..	25,997	30,755	31,684	30,564	32,602
Overseas .. ..	9,912	11,448	13,568	14,877	22,548
Total Loans Repaid .. ..	386,417	351,415‡	272,830	416,974	380,775

## NET INCREASE IN PUBLIC DEBT

Australia .. ..	147,815	224,534	202,191	153,783	194,945
Overseas .. ..	(—)33,633‡	(—) 57,985‡	(—)33,046‡	(—)28,004‡	(—)15,245‡
Total Net Increase .. ..	114,181‡	166,549‡	169,145‡	125,779‡	179,700‡

\* Australian Government Securities on issue. Transactions on the public debt domiciled overseas have been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 421.

† Redemptions from Sinking Fund are shown in Table 16.38.

‡ Includes adjustment in the Public Debt domiciled overseas as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates.

## THE INTEREST BILL OF THE STATE

The *annual interest charge* on the public debt of New South Wales at 30 June 1975 is shown in Table 16.30 as \$243,181,000. This amount represents a full year's interest on the debt, based on the rates of interest

applicable to the various loans outstanding at that date. It differs, therefore, from the amount of interest *actually paid*, which embodies the effects of changes in the composition of the loan debt during the year, and includes interest paid on temporary deposits lodged with the Government.

The following table shows, in Australian currency, the amount of interest *actually paid* on the public debt in Australia and overseas in 1900-01 and selected later years. It also shows the interest paid on moneys temporarily held by the Government (i.e., bank overdrafts and Special Deposits Accounts).

**Table 16.35. Interest and Exchange on Public Debt of N.S.W. and Temporary Advances: Amount Actually Paid**

Year ended 30 June	Amount of Interest Paid On—				Total Interest Paid	
	Public Debt Held in Australia	Public Debt Held Overseas*	Total Public Debt*	Moneys in Temporary Possession and Bank Advances	Amount*	Per Head of Population
	\$ thousand					\$
1901	711	3,983	4,694	303	4,997	3.68
1911	1,830	4,643	6,473	162	6,635	4.03
1921	5,381	8,844	14,225	833	15,059	7.21
1931†	11,035	16,754	27,789	1,537	29,327	11.52
1941	13,176	16,563	29,739	693	30,432	10.91
1946	12,408	15,362	27,769	514	28,283	9.64
1951	17,922	11,351	29,273	327	29,600	9.14
1956	37,736	11,296	49,031	382	49,414	14.02
1961	62,853	13,820	76,673	517	77,189	19.92
1966	95,738	16,822	112,560	871	113,431	26.97
1971	147,034	11,921	158,955	1,581	160,537	35.19
1972	167,622	10,493	178,115	1,681	179,796	38.69
1973	179,172	7,651	186,823	1,452	188,275	40.00
1974	192,503	5,977	198,481	3,495	201,976	42.63
1975	211,929	5,517	217,446	4,686	222,132	46.40

\* Includes amounts taken to account in the Treasurer's Public Accounts as Exchange on Interest.

† Excludes amounts due in 1930-31, payment of which was deferred until 1931-32.

A proportion of the interest and sinking fund contributions is allocated to the various business undertakings and other activities that have been provided with capital from State loan funds and are conducted as separate enterprises or accounts, and the balance is chargeable to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The amounts of interest (including exchange on interest) chargeable to the undertakings in the last four years are shown in the next table. Details of the sinking fund contributions are given in Table 16.39.

Table 16.36. Public Debt: Interest\* Chargeable to State Undertakings

Undertakings, etc.	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$ thousand			
Railways .. .. .	30,647	31,450	33,862	37,934
Omnibuses .. .. .	2,130	2,244	2,386	2,647
Maritime Services Board .. ..	4,958	5,355	5,985	6,652
Closer Settlement and Public Reserves Fund .. .. .	2,500	2,500	6,000	5,500
Electricity Commission of N.S.W. ..	23,670	24,584	26,280	29,253
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board .. .. .	9,435	10,247	11,356	13,208
Hunter District Water Board .. ..	878	940	1,023	1,092
Sydney Harbour Bridge .. .. .	778	758	744	707
Main Roads Department .. .. .	2,533	2,626	2,750	3,012
Grain Elevators Board .. .. .	1,348	1,320	1,330	1,431
Other .. .. .	2,571	2,671	2,388	2,845
Total .. .. .	81,448	84,695	94,104	104,281

\* Includes amounts taken to account in the Treasurer's Public Accounts as Exchange on Interest.

### REDEMPTIONS AND SINKING FUND

An account of the debt redemptions and sinking funds of New South Wales in operation before the Financial Agreement, 1927, is given on page 170 of the Year Book for 1929-30. The present sinking fund is described below.

### FEDERAL DEBT ASSISTANCE

#### *Financial Agreement, 1927*

The Financial Agreement between the Australian Government and States was brought into operation from 1 July 1927. The provisions of the Agreement are outlined on page 682 of the Year Book for 1930-31, and are given in detail at page 21 of the Commonwealth Year Book No. 31.

In terms of the Agreement, the Australian Government took over the debts of the States on 1 July 1929, and assumed, as between the Commonwealth and States, the liabilities of the States to bondholders. The Australian Government also relieved the States of the liability of principal, interest, and sinking fund on an amount of debt equal to the value of properties transferred to the Australian Government after federation.

The Australian Government agreed to pay, as agent for the States, the interest due on the public debt of the States, and to contribute, for a period of 58 years from 1 July 1927, \$15,169,824 per annum towards the interest. During this period, the States are to reimburse the Australian Government



for the balance of the interest paid on their behalf, and, thereafter, for the whole of the interest. The contribution by the Australian Government towards the interest on State debts is equal to the amount paid by the Australian Government to the States in 1926–27 under the former per capita (\$2.50 per head of population) grants; the contribution to New South Wales is \$5,834,822 per annum.

In terms of the Agreement, the Australian Loan Council was created to co-ordinate public borrowing. All borrowings by the States are arranged by the Australian Government, in accordance with the decisions of the Council, which consists of a Minister of the Australian Government and of each State. The Council determines the amount, rates, and conditions of loans to be raised, after consideration of the annual programmes submitted by the Australian Government and by each State. In June 1939, by common consent, the borrowings of local and semi-governmental authorities were brought within the purview of the Loan Council.

#### *Debt Charges Assistance Grants*

At the June 1970 Premiers' Conference, the Australian Government undertook to make grants to meet the interest and sinking fund contributions on \$200 million of all States' debt in 1970–71 and on an additional \$200 million each year from 1971–72 to 1974–75 so that, from the commencement of 1974–75, the Australian Government took over full responsibility for the debt charges on \$1,000 million of existing State debt. The grants are to meet interest and sinking fund charges on a number of specified securities representing State debt. The formal transfer of the \$1,000 million debt from the States to the Australian Government will be effected in June 1976 retrospective to June 1975.

The grants received by New South Wales to date are as follows:—

1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
3,800	7,600	11,399	15,199	18,999

#### **NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND**

The National Debt Sinking Fund, established in terms of the Financial Agreement, is controlled by the National Debt Commission. Annual payments to the Fund on account of State debts are contributed partly by the Australian Government and partly by the States. The contributions in respect of New South Wales debt commenced from 1 July 1928, one year after the commencing date of other States.

Contributions in respect of the net debt outstanding on 1 July 1927 are payable for a period of 58 years at the rate of 0.375 per cent per annum, the Australian Government contributing 0.125 per cent and the State 0.25 per cent. The rate on new loans raised after 1 July 1927, other than revenue deficiency loans, is 0.5 per cent for a period of 53 years, the contributions being shared equally by the Australian Government and the State. The State's contribution may be increased to shorten the period of repayment of loans expended on wasting assets. Contributions on special revenue deficiency loans incurred during the depression were at the rate of 0.5 per cent (shared equally by the Australian Government and the State) until 30 June 1944, when the rate was increased to 1 per cent (Australian

Government 0.25 per cent and State 0.75 per cent) to provide for repayment in 39 years. On other loans raised to meet revenue deficiencies, annual contributions at a rate not less than 4 per cent are payable by the State. Loan securities redeemed and repurchased by the Sinking Fund are cancelled, and the State is required to pay interest at the rate of 4.5 per cent per annum on the cancelled securities, in addition to the contributions stated above. Additional contributions are paid by the State to recoup the Sinking Fund for appropriations from the Fund to meet discounts on conversion loans; the contribution in respect of each conversion loan is spread over the currency of the loan.

The operations of the National Debt Sinking Fund in regard to the debts of the State of New South Wales during each of the six years 1969–70 to 1974–75, and the aggregate since 1 July 1928, are summarised in the following table. The payments shown for re-purchases and redemptions of securities are expressed in terms of Australian currency, the exchange on overseas remittances being included in the net cost of securities acquired in London, New York, and Canada.

**Table 16.37. National Debt Sinking Fund: Transactions on Account of New South Wales**

Year ended 30 June	RECEIPTS						Total Receipts
	Contributions by—				Interest		
	Australian Government	New South Wales Government					
		On Loans Issued	4.5% on Cancelled Securities	Total			
\$ thousand							
1970	7,723	8,624	18,979	27,603	341	35,667	
1971	8,124	9,172	20,880	30,051	70	38,246	
1972	8,673	9,868	22,317	32,186	102	40,961	
1973	9,197	10,594	24,182	34,776	128	44,100	
1974	9,675	11,073	25,963	37,035	192	46,903	
1975	10,079	11,476	28,430	39,906	110	50,096	
Total, 1929–1975	160,609	214,280	361,700	575,980	2,115	739,641*	

Year ended 30 June	PAYMENTS						Cash Balance at 30 June
	(Net Cost, in Australian currency, of Securities Re-purchased and Redeemed)						
	Australia	London	New York	Canada	Netherlands	Total	
	\$ thousand						
	1970	34,481	6 797	4,235	137	172	
1971	25,989	4,089	4,569	145	173	34,965	4,354
1972	30,746	6,179	3,837	154	180	41,096	4,219
1973	31,645	7,258	5,361	145	181	44,590	3,730
1974	30,532	10,863	2,526	51	168	44,141	6,492
1975	32,591	19,280	2,789	147	204	55,010	1,578
Total, 1929–1975	510,365	224,497	1,779	1,422	738,064	...	

\* Includes contributions under Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, \$937,000.

The face value of securities re-purchased and redeemed is shown in the following table. During the forty-seven years the Sinking Fund has been in operation, the average price paid for \$100 face value of securities re-purchased or redeemed in Australia was \$99.30, the average price for 1974-75 being \$99.97. It is not possible to make similar calculations for securities domiciled overseas because of exchange rate fluctuations.

**Table 16.38. National Debt Sinking Fund: Face Value of Securities Re-purchased and Redeemed on account of N.S.W.**

Year ended 30 June	Australia	London	New York	Canada	Netherlands
	\$A. thous.	£stg. thous.	U.S.\$ thous.	Can.\$ thous.	Guilders thous.
1970	34,536	3,748	5,444	205	692
1971	25,997	2,099	5,686	188	692
1972	30,755	2,997	4,991	208	692
1973	31,684	4,365	7,458	216	692
1974	30,563	7,367	4,152	91	692
1975	32,602	11,296	4,287	225	692
Total, 1929-1975	513,942	74,460	91,893	2,382	5,536

Sinking fund contributions chargeable to State undertakings and other activities conducted as separate enterprises or accounts are shown in the following table. The amount of interest chargeable to these undertakings is given in Table 16.36.

**Table 16.39. National Debt Sinking Fund: Recoupment from State Undertakings**

Undertakings, etc.	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$ thousand			
Railways .. .. .	7,163	7,367	7,744	8,029
Omnibuses .. .. .	281	301	324	343
Maritime Services Board .. .. .	957	1,041	1,098	1,179
Electricity Commission of N.S.W. .. .. .	3,032	3,233	3,520	3,756
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board .. .. .	700	729	771	803
Hunter District Water Board .. .. .	164	171	181	189
Sydney Harbour Bridge .. .. .	426	444	470	2,435*
Main Roads Department .. .. .	279	299	324	343
Grain Elevators Board .. .. .	266	279	285	308
Other .. .. .	368	386	386	414
Total .. .. .	13,635	14,250	15,103	17,799

\* Includes recoupment of contributions due in earlier years and not paid.

## Chapter 17

# LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The existing system of local government in New South Wales was established by Acts passed in 1905 and 1906. A consolidating law, the Local Government Act, 1919, with subsequent amendments and comprehensive ordinances, constitutes the present-day charter of local government in the State. Other statutes, which are supplementary to the system of local government, relate to water supply, sewerage, gas, and electricity services, main roads, and the valuation of land.

The City of Sydney was first constituted by statute in 1842. Its civic affairs were governed by the Sydney Corporation Act until 1 January 1949, when the Act was repealed and the City of Sydney became subject to the general provisions of the Local Government Act.

Local government extends over nine-tenths of New South Wales, including the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions and more than two-thirds of the sparsely-populated Western Division. The area and population of these districts are shown in the chapter "Population".

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The two basic types of areas established for local government purposes are known as municipalities and shires. Municipalities, the earlier form of corporation, are usually centres of population smaller in extent than shires. Shires are, for the most part, country areas embracing tracts of rural lands as well as towns and villages. Municipalities may be subdivided into wards, and shires into ridings.

New local government areas may be constituted, and the boundaries of existing areas may be changed, on the proclamation of the Governor. The Local Government Boundaries Commission, which was established in 1963, examines proposals for the constitution of new areas and the alteration of boundaries of existing areas, and makes recommendations on these proposals to the Minister for Local Government.

There were 193 municipalities when shires, numbering 134, were first incorporated in 1906. The numbers varied as new areas were constituted and existing areas were amalgamated, and at the end of 1930 there were 181 municipalities and 138 shires. Since then, there have been numerous amalgamations of local government areas, resulting mainly from the creation of the City of Greater Newcastle in 1938, the City of Greater Wollongong in 1947, and the Shoalhaven Shire in 1948, and from the reconstitution of areas in the County of Cumberland in 1949 and in the Grafton district in 1957. At 31 December 1975, there were 84 municipalities and 133 shires.

Under the Local Government Act, a municipality may be proclaimed as a city if it has a distinct character and entity as a centre of population and has a population of at least 100,000 persons, or if it is an independent centre

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of population and has a population of at least 15,000 persons. Twenty-three municipalities have been proclaimed as cities, including seven proclaimed under other Acts before the Local Government Act came into force.

The local government areas in New South Wales at 31 December 1975 may be grouped as follows:—

*City of Sydney*, which embraces a little over 13 square kilometres containing the principal commercial parts of the metropolis and abutting on Sydney Harbour between Rushcutters Bay and Darling Harbour;

*City of Newcastle*, 213 square kilometres in area;

*City of Wollongong*, 714 square kilometres in area;

*Other Municipalities*, of which 35 are wholly within the Sydney Statistical Division and 46 are wholly (or, in the case of the City of Blue Mountains, partly) outside the Division—the municipalities (excluding the whole of the City of Blue Mountains) in the Sydney Statistical Division cover an area of 2,400 square kilometres and other municipalities (which include most of the principal towns of the State) cover 5,737 square kilometres;

*Shires*, of which 4 (covering an area of 1,528 square kilometres) are wholly within the Sydney Statistical Division and 129 (covering 695,044 square kilometres) are outside the Division. The shires range in area from 264 square kilometres (Warringah) to 51,395 square kilometres (Central Darling).

More than one-half of the former area of the City of Sydney was transferred to a newly-created municipality (South Sydney) and other contiguous municipalities on 1 August 1968.

Each municipality and shire is governed by an elected council. The Local Government Act and its ordinances prescribe procedures and standards to be followed by local councils, and the Governor has the power, which has been exercised on several occasions, to suspend or dissolve a council and appoint an administrator to carry on temporarily.

In the shires, urban areas may be established upon proclamation by the Governor if the majority of the electors in the locality favour the project. In such cases, the council of the shire exercises within each urban area the powers of the council of a municipality. Urban committees may be elected to exercise within the urban areas certain powers of the council, and to expend money raised by a local rate levied by the council upon the request of the urban committee. Councillors of the shire may not seek election to an urban committee. In December 1975, there were 91 urban areas and 24 urban committees.

Provision was made in 1948 for the creation of local districts in municipalities, and the appointment of district committees to which the council may delegate powers and vote funds for the control of specified local works, parks, cemeteries, etc. A district committee consists partly of aldermen appointed by the council and partly of elected representatives. With the council's approval, a district committee may co-opt other members, who may vote at meetings, but the number of co-opted members may not exceed 20 per cent of the total membership.

County councils, which have become an important feature of local government in New South Wales, are constituted for the administration of specified local services of common benefit in districts which comprise a number of municipalities and shires. The members of the county councils are delegates from the constituent municipal and shire councils. Except for the Sydney County Council, which was constituted under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935-1967, all county councils are regulated by the Local Government Act.

The number of county councils increased from 4 in 1930 and 16 in 1945 to 52 in 1975. In 1975, 33 of the councils conducted electricity undertakings, 6 operated water supply schemes, 1 conducted a gas works and 5 an abattoir, 9 controlled eradication of noxious animals and weeds, 2 controlled flood-mitigation works, and 3 operated aerodromes; five of the councils administered both an electricity undertaking and one or two of the other services.

#### MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE COUNCILS

Each municipality and shire is governed by a council elected for a term usually of three years.

The councils of the Cities of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong consist of 20, 21, and 15 aldermen, respectively. In other municipalities, the number of aldermen ranges from 6 to 20; and in the shires, the number of councillors ranges from 6 to 14.

Each municipality and shire has a chief executive and presiding officer, known as the Lord Mayor in the Cities of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong, as the mayor in other municipalities, and as the president in shires. Lord mayors and mayors of municipalities and presidents of shires are elected annually by members of their councils from among themselves.

Aldermen and councillors receive no remuneration for their services, but they may be paid a fee by their councils for attending council meetings, making inspections, and attending to council business outside of its area; this fee is limited to \$15 in any period of 24 hours, and to an aggregate of \$500 in a year. The majority of mayors and shire presidents receive an annual expense and entertainment allowance from their councils.

The right to be enrolled as an elector in a municipality or a shire extends to adult British subjects qualified as owners or rate-paying lessees of rateable land, or as occupiers of land.

The qualification as occupier is held by persons who have been continuously for one month in occupation of rateable land (a) by virtue of a miner's right or business licence under the Mining Act, or (b) as direct tenant of the owners or rate-paying lessees, where the yearly value of the land is not less than \$10. If not enrolled under either of these qualifications, a person is entitled to enrolment as occupier in a ward or riding if he is enrolled on the Parliamentary electoral roll and his place of living, as there stated, is in the ward or riding.

A person may be enrolled and may vote only once in each municipality or shire in which he is qualified. If qualified in more than one ward or riding of the same municipality or shire, he may nominate the ward or riding in which he desires to enrol.

Voting at local government elections is not compulsory. Voting had been compulsory for resident electors at all local elections from 1947 to 1965, and for non-resident electors at the elections held from 1947 to 1953. In June 1976 the New South Wales State Cabinet announced that legislation would be introduced later in the year to again make voting compulsory.

The preferential voting system was used by all councils at the local government elections held in December 1968, September 1971, and September 1974. At the elections held from 1953 to 1965, the system of proportional representation was used in some areas, and the preferential voting system in other areas.

Unless disqualified by the Local Government Act, any person entitled to vote may be elected to a municipal or shire council.

### FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The local government authorities in New South Wales are responsible for the local government of their areas, and they may exercise powers and functions granted them by statute, principally by the Local Government Act and its ordinances, but also by other legislation such as the Public Health Act. The local authorities share some functions with statutory bodies such as the Department of Main Roads and the Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales, and they provide certain services in co-operation with State Government departments. The activities of the local government authorities are supervised by the Minister for Local Government.

A list of the principal functions of the local government authorities is set out below. It comprises the major services which may be rendered by councils in the normal exercise of their powers, including those carried out through trading undertakings established by them to provide electricity, gas, water, sewerage, and like services. Details of the activities of individual councils are given in expenditure tables in the annual subject bulletin *Local Government*. The powers of councils in regard to the levying of rates and borrowing of money are discussed later in this chapter.

*Public Roads, etc.* Councils co-operate with the Department of Main Roads in the construction and maintenance of the main roads system (see chapter "Roads and Bridges"), and they are responsible for the construction and upkeep in their areas of other public roads (local roads), footpaths, and kerbing and guttering, and the provision of street lighting. Councils control the use of roads, structures on or abutting on roads, and menaces on roads, and they may provide parking areas. The function dealing with roads, etc. is one of the oldest exercised by councils, and it accounts for a large proportion of councils' expenditure.

*Public Health.* In settled areas, councils regularly collect and dispose of garbage, and they provide a sanitary service in unsewered localities. Councils may provide drainage services, control the use of premises in which food-stuffs are prepared or sold, license certain types of shops and boarding and lodging houses, and control the keeping of animals and poultry on premises. Health services proper include immunisation against infectious diseases, medical and nursing services in sparsely settled areas, and, in co-operation with the Health Commission, baby health clinics. Councils may subsidise hospitals, ambulance services, and life-saving clubs.

*Public Recreation.* Councils provide and maintain recreation reserves, including facilities for sports, children's playgrounds, swimming baths, and camping areas. They also operate public libraries, schools of art, museums, etc. Councils regulate bathing on beaches and some forms of public amusement. They may acquire and preserve places of scenic attraction or historical interest, and may conduct tourist bureaux.

*Building.* Councils are responsible for the detailed control and inspection of building construction in their area, and they may compel the repair or demolition of unsatisfactory structures. Intending private builders have to submit detailed plans for council's approval before commencing construction. Practically all councils employ a building inspector, whose principal duty is to ensure that any new construction in the area complies with the building regulations. Councils may erect and sell or lease buildings, and make advances for the erection of new houses or the purchase of existing houses.

*Trading Undertakings.* Trading undertakings have been established by a number of councils for the supply of electricity and gas on the principle of "minimum cost to the consumer", and for the operation of water and sewerage works and abattoirs. Councils may erect and operate community hotels. Other trading functions are authorised by the Act.

*Other Functions.* Further facilities and services which councils provide include public markets, wharves, pounds, cemeteries, drinking fountains, clocks, public conveniences, commons, aerodromes, flood-mitigation, ferries, civic centres, and bush fire brigades. Councils are required to register dogs and control straying dogs; they may regulate advertisements, hoardings, burials, and cremations (and may themselves erect crematoria), and can order the destruction of noxious animals and weeds. They are also empowered to acquire land by lease, purchase, or resumption, to prepare town and country planning schemes, and (subject to the approval of the Minister) to assist with the development of manufacturing and wholesaling activities in their area. Further details of the role of local councils in town planning are given in the chapter "Urban Development".

#### SPECIAL INQUIRY INTO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A special committee under the chairmanship of Mr. C. J. Barnett, former Under Secretary of the Department of Local Government, was appointed by the State Government on 17 December 1971 to inquire into and report upon the local government system in New South Wales. The terms of reference of the Committee were:—

To inquire and report whether—(a) present local government areas, and (b) the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1919, relating to the administration of council business, are the most appropriate to secure proper economical and efficient local government, having regard to present day conditions and up-to-date management practices and if not, to make recommendations as to what changes are necessary or desirable in order to secure, promote, and facilitate proper economical and efficient local government throughout New South Wales.

The Committee's report was released in December 1973. It recommended, inter alia, the establishment of 97 district councils to replace the then existing 223 shire and municipal councils; the introduction of differential rating on urban and rural land; and the appointment of Chief Officers (trained



managers) to run the day-to-day affairs and control the staff of the proposed district councils. The State Government, whilst rejecting the proposal for 97 district councils, indicated that it would take action to review specific local government boundaries and endorsed, in principle, the other recommendations referred to above.

### STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Statistics of local government authorities are compiled in the Australian Bureau of Statistics from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils. These accounts and returns are kept in prescribed form and relate to the year ended 31 December.

The Sydney Statistical Division, as used in this chapter, comprises the City of Sydney and 39 contiguous local government areas (35 other municipalities and 4 shires) which are (or are expected to be) socially and economically oriented, to a marked degree, towards Sydney. Statistics of Local Government finances are available only for complete local areas, and it is therefore necessary to exclude from the Division (as used in this chapter) that part of the City of Blue Mountains included in the Sydney Statistical Division as defined for general statistical purposes (see page 15).

The comparability of figures given for "municipalities", "shires", and "county councils" over a series of years may be affected by amalgamations of municipalities and shires and by the formation of county councils.

### EXTENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

At 31 December 1975, the aggregate extent of the local government areas in New South Wales was 705,651 square kilometres, or about 88 per cent of the total area of the State.

The numbers of councils and the area, population, and value of rateable property in the incorporated areas are shown in the next table:—

**Table 17.1. Municipalities and Shires: Number, Area, Population, and Valuations of Rateable Property, 1975**

Local Areas	Number	Area	Population at 30 June 1975	Unimproved Capital Value*
		Sq kilometres	No.	\$ thousand
Sydney Statistical Division—				
Sydney (City) .. .. .	1	13	54,000	1,596,031
Other Municipalities and Shires ..	39	3,930	2,846,170	16,164,405
Total, Sydney Statistical Division ..	40	3,943	2,900,170	17,760,436
Newcastle (City) .. .. .	1	213	146,900	402,598
Wollongong (City) .. .. .	1	714	168,190	575,371
Other Municipalities and Shires ..	175	700,781	1,567,770	4,910,268
Total, Municipalities and Shires ..	217	705,651	4,783,030	23,648,673

\* Preliminary. Value of non-rateable properties is excluded (see page 440).

A general summary of the finances of municipalities, shires, and county councils in 1974 is shown in the following table. Explanations and other details of the finances are shown later in this chapter.

**Table 17.2. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Summary of Finances, 1974 (Preliminary)**

Particulars	Municipalities and Shires					County Councils	Total
	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle and Wollongong (Cities)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total, Municipalities and Shires		
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires					
ORDINARY SERVICES							
Revenue .. ..	35,021	205,830	25,248	218,260	484,359	2,849	486,578*
Expenditure from—							
Revenue .. ..	34,133	214,652	24,924	224,666	498,375	2,783	500,528*
Loans .. ..	3,703	26,667	2,160	32,923	65,453	279	65,732
TRADING, WATER, AND SEWERAGE UNDERTAKINGS							
Revenue—							
Electricity .. ..	...	...	...	10,329	10,329	494,830	505,159
Gas .. ..	...	...	...	5,954	5,954	1,004	6,958
Abattoirs .. ..	...	...	10,559	12,311	22,870	11,729	34,599
Water Supply .. ..	...	33	...	21,867	21,900	3,453	25,353
Sewerage .. ..	...	39	...	24,289	24,328	...	24,328
Total .. ..	...	72	10,559	74,750	85,381	511,016	596,397
Expenditure—							
Electricity, Gas, and Abattoirs ..	...	...	10,427	27,533	37,960	474,615	512,575
Water Supply and Sewerage ..	...	85	...	31,584	31,669	3,034	34,703
Capital Expenditure from—							
Loan Funds .. ..	...	735	245	18,399	19,379	39,810	59,189
Other Funds .. ..	...	348	59	16,958	17,365	38,873	56,238
NET LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS†							
Ordinary Services ..	15,992	130,908	12,850	150,340	310,090	4,358	314,448
Trading, Water, and Sewerage ..	...	11,349	5,852	179,695	196,896	407,629	604,525

\* Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires (\$630,000 in 1974) are omitted to avoid duplication.

† Comprises net loan debt (gross debt less accumulated sinking funds for debt redemption) repayable government advances, and time payment debts.

### VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN LOCAL AREAS

Local government authorities obtain a large amount of revenue from the taxation which they are empowered to levy upon unimproved values of land.

The Valuer-General, appointed in terms of the Valuation of Land Act, 1916, as amended, is empowered to assess land values for rating and taxing purposes in all municipalities and shires, but in some areas the valuations are made by valuers appointed by the councils. The Valuer-General may value a municipality or shire as a whole, or in complete wards or ridings in different years. From 1 January 1973, municipalities and shires serviced by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board and the Hunter

District Water Board are to be valued at least once every two years. For other councils, valuations are to be made at least once every four years. Previous regulations required valuations to be carried out at least once every six years.

At 30 June 1976, the valuations in force in 82 municipalities and 127 shires were made by the Valuer-General, and in 1 municipality and 4 shires by valuers appointed by the councils. All municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division are valued by the Valuer-General.

Before 1 January 1973, the valuation showed the unimproved capital value, the improved capital value, and the assessed annual value of rateable property in municipalities. In the shires, the law required the valuation of the unimproved capital value only, and the determination of the improved capital value and the assessed annual value was optional, except in urban areas, in which the assessed annual value had to be determined. The Valuation of Land (Amendment) Act, 1973, removed the requirement that the Valuer-General determine the improved capital value and, in certain cases, the assessed annual value. The assessed annual value is only determined when it is required for the purposes of a rating or taxing authority.

The unimproved capital value is defined as the amount for which the *fee-simple* estate in land could be sold under such reasonable conditions as a *bona fide* seller would require, assuming that the actual improvements had not been made.

The unimproved capital value of a mine may be assessed on the basis of the average annual output during the preceding three years, if so directed by a council. For a coal or shale mine, the value is assessed at 75 cents per ton of coal or shale mined; for other mines, at 20 per cent of the value of ore or mineral won. In the case of an idle or undeveloped mine, the unimproved capital value may be calculated by multiplying the annual rental, if any, by twenty.

The improved capital value was the amount for which the *fee-simple* estate of the land, with all improvements and buildings thereon, could be sold.

The assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the fair average rental of land, with improvements thereon, but, for valuations made before 1 January 1973, must not be less than 5 per cent of the improved capital value and, for valuations made from 1 January 1973, must be not less than 5 per cent of the unimproved capital value.

All lands are rateable except the following—lands belonging to the Australian Government; lands belonging to the State Government or statutory bodies, unless leased for private purposes or used in connection with a State industrial undertaking; lands vested in the Crown or public body or trustees and used for public cemeteries, commons, reserves, or free libraries; lands vested in and used by universities; lands belonging to and used for public hospitals, benevolent institutions, or charities; lands belonging to and used by religious bodies for public worship, religious teaching or training, or solely for the residence of the official heads or clergymen; and lands belonging to and used for schools registered under the Bursary Endowment Act or certified under the Public Instruction Act, including playgrounds and residences occupied by caretakers, servants, and teachers.

Where water is supplied or sewerage or drainage services are rendered, a charge or fee may be imposed in respect of properties thus exempted from rating. The underground mains of the gas companies are rateable, and in respect of some Crown properties a contribution is made to councils' funds in lieu of rates.

A comparative summary of the unimproved value of rateable property, excluding the lands coming within the exemptions noted above, is shown in the following table:—

**Table 17.3. Municipalities and Shires: Unimproved Capital Value of Rateable Property**

At 31 December	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle (City)	Wollongong (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total, Municipalities and Shires
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires				
	\$ thousand					
1965	563,699	2,941,508	146,123	176,652	1,213,647	5,041,630
1966	562,806	3,272,189	146,821	175,822	1,304,889	5,462,528
1967	558,199	3,619,989	147,267	177,610	1,497,948	6,001,011
1968	411,593†	4,138,533†	148,017	194,037	1,625,476	6,517,657
1969	551,077	4,636,458	148,810	197,155	1,790,192	7,323,692
1970	550,044	5,075,947	149,260	198,741	1,982,278	7,956,270
1971	549,971	5,713,773	223,965	198,758	2,189,963	8,876,431
1972	548,849	6,739,362	225,414	200,502	2,416,441	10,130,568
1973	545,148	7,989,314	225,428	207,376	2,834,897	11,802,163
1974*	1,612,646	13,299,401	219,069	582,043	3,793,047	19,506,206
1975*	1,596,031	16,164,405	402,598	575,371	4,910,268	23,648,673

\* Subject to revision.

† The area of the City of Sydney was reduced on 1 August 1968—the unimproved capital value of rateable property transferred to contiguous municipalities was \$138,199,000.

Before 1 January 1973, valuations were usually made at intervals of five or six years and after that date at two or four-yearly intervals. The values shown in the above table do not, therefore, indicate the annual changes in the value of real property, but rather the trend over a longer period.

In the five years to 1975 the unimproved capital value of rateable land in New South Wales rose by 197 per cent. The increases were 190 per cent in the City of Sydney, 218 per cent in other municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division, 170 per cent in the City of Newcastle, 190 per cent in the City of Wollongong, and 148 per cent in other municipalities and shires.

#### RATING BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

All municipal and shire councils, some county councils, and the special boards constituted to administer water, sewerage, and drainage works, levy rates within the areas served by them. The amount of rates levied by the councils during the last five years is shown in Tables 16.7 and 16.8, where local rating is considered conjointly with other forms of taxation imposed in the State.

The following table shows the total amount of rates levied by the municipal, shire, and county councils in New South Wales in each of the

last eleven years, according to the purposes for which the rates were levied. The rates shown for "ordinary services" include rates levied for the purposes of the general fund and special and local rates imposed in relation to functions which are similar to those of the general fund (e.g., roads, library services, street lighting, etc.).

**Table 17.4. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Rates Levied**

Year	Ordinary Services	Electricity Fund	Gas Works Fund	Water Supply Fund	Sewerage Fund	Abattoir Fund	Total
\$ thousand							
1965	113,225	1,053	155	6,365	3,466	27	124,291
1966	123,005	1,092	179	7,015	3,774	26	135,091
1967	134,195	1,008	206	7,745	4,240	26	147,419
1968	142,859	1,045	207	8,724	4,880	26	157,741
1969	156,026	1,004	214	9,446	5,422	26	172,139
1970	168,766	765	214	10,310	6,459	17	186,531
1971	178,078	852	194	11,246	7,509	17	197,894
1972	192,754	663	202	12,610	8,715	20	214,964
1973	216,313	768	250	13,907	9,803	11	241,052
1974*	264,486	765	213	16,062	11,884	7	293,417
1975*	353,139	778	173	19,562	15,401	11	389,064

\* Subject to revision.

Under the Local Government Act, municipal and shire councils may levy rates of five kinds—a general rate, differential general rates, and special, local, and loan rates. These rates are levied on the unimproved capital value of rateable land.

A county council may levy rates if the power to do so has been delegated to it by the constituent municipalities and shires. Under the Gas and Electricity Act, the Sydney County Council has power, which it has not exercised, to levy rates on the unimproved capital values.

The general rate levied on coal mines and mines worked for minerals other than coal or shale may not exceed 7c and 1.25c, respectively, in the \$ on the unimproved value.

The Local Government (Rating) Amendment Act, 1974, which was assented to in December 1974, provides for councils making and levying differential general rates to apply to (a) prescribed areas being towns, villages, urban areas, or centres of population, or (b) some or all rural land (in which case the rate must be lower than the general rate). The provisions relating to the making of local rates and local loan rates, in circumstances where a council considers a part of its area should be rated in respect of special benefits which accrue to residents, are still available. Prior to the amending legislation, councils could only levy differential general rates in respect of urban farm land—see Year Book No. 63, page 305, for details.

Rates are due and payable one month after service of a rate notice, and interest at a maximum of 10 per cent per annum simple interest may be charged on rates overdue for three months or more.

Since January 1972, Commonwealth age, invalid, widow, or service pensioners who are eligible for free pensioner medical services, and certain classes of war pensioners, are entitled, on application to councils, to have their rates reduced by one-half up to a specified maximum (per year). The maximum reduction at 30 June 1976 was \$120 for general rates,

\$60 for water rates, and \$60 for sewerage rates. Councils are recouped by the State Government for the full amount of rates written off, and they may also write off further amounts at their own cost. Prior to 1972, they could write off or reduce rates payable by these pensioners, but were only recouped by the State Government for an amount equivalent to one-half of the loss. Ratepayers may apply to councils for postponement of portion of the rates levied on residential properties located in areas reserved, under a town planning scheme, for industrial and commercial use, and for high density housing. Since 1972, ratepayers may elect, within one month after service of rate notice, to pay such rates by four instalments at prescribed intervals. The last instalment must be paid within seven months after service of the rate notice to avoid incurring extra charges. Between 1966 and 1971, councils were authorised to accept payment of rates by instalments without being obliged to impose extra charges.

The Main Roads Act provides that the councils of municipalities and shires may be required to contribute towards the cost of main roads which are under the control of the Department of Main Roads. Since January 1972, however, all councils have been exempted from making this contribution. Details of the basis of the former contribution are shown on page 308 of Year Book No. 62.

The following table shows for recent years the amount of rates levied for all purposes by the municipal, shire, and county councils operating under the Local Government Act:—

**Table 17.5. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Rates Levied**

Particulars	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974*	1975*
	\$ thousand					
ORDINARY SERVICES						
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City) .. ..	12,967	12,839	12,807	14,174	18,644	25,268
Other Municipalities and Shires .. ..	83,123	87,774	98,292	112,213	133,885	182,364
Total, Sydney Statistical Division .. ..	96,089	100,613	111,099	126,387	152,529	207,632
Newcastle (City) .. ..	4,942	6,050	6,147	6,469	7,913	10,302
Wollongong (City) .. ..	5,737	6,328	6,248	7,216	8,589	10,910
Other Municipalities and Shires .. ..	61,998	65,086	69,260	76,241	95,455	124,295
Total, Municipalities and Shires	168,766	178,078	192,754	216,313	264,486	353,139†
County Councils .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, N.S.W. .. ..	168,766	178,078	192,754	216,313	264,486	353,139†
TRADING, WATER, AND SEWERAGE UNDERTAKINGS						
Municipalities and Shires .. ..	16,282	18,150	20,397	22,751	26,770	33,813
County Councils .. ..	1,483	1,666	1,813	1,988	2,161	2,112
Total, N.S.W. .. ..	17,765	19,816	22,210	24,739	28,931	35,925
ALL SERVICES						
Total, N.S.W. .. ..	186,531	197,894	214,964	241,052	293,417	389,064

\* Subject to revision.

† Comprises general rates \$343,329,000 (97 per cent) and special local and loan rates \$9,810,000 (3 per cent).

The amount of rates levied, as shown in the above table, represents the amount taken to account by councils as revenue, after deductions from current assessments in respect of reductions of valuations on appeal and amounts written off as irrecoverable.

The rates for ordinary services consist of general rates and special, local, and loan rates, other than those imposed for the purposes of trading, water, and sewerage undertakings. General rates are levied on all rateable lands within a municipal or shire area, but other rates, imposed to meet special or local needs, frequently apply to only portion of an area.

Between 1970 and 1975 the increases in ordinary services rates were: City of Sydney, \$12,301,000 or 95 per cent; other municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division, \$99,241,000 or 119 per cent; City of Newcastle, \$5,360,000 or 108 per cent; City of Wollongong, \$5,173,000 or 90 per cent; other municipalities and shires, \$62,297,000 or 100 per cent; and all municipalities and shires, \$184,373,000 or 109 per cent.

The following table shows the average rate levied per \$ of unimproved capital value for ordinary services in groups of municipalities and shires in each of the last eleven years. These averages are based upon the aggregate unimproved value of rateable land within each group and the amount of rates levied—whether they were general over the whole municipality or shire or applied only to part thereof. Rates levied for trading, water, and sewerage funds are excluded.

**Table 17.6. Municipalities and Shires: Average Rate Levied for Ordinary Services**

Year	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle (City)	Wollongong (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total, Municipalities and Shires
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires				
Cents per \$ of Unimproved Capital Value						
1965	2.19	1.75	2.41	2.38	3.57	2.28
1966	2.45	1.70	2.34	2.63	3.49	2.25
1967	2.50	1.70	2.56	2.84	3.35	2.24
1968	2.50	1.63	3.03	2.72	3.30	2.19
1969	2.35	1.61	3.07	2.80	3.25	2.13
1970	2.36	1.64	3.31	2.89	3.13	2.12
1971	2.33	1.54	2.70	3.18	2.97	2.01
1972	2.33	1.46	2.73	3.12	2.87	1.90
1973	2.60	1.40	2.87	3.48	2.69	1.83
1974*	1.15	1.01	3.32	1.40	2.49	1.35
1975*	1.58	1.13	2.56	1.90	2.53	1.49

\* Subject to revision.

Most of the rates are collected in the year of levy. The amount of overdue rates and extra charges, as shown in the next table, has increased by 38 per cent in the last five years with the rise in the total amount of rates levied. Despite this increase, the ratio of the amount outstanding at the end of the year to the rates levied in that year fell from 13 per cent in 1970 to 11 per cent in 1974.

**Table 17.7. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Overdue Rates and Extra Charges**

Particulars	At 31 December					
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 <sub>p</sub>
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City) .. ..	532	384	295	301	273	882
Other Municipalities and						
Shires .. ..	9,612	10,067	10,345	9,050	9,332	12,444
Total, Sydney Statistical	10,144	10,451	10,640	9,351	9,605	13,326
Division .. ..						
Newcastle (City) .. ..	491	513	724	419	318	385
Wollongong (City) .. ..	935	794	888	842	873	1,133
Other Municipalities and						
Shires .. ..	11,427	13,022	15,328	15,533	13,078	17,064
Total, Municipalities and	22,998	24,780	27,580	26,145	23,874	31,908
Shires .. ..						
County Councils .. ..	138	156	99	128	114	129
Total, N.S.W. .. ..	23,136	24,936	27,680	26,273	23,988	32,037
Ordinary Services .. ..	20,454	21,960	24,575	23,085	21,115	28,578
Trading, Water, and Sewerage ..	2,682	2,976	3,104	3,188	2,873	3,459
Total, N.S.W. .. ..	23,136	24,936	27,680	26,273	23,988	32,037

**REVENUE FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES**

The accounts of municipal, shire, and county councils in New South Wales are on an income and expenditure basis, and show the income accrued and expenditure incurred during the period to which they relate.

In each area governed under the Local Government Act, there must be:—

- a general fund, to which must be credited all moneys receivable in respect of the general rate, loans raised for any general purpose and loan rates levied in respect thereof, and moneys receivable in respect of any matter not appertaining to another fund;
- a special fund for each special rate levied;
- a local fund for each local rate levied;
- a separate trading fund for each trading undertaking conducted by the council; and
- a trust fund for moneys received from the State Government for a specific purpose and for moneys held by way of a deposit or in trust.

The resources of the general fund may be applied to any general purpose throughout the area, such as administration, health, roads, parks, etc., and the payment of interest and principal of loans, but the resources of a special or a local fund may be expended only on the special purpose or in the specified area in respect of which the rate is levied. Conditions governing the accounts of the Sydney County Council are contained in the Gas and Electricity Act.



## ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE ACCOUNTS

The functions of local government embraced by the term "Ordinary Services" include all the functions described on pages 436 and 437, except those listed under the title "Trading Undertakings". Functions relating to ordinary services come within the scope of the general fund and those special and local funds which relate to similar works and services. Statistics of the funds of the trading undertakings are shown separately in Tables 17.14 to 17.21.

A summary of the revenue, and expenditure from revenue, on account of ordinary services in each of the last six years is shown in the following table:—

Table 17.8. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—  
Revenue and Expenditure from Revenue

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 <sub>p</sub>
	\$ thousand					
REVENUE						
Municipalities and Shires— Sydney Statistical Division— Sydney (City) .. ..	18,686	20,410	21,083	23,944	26,502	35,021
Other Municipalities and Shires .. ..	106,950	119,994	129,498	142,932	172,344	205,830
Total, Sydney Statistical Division .. ..	125,636	140,404	150,581	166,876	198,846	240,851
Newcastle (City) .. ..	7,395	7,961	9,051	9,875	11,013	12,185
Wollongong (City) .. ..	8,300	8,384	9,425	9,794	11,041	13,063
Other Municipalities and Shires .. ..	119,293	130,155	141,598	168,881	184,524	218,260
Total, Municipalities and Shires .. ..	260,624	286,905	310,655	355,426	405,424	484,359
County Councils .. ..	3,597	1,747	1,628	2,088	2,645	2,849
Total, N.S.W.* .. ..	263,877	288,213	311,817	356,971	407,486	486,578
EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE						
Municipalities and Shires— Sydney Statistical Division— Sydney (City) .. ..	17,527	18,978	20,716	21,570	25,278	34,133
Other Municipalities and Shires .. ..	102,661	117,007	133,794	138,545	166,745	214,652
Total, Sydney Statistical Division .. ..	120,188	135,985	154,510	160,115	192,023	248,785
Newcastle (City) .. ..	6,919	7,797	8,992	9,782	10,715	11,743
Wollongong (City) .. ..	8,146	8,267	9,297	9,962	11,349	13,181
Other Municipalities and Shires .. ..	116,696	128,505	140,954	163,517	183,569	224,666
Total, Municipalities and Shires .. ..	251,950	280,555	313,753	343,376	397,656	498,375
County Councils .. ..	3,442	1,857	1,651	2,129	2,580	2,783
Total, N.S.W.* .. ..	255,047	281,972	314,938	344,962	399,653	500,528

\* Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires (\$630,000 in 1974) are omitted to avoid duplication.

## ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE

A classification of the revenue on account of ordinary services during the last five years is given in the following table:—

**Table 17.9. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—Classification of Revenue\***

Item of Revenue	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 <sub>p</sub>
	\$ thousand				
<b>Revenue Raised by Councils—</b>					
<b>Taxation—</b>					
<b>Rates Levied—</b>					
General .. .. .	162,724	171,461	185,276	207,763	255,673
Loan, Local, and Special .. .. .	6,042	6,617	7,478	8,550	8,813
Extra Charges on Overdue Rates .. .. .	1,658	1,910	2,048	1,943	2,358
Payments in Lieu of Rates .. .. .	1,187	1,270	1,360	1,471	1,569
Miscellaneous Licence Fees and Charges for Mains, etc. .. .. .	4,357	4,840	5,666	7,564	6,510
<b>Total Taxation .. .. .</b>	<b>175,968</b>	<b>186,097</b>	<b>201,828</b>	<b>227,291</b>	<b>274,923</b>
Public Works .. .. .	11,889	12,678	15,607	17,443	22,094
Sanitary and Garbage Charges .. .. .	14,715	17,150	19,119	20,716	23,380
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc. .. .. .	4,381	4,779	5,254	5,856	7,073
Public Markets .. .. .	793	809	1,064	1,565	1,336
Libraries .. .. .	682	765	890	1,038	1,161
Council Property (Rents, etc.) .. .. .	6,578	6,292	7,471	8,799	9,185
Assets Sold and Advances Repaid .. .. .	12,935	13,080	16,100	24,751	24,542
Interest .. .. .	4,962	5,927	6,061	8,283	16,021
Other* .. .. .	9,300	10,169	13,856	16,108	18,498
<b>Total Revenue Raised by Councils .. .. .</b>	<b>242,203</b>	<b>257,747</b>	<b>287,250</b>	<b>331,850</b>	<b>398,213</b>
<b>Government Grants—</b>					
<b>Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.—</b>					
Main Roads Department .. .. .	18,566	20,913	25,044	26,034	31,771
Flood Damage Repair, n.e.i. .. .. .	189	3,059	748	704	4,774
Commonwealth Aid Roads .. .. .	13,669	15,066	16,175	16,544	15,758
Other .. .. .	4,314	4,927	14,452	16,689	4,169
<b>Total, Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc. .. .. .</b>	<b>36,738</b>	<b>43,966</b>	<b>56,419</b>	<b>59,971</b>	<b>56,472</b>
Flood Mitigation Works .. .. .	793	993	719	1,379	8,260
Baby Health Centres .. .. .	39	10	50	41	106
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc. .. .. .	809	913	1,240	1,554	1,375
Libraries .. .. .	1,844	1,940	2,239	2,486	2,850
Other .. .. .	5,786	6,248	9,054	10,205	19,302
<b>Total Government Grants .. .. .</b>	<b>46,010</b>	<b>54,069</b>	<b>69,721</b>	<b>75,636</b>	<b>88,365</b>
<b>Total Revenue—Ordinary Services .. .. .</b>	<b>288,213</b>	<b>311,817</b>	<b>356,971</b>	<b>407,486</b>	<b>486,578</b>

\* Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires (classified in Table 17.10 to "Other Revenue Raised" by county councils) are omitted to avoid duplication. In 1974 these contributions amounted to \$630,000.

Rates form the largest item of ordinary services revenue and (with interest on overdue rates) represented 64 per cent of the revenue raised by councils and 55 per cent of the councils' total revenue during 1974.

Ratepayers who directly benefit are charged a proportion of the cost of certain works carried out by councils (e.g., construction of footpaths and kerbing and guttering). These charges, together with payments to councils for works carried out by them on behalf of other councils, individuals, or organisations (e.g., the Housing Commission of N.S.W.), are included under "Public Works" in the table above.

Government grants for ordinary services include substantial reimbursements of expenditure on works carried out by councils on behalf of the Main Roads Department (\$31,771,000 in 1974) and grants for "rural" roads under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act (\$15,758,000 in 1974).

Government grants represented 16 per cent of councils' ordinary services revenue in 1970 and 18 per cent in 1974. In these years, the proportion of government grants allocated for purposes other than roads, etc. rose from 20 per cent to 36 per cent.

A general description of government financial assistance to councils is given on page 457.

**Table 17.10. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—Classification of Revenue, 1974**

(Preliminary)

Item of Revenue	Municipalities and Shires					County Councils	Total
	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle and Wollongong (Cities)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total, Municipalities and Shires		
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires					
\$ thousand							
Revenue Raised by Councils—							
Taxation—							
Rates Levied—							
General	18,644	130,527	16,069	90,433	255,673	...	255,673
Loan, Local, and Special	...	3,358	433	5,022	8,813	...	8,813
Extra Charges on Overdue Rates	91	1,034	109	1,124	2,358	...	2,358
Payment in Lieu of Rates	670	515	59	325	1,569	...	1,569
Miscellaneous Licence Fees and Charges for Mains, etc.	766	3,178	332	2,234	6,510	...	6,510
Total Taxation	20,171	138,612	17,002	99,138	274,923	...	274,923
Public Works	786	10,048	861	10,399	22,094	...	22,094
Sanitary and Garbage Charges	660	14,560	986	7,174	23,380	...	23,380
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc.	193	2,639	209	4,032	7,073	...	7,073
Public Markets	...	17	114	1,205	1,336	...	1,336
Libraries	8	466	95	592	1,161	...	1,161
Council Property (Rents, etc.)	2,154	2,163	699	4,127	9,143	42	9,185
Assets Sold and Advances Repaid	4,906	4,934	696	13,959	24,495	47	24,542
Interest	2,155	6,598	1,056	6,117	15,926	95	16,021
Other	2,980	7,809	1,179	5,886	17,854	1,274	18,498*
Total Revenue Raised by Councils	34,013	187,846	22,897	152,629	397,385	1,458	398,213*
Government Grants—							
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.—							
Main Roads Department	276	2,973	1,168	27,354	31,771	...	31,771
Flood Damage Repair, n.e.i.	...	184	...	4,590	4,774	...	4,774
Commonwealth Aid Roads	...	17	29	15,712	15,758	...	15,758
Other	502	771	277	2,619	4,169	...	4,169
Total, Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.	778	3,945	1,474	50,275	56,472	...	56,472
Baby Health Centres	...	33	21	52	106	...	106
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc.	...	731	1	643	1,375	...	1,375
Libraries	35	1,628	191	996	2,850	...	2,850
Other	195	11,647	664	13,665	26,171	1,391	27,562
Total Government Grants	1,008	17,984	2,351	65,631	86,974	1,391	88,365
Total Revenue—Ordinary Services	35,021	205,830	25,248	218,260	484,359	2,849	486,578*

\* Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires (included in "Other Revenue Raised" by county councils) are omitted from "Total" to avoid duplication. These contributions amounted to \$630,000. See also note §, Table 17.13.

## ORDINARY SERVICES EXPENDITURE

Particulars of expenditure on ordinary services, as shown in this chapter, are not presented in the same form as in accounts furnished by the councils. The councils' statements are composite in character and show in combination expenditure from both revenue and loans. In this chapter, expenditure from each source is shown separately—expenditure from revenue in Tables 17.11 and 17.12, and expenditure from loans in Tables 17.24 to 17.26.

The summary of the annual expenditure from revenue on ordinary services, as shown in the following table, is divided into two parts:—

- (i) *Gross Expenditure*, which is the expenditure from revenue derived from all sources, i.e., revenue raised by the councils and government grants towards the cost of councils' services and for main roads and national works undertaken by councils for the Government;
- (ii) *Net Expenditure*, which represents expenditure from councils' own revenue and has been ascertained by deducting from *Gross Expenditure* the amounts received from the Government (as shown in Table 17.9).

**Table 17.11. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils—Ordinary Services: Gross and Net Expenditure from Revenue**

Year	Gross Expenditure*				Net Expenditure*		
	Administra- tion, Works, and Services	Debt Services		Total Gross Expenditure *	Administra- tion, Works, and Services	Interest and Debt Redemption	Total Net Expenditure *
		Interest	Provision for Debt Redemption				
\$ thousand							
1969	225,466	11,330	18,251	255,047	183,225	29,576	212,801
1970	249,669	12,609	19,695	281,972	203,664	32,299	235,962
1971	280,465	14,175	20,298	314,938	226,402	34,467	260,868
1972	307,450	15,587	21,925	344,962	237,734	37,507	275,241
1973	358,315	17,371	23,967	399,653	282,681	41,336	324,017
1974 <sub>p</sub>	454,348	21,094	25,087	500,528	365,987	46,176	412,163

\* See explanation in text preceding table.

Expenditure on interest relates to amounts payable on overdrafts, fixed loans, deferred or time payment debts, repayable government advances, and other liabilities. In the case of the City of Sydney, the amount of interest earned from investment sums held for purposes of debt redemption (but not being part of normal sinking funds) is deducted from the total amount of interest payable.

The provision for debt redemption shown is the amount provided from revenue for ordinary services, and includes an amount equivalent to interest earnings on sinking fund investments. The total provision from all sources is shown in Table 17.30.

The *net outgo* on debt service borne by the councils, including provision for redemption, represented 13 per cent and 11 per cent of the total *net expenditure* on ordinary services in the years 1973 and 1974, respective-

ly. In 1974 the ratio was 9 per cent in the municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division, 7 per cent in Newcastle, 12 per cent in Wollongong, 14 per cent in other municipalities and shires, and 25 per cent in the county councils.

Particulars of gross expenditure on ordinary services in each of the last five years are shown in the next table. A similar statement regarding net expenditure has not been compiled, because complete details are not available as to the objects on which moneys received from the Government were expended.

**Table 17.12. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—  
Classification of Gross Expenditure from Revenue**

Item of Expenditure	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 <sub>p</sub>
	\$ thousand				
<b>Works and Services—</b>					
Administration, n.e.i. . . . .	20,679	25,674	28,161	33,752	43,437
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc. . . . .	113,117	127,123	144,990	161,350	198,180
Contribution to Main Roads Department* . . . . .	10,219	10,746	49	21	23
Flood Mitigation and Flood Emergency† . . . . .	1,027	1,144	1,369	1,766	2,339
Street Lighting . . . . .	6,874	7,391	7,732	8,297	9,472
Sanitary and Garbage . . . . .	19,512	21,861	26,119	29,352	37,272
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc. . . . .	19,478	22,346	26,289	31,337	41,015
Baby Health Centres . . . . .	256	340	487	562	646
Health Services . . . . .	6,936	8,341	9,682	11,378	14,482
Public Markets . . . . .	835	627	1,372	1,067	1,114
Libraries . . . . .	6,708	7,875	8,980	10,436	13,885
Contributions to: Fire Board . . . . .	1,509	1,943	2,162	2,250	2,870
Bush Fire Fund . . . . .	391	407	428	563	571
Fire Prevention . . . . .	1,469	1,489	1,578	1,545	2,180
Town Planning‡ . . . . .	3,633	4,476	6,057	9,741	11,260
Donations to Hospitals, Charities, Bands, Public Bodies . . . . .	1,204	1,070	1,396	1,251	2,005
Housing (Construction, Advances) . . . . .	504	428	913	1,971	2,886
Council Property, n.e.i.§ . . . . .	13,713	13,485	17,168	20,848	30,873
Other† . . . . .	21,604	23,700	22,518	30,828	39,838
<b>Total, Works and Services† . . . . .</b>	<b>249,669</b>	<b>280,465</b>	<b>307,450</b>	<b>358,315</b>	<b>454,348</b>
<b>Debt Charges—</b>					
Interest on Loans, etc. . . . .	12,609	14,175	15,587	17,371	21,094
Repayment of Loans, etc. . . . .	19,695	20,298	21,925	23,967	25,087
<b>Total Debt Charges . . . . .</b>	<b>32,303</b>	<b>34,473</b>	<b>37,512</b>	<b>41,338</b>	<b>46,181</b>
<b>Total Expenditure from Revenue—Ordinary Services† . . . . .</b>	<b>281,972</b>	<b>314,938</b>	<b>344,962</b>	<b>399,653</b>	<b>500,528</b>

\* Levies on councils in the Metropolitan Road District towards the cost of main roads (these ceased in January 1972). Other contributions by councils are included in "Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc."; in many instances, these contributions are effected by constructing road works on behalf of the Main Roads Department.

† Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires are omitted to avoid duplication—see note § next table.

‡ Includes expenditure on flood mitigation works (\$1,005,000 in 1970, \$1,064,000 in 1971, \$1,221,000 in 1972, \$1,515,000 in 1973, and \$1,685,000 in 1974).

§ Includes contributions to State Planning Authority (\$2,570,000 in 1970, \$2,870,000 in 1971, \$3,671,000 in 1972, \$4,713,000 in 1973, and \$5,559,000 in 1974).

§ Includes purchases of public works plant and machinery, less amounts equal to depreciation on these assets charged to "Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc."

Separate particulars of gross expenditure on ordinary services during 1974 are given in the next table for county councils and groups of municipalities and shires:—

**Table 17.13. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—  
Classification of Gross Expenditure from Revenue, 1974**

(Preliminary)

Item of Expenditure	Municipalities and Shires					County Councils	Total
	Sydney Statistical Division		New-castle and Wollon-gong (Cities)	Other Muni-cipalities and Shires	Total, Muni-cipalities and Shires		
	Sydney (City)	Other Muni-cipalities and Shires					
\$ thousand							
Works and Services—							
Administration, n.e.i. . . . .	3,649	18,981	1,956	18,851	43,437	...	43,437
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc. . . . .	6,980	68,732	9,455	113,013	198,180	...	198,180
Contribution to Main Roads Department* . . . . .	9	14	...	...	23	...	23
Flood Mitigation and Flood Emergency† . . . . .	...	223	...	1,020	1,243	1,492	2,339§
Street Lighting . . . . .	475	6,078	563	2,356	9,472	...	9,472
Sanitary and Garbage . . . . .	1,857	23,985	2,225	9,205	37,272	...	37,272
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc. . . . .	2,386	22,698	2,531	13,400	41,015	...	41,015
Baby Health Centres . . . . .	5	428	64	149	646	...	646
Health Services . . . . .	2,879	6,470	650	4,483	14,482	...	14,482
Public Markets . . . . .	...	4	18	1,092	1,114	...	1,114
Libraries . . . . .	663	8,489	1,036	3,697	13,885	...	13,885
Contributions to—							
Fire Board . . . . .	219	2,086	238	327	2,870	...	2,870
Bush Fire Fund . . . . .	...	75	9	487	571	...	571
Fire Prevention . . . . .	...	394	45	1,741	2,180	...	2,180
Town Planning‡ . . . . .	704	8,568	339	1,649	11,260	...	11,260
Donations to Hospitals, Charities, Bands, Public Bodies . . . . .	115	969	44	877	2,005	...	2,005
Housing (Construction, Advances) . . . . .	...	789	...	2,097	2,886	...	2,886
Council Property, n.e.i.*§ . . . . .	2,634	13,435	1,415	13,389	30,873	...	30,873
Other . . . . .	9,881	12,537	2,177	14,534	39,129	943	39,838§
Total, Works and Services . . . . .	32,456	194,955	22,765	202,367	452,543	2,435	454,348§
Debt Charges—							
Interest on Loans, etc. . . . .	1,174	8,748	1,097	9,811	20,830	264	21,094
Repayment of Loans, etc. . . . .	503	10,949	1,062	12,489	25,003	84	25,087
Total Debt Charges . . . . .	1,677	19,697	2,159	22,300	45,833	348	46,181
Total Expenditure from Revenue— Ordinary Services . . . . .	34,133	214,652	24,924	224,666	498,375	2,783	500,528§

\* See note \*, previous table.

† Includes expenditure on flood mitigation works (Total, Municipalities and Shires, \$275,000; County Councils, \$1,410,000).

‡ Includes contributions to State Planning Authority (Total, Municipalities and Shires, \$5,559,000).

§ Includes purchases of public works plant and machinery, less amounts equal to depreciation on these assets charged to "Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.".

§ Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires (included in expenditure of municipalities and shires) are omitted from "Total" to avoid duplication. These contributions amounted to \$630,000 (Flood Mitigation, etc. \$396,000, Noxious Animals and Weeds Destruction \$209,000, and Other \$25,000).

## FINANCES OF TRADING UNDERTAKINGS

Many local government authorities conduct electricity supply undertakings and water supply and sewerage services, some operate gas works and abattoirs, but other trading activities are negligible.

## ELECTRICITY TRADING FUNDS

In New South Wales, many of the establishments for the supply of electricity for public and private use are conducted by local government authorities, principally by county councils formed by groups of municipalities and shires for this purpose. A few of the larger councils, and some situated in remote parts of the State, have works for the generation as well as the distribution of electricity; most councils purchase supplies in bulk and distribute them to consumers.

At the end of 1974, electricity services were provided by 4 municipalities, 1 shire, and 34 county councils. Of these 39 councils, 4 generated electricity and also purchased additional supplies for distribution, and 35 distributed electricity purchased in bulk.

The largest undertaking is the Sydney County Council, which buys electricity in bulk from the Electricity Commission of New South Wales, and distributes it direct to customers in the City of Sydney and in 24 metropolitan municipalities and 2 metropolitan shires.

Details of the numbers of municipalities, shires, and county councils operating electricity undertakings and of their expenditure and revenue for the last eleven years are shown in the next table:—

Table 17.14. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Electricity Undertakings

Year	Number of Councils	Expenditure	Revenue				Surplus
			Sales	Loan Rates	Other	Total	
		\$ thousand					
1964	40	181,299	180,705	1,060	11,673	193,437	12,138
1965	40	195,955	191,900	1,053	13,827	206,780	10,825
1966	39	213,719	207,421	1,092	15,690	224,202	10,483
1967	39	233,362	226,163	1,008	17,825	244,996	11,634
1968	39	253,855	246,177	1,045	20,484	267,707	13,852
1969	39	279,356	270,819	1,004	22,552	294,375	15,019
1970	39	307,532	295,511	765	23,173	319,449	11,917
1971	39	338,197	325,814	852	25,239	351,905	13,708
1972	39	365,661	363,144	663	30,481	394,289	28,628
1973	39	397,749	383,205	768	42,506	426,479	28,730
1974 <sub>p</sub>	39	471,343	446,376	765	58,018	505,159	33,816

Particulars of the revenue, working expenses, capital expenditure, and debt redemption of the electricity undertakings in 1974, and of the electricity purchased and sold by the undertakings in that year, are given on the next page.

Table 17.15. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Electricity Undertakings—Revenue and Expenditure, etc., 1974 (Preliminary)



The following summary of the balance sheets of the electricity undertakings of municipal, shire, and county councils shows the extent of capital investment and loan debt outstanding at 31 December 1974:—

**Table 17.16. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Electricity Undertakings—Liabilities and Assets, 1974**

(Preliminary)

LIABILITIES					
Council	Capital Debt	Bank Overdraft	Creditors, etc.	Accumulated Funds	Total
	\$ thousand				
Municipalities and Shires ..	6,620	1,766	777	7,570	16,733
County Councils—					
Sydney .. .. .	168,663	462	14,654	104,801	288,580
Prospect .. .. .	53,123	1,317	6,142	40,184	100,766
Mackellar .. .. .	17,600	2,240	3,255	7,727	30,822
St. George .. .. .	12,415	1,142	2,589	13,032	29,178
Shortland .. .. .	14,570	160	8,030	23,136	45,896
Illawarra .. .. .	15,763	1,296	4,845	6,271	28,175
Other .. .. .	148,037	17,714	14,714	104,738	285,203
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	436,791	26,097	55,006	307,459	825,353

ASSETS					
Council	Land, Plant, etc.	Debtors	Cash, Bank, and Investments		Total
			Reserve Accounts	Other	
	\$ thousand				
Municipalities and Shires ..	14,040	2,140	127	426	16,733
County Councils—					
Sydney .. .. .	199,890	22,349	63,825	2,516	288,580
Prospect .. .. .	77,855	5,895	13,707	3,309	100,766
Mackellar .. .. .	27,109	2,405	1,107	201	30,822
St. George .. .. .	25,131	2,036	852	1,159	29,178
Shortland .. .. .	36,901	4,216	1,571	3,208	45,896
Illawarra .. .. .	20,768	3,305	1,134	2,968	28,175
Other .. .. .	246,339	20,189	12,443	6,232	285,203
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	648,033	62,535	94,766	20,019	825,353

The capital indebtedness comprises gross loans \$434,931,000, government advances \$1,457,000, and time payment debts \$403,000. This capital indebtedness was offset by sinking funds for debt redemption (totalling \$59,522,000) included in assets.

#### GAS TRADING FUNDS

The supply of gas for domestic, industrial, etc. purposes in New South Wales is undertaken mainly by private companies. Gasworks are operated by 19 municipal and shire councils and by one county council. The following table summarises their revenue accounts for the latest six years.

**Table 17.17. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Gas Trading Undertakings—Revenue Accounts**

Year	Number of Councils	Expenditure	Revenue						Surplus or Deficiency (—)
			Sales		Loan Rates	Government Grants	Other	Total	
			Gas	Residuals					
			\$ thousand						
1969	24	4,770	3,070	496	214	167	968	4,914	143
1970	25	5,300	3,317	448	214	157	1,067	5,204	(—) 96
1971	23	5,167	3,386	407	194	141	1,191	5,319	152
1972	22	5,674	3,647	394	202	200	1,192	5,635	(—) 39
1973	22	5,792	3,786	371	250	211	1,242	5,860	68
1974 <sub>p</sub>	20	6,669	4,689	394	213	152	1,510	6,958	289

The charges included in expenditure for depreciation of assets amounted to \$573,000 in 1974, and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc. to \$441,000.

The balance sheets of the municipal, shire, and county council gas trading undertakings at 31 December in the last two years are summarised in the next table:—

**Table 17.18. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Gas Trading Undertakings—Liabilities and Assets**

Underlying Liabilities and Assets					
Liabilities	1973	1974 <sub>p</sub>	Assets	1973	1974 <sub>p</sub>
	\$ thousand			\$ thousand	
Capital Debt .. ..	7,073	6,845	Buildings, Land, Stock, .. ..	8,233	8,733
Sundry Creditors, etc. .. ..	585	705	Plant, etc. .. ..	1,382	1,195
Overdrafts .. ..	916	903	Debtors .. ..	27	15
Total Liabilities .. ..	8,574	8,453	Outstanding Rates .. ..		
			Cash and Investments—		
			Trading Accounts .. ..	98	60
			Reserve Accounts .. ..	451	424
Excess of Assets .. ..	1,762	2,333	Loan Accounts .. ..	145	359
Total .. ..	10,336	10,786	Total Assets .. ..	10,336	10,786

Capital expenditure on the acquisition and improvement of assets amounted to \$936,000 in 1974, including \$507,000 from loan funds. Repayments of capital debt totalled \$455,000 in 1974.

### WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE FUNDS

The water supply and sewerage systems of the metropolitan (including Wollongong) and Newcastle districts and of Broken Hill and Cobar are administered by statutory boards, representative of the State Government and the local councils, with several water storage systems being under direct Government control. The larger systems are described later in this chapter. Other domestic water supply and sewerage works in New South Wales, except those associated with irrigation schemes, are vested in municipal, shire, and county councils.

Under a scheme of assistance to councils for the establishment and extension of water supply and sewerage works, the State makes capital grants in approved cases, which are determined on the basis that the annual charge per head to be borne by the population served should not exceed \$16 for water and \$16 for sewerage. As a general rule, however, the State

grant is limited to one-half of the total capital cost. Assistance is given in respect of outlying areas served by the Metropolitan and Newcastle Boards, as well as in country areas.

At 31 December 1974, country water supply services were conducted or were being constructed by 45 municipalities, 100 shires, and 6 county councils, and sewerage services by 51 municipalities (including 4 in the Sydney Statistical Division) and 85 shires.

The following table summarises the revenue accounts of the undertakings for 1973 and 1974:—

**Table 17.19. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Water Supply and Sewerage Undertakings—Revenue Accounts, 1973 and 1974**

Particulars	Water Supply						Sewerage	
	1973			1974 <sub>p</sub>			1973	1974 <sub>p</sub>
	Municipalities and Shires	County Councils	Total	Municipalities and Shires	County Councils	Total	Municipalities and Shires	Municipalities and Shires
	\$ thousand							
Revenue—								
Rates Levied .. ..	12,721	1,186	13,907	14,669	1,393	16,062	9,803	11,884
Water Sales .. ..	3,038	1,172	4,210	3,232	1,282	4,514	...	...
Government Grants ..	1,063	375	1,438	1,123	386	1,509	3,814	8,913
Other .. ..	2,467	407	2,874	2,876	392	3,268	3,277	3,531
Total .. ..	19,289	3,140	22,429	21,900	3,453	25,353	16,894	24,328
Expenditure—								
Management, Working Expenses, etc. ..	8,814	1,344	10,158	10,920	1,652	12,572	5,321	6,772
Depreciation .. ..	1,944	297	2,241	2,090	320	2,410	2,049	2,057
Interest .. ..	4,985	995	5,980	5,282	1,062	6,344	4,036	4,548
Total .. ..	15,743	2,636	18,379	18,292	3,034	21,326	11,406	13,377
Surplus .. ..	3,546	504	4,050	3,608	419	4,027	5,488	10,951

Particulars of capital expenditure from loan funds and government grants, etc., and of redemptions of capital indebtedness during 1973 and 1974 are as follows:—

**Table 17.20. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Water Supply and Sewerage Undertakings—Capital Expenditure and Debt Repayment, 1973 and 1974**

Particulars	Water Supply						Sewerage	
	1973			1974 <sub>p</sub>			1973	1974 <sub>p</sub>
	Municipalities and Shires	County Councils	Total	Municipalities and Shires	County Councils	Total	Municipalities and Shires	Municipalities and Shires
	\$ thousand							
Capital Expenditure—								
From Loans, etc. ..	4,673	959	5,632	5,890	1,128	7,018	7,344	10,958
Other .. ..	3,164	439	3,603	3,436	510	3,946	4,999	10,775
Total .. ..	7,837	1,398	9,235	9,326	1,638	10,964	12,343	21,733
Provision for Debt Redemption ..	2,015	421	2,436	2,145	443	2,588	1,562	1,782

The capital debts of the water supply undertakings aggregated \$108,486,000 at 31 December 1974 (municipalities \$37,251,000, shires \$52,366,000, and county councils \$18,869,000). An amount of \$76,110,000 for sewerage works comprised \$39,057,000 owing by the municipalities and \$37,053,000 by the shires. The combined capital debt of the water and sewerage works was represented by debenture loans \$183,742,000, government advances \$825,000, and time payment debts \$29,000.

#### ABATTOIR TRADING FUNDS

The Local Government Act authorises councils, other than those in areas under the jurisdiction of the Meat Industry Act, to conduct abattoirs. This power was exercised by nine municipal, one shire, and five county councils at the end of 1974.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the local authority abattoirs in the last six years is shown below:—

**Table 17.21. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Abattoirs—Revenue Accounts**

Year	Expenditure	Revenue					Surplus or Deficiency (—)
		Sales, Dues, etc.	Rates Levied	Government Grants	Other	Total	
	\$ thousand						
1969	19,531	17,560	26	10	1,899	19,495	(—) 37
1970	21,115	19,108	17	24	2,270	21,418	303
1971	25,140	22,885	17	9	2,301	25,212	72
1972	28,358	23,833	20	105	4,181	28,141	(—) 217
1973	33,598	31,679	11	197	3,549	35,436	1,838
1974p	34,563	33,123	7	41	1,428	34,599	36

The expenditure for 1974 includes charges for interest \$1,304,000 and depreciation of assets \$1,162,000.

Capital expenditure in 1974 amounted to \$4,501,000, of which \$2,987,000 was financed from loans. Redemption of capital indebtedness totalled \$1,173,000.

Assets, valued at \$37,772,000 at 31 December 1974, included premises, plant, and stores valued at \$28,139,000, and exceeded liabilities by \$4,888,000. The liabilities included loans, government advances, and time payment debts amounting to \$26,156,000.

The largest local authority abattoir is at Newcastle, where revenue amounted to \$10,559,000 and expenditure to \$10,427,000 in 1974. Assets at the Newcastle abattoir at the end of 1974 exceeded liabilities by \$1,529,000.

#### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

The State Government affords financial assistance to the local government authorities by supplementing general revenues and contributing to the cost of specified works and services.

Until 1968, assistance to general revenue was paid in the form of endowment to shires and to certain municipalities in respect of portions of their areas which, prior to incorporation in the municipalities, were constituted as shires or formed part of a shire. The amount of endowment distributed is shown in Table 17.23.

The Local Government (Grants Commission) Amendment Act, 1968, provided for the establishment (from 1 January 1969) of a Local Government Grants Commission and a Local Government Assistance Fund. In terms of the Act, the Commission is required to consider the needs of areas, formulate proposals for distribution of amounts in the Fund, and, in respect of each proposal which has been approved by the Minister, determine the amounts to be paid to individual councils. If a proposal is not approved by the Minister, he must refer it back to the Commission for further consideration. The Assistance Fund is provided with funds (minimum \$4,000,000 annually) by the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

In addition to amounts paid to councils from the Local Government Assistance Fund, grants by the State are made to councils for specific purposes such as roads, lighting of traffic routes, parks, playgrounds, baths, beaches, baby health centres, libraries, the eradication of noxious weeds, flood control, and country water supply, sewerage, gas, and electricity services. Large sums are paid to municipal and shire councils which act as construction authorities for the Department of Main Roads. Other payments to councils for roads include part of the funds received by the State under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, most of the omnibus tax proceeds and approximately half the omnibus service licence fees collected, and assistance towards flood damage repairs. Since 1971, a substantial proportion of unemployment relief grants made by the Australian Government to the New South Wales Government has been allocated to local government councils. Part of the funds, received by the State Government from the Australian Government under a programme which commenced in 1973-74 to assist the States in eliminating the backlog of sewerage works, is distributed to local government authorities to undertake approved capital works.

Prior to 1973, Commonwealth financial assistance was not generally provided specifically for local government. However, in 1973 the Australian Government passed legislation to enable it to provide financial assistance, distributed through the State Government, to individual local government councils. The purpose of this financial assistance, as set out in the Grants Commission Act, 1973, was to enable local governing bodies or regional organisations to function at a standard not appreciably below the standards of other local governing bodies or regional organisations. The Act provided for the Australian Government Grants Commission to inquire into applications by local governing bodies for financial assistance and make recommendations to the Australian Government. The Government accepted the Grants Commission's recommendations and the amounts paid to specific local government bodies in New South Wales in the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 totalled \$21,359,000 and \$29,257,000, respectively. Commencing in 1977-78, a new scheme of Commonwealth general purpose financial assistance for local government is being introduced as part of the Australian Government's policy of sharing personal income tax collections between the Commonwealth, the States, and local government. A percentage of the proceeds of personal income tax collections in each State will be returned to the respective States for distribution to local government authorities. Each State will be required to distribute a minimum of 30 per cent of each year's assistance amongst all local authorities on a basis which takes into account the population within the borders of each authority, but may also take into account area, population density, or other factors agreed to by the Commonwealth. The remaining assistance provided is to be dis-

tributed amongst local authorities, having regard to their respective financial needs. State Grants Commissions are responsible for the distribution of these funds and in New South Wales the Local Government Grants Commission is the responsible authority.

In the interim, the Australian Government will provide \$140 million to the States in 1976-77 for distribution to local government and New South Wales local authorities are expected to receive \$51,289,000 of this amount.

Moneys paid to local government authorities for any of the abovementioned purposes are included in the following statement of funds provided by the State or Australian Governments and expended by councils.

**Table 17.22. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Government Grants\***

Year	Municipalities and Shires				County Councils	Total
	Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle and Wollongong (Cities)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total, Municipalities and Shires		
	\$ thousand					
1964	3,666	1,435	31,156	36,258	4,180	40,438
1965	3,620	1,182	33,163	37,965	3,371	41,336
1966	3,460	1,277	40,608	45,346	3,647	48,992
1967	3,522	1,027	40,180	44,730	4,457	49,186
1968	3,762	1,388	43,082	48,232	6,363	54,594
1969	4,428	1,249	39,378	45,054	6,286	51,340
1970	5,808	1,308	43,166	50,283	4,515	54,797
1971	6,759	1,584	50,538	58,881	4,811	63,693
1972	6,411	2,018	65,480	73,909	5,266	79,175
1973	10,672	2,235	66,378	79,285	6,102	85,387
1974 <sub>p</sub>	18,999	2,351	75,803	97,153	6,171	103,324

\* Comprises financial assistance grants (endowment, Commonwealth roads grants, etc.) and reimbursements for works carried out by councils as agents for the Main Roads Department.

A classification of moneys paid by the State or Australian Governments to local authorities, showing broadly the objects of expenditure, is given in the next table. Payments to the trading funds include substantial contributions towards the capital cost of new works and extensions.

**Table 17.23. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Government Grants\*—Objects**

Year	Ordinary Services			Trading Funds		Total
	Endow- ment †	Main Roads Depart- ment	Other	Electricity, Gas, and Abattoirs	Water and Sewerage	
	\$ thousand					
1964	599	18,428	17,772	1,588	2,052	40,438
1965	598	17,879	18,661	1,701	2,498	41,336
1966	595	17,031	25,799	2,005	3,561	48,992
1967	612	18,620	22,427	2,429	5,099	49,186
1968	607	18,686	26,755	2,939	5,607	54,594
1969	60	17,940	24,247	3,217	5,875	51,340
1970	23	18,566	27,421	3,543	5,244	54,797
1971	1	20,913	33,156	3,899	5,724	63,693
1972	30	25,044	44,647	4,252	5,202	79,175
1973	24	26,034	49,578	4,499	5,252	85,387
1974	...	31,771	56,594	4,537	10,422	103,324

\* See note \*, Table 17.22. Details of "ordinary services" grants to councils are given in Table 17.9.

† See page 457.

## LOAN FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Long-term borrowing by local government authorities in New South Wales is classified for statistical purposes under three headings:—

(i) *Loans*, i.e., amounts raised by the issue of mortgage-deeds, debentures, bonds, and inscribed stock to private individuals and financial institutions, mostly banks, superannuation boards, and life assurance societies;

(ii) *Government Advances*, comprising repayable cash advances by the State, and debts incurred to the Australian and State Governments (including the Electricity Commission of N.S.W.) for the cost of works and services performed and materials supplied or for the purchase of assets on terms;

(iii) *Time Payment Debts*, also known as deferred payment debts, relating generally to plant and property acquired by hire purchase, and sometimes to work performed under terms of extended payment.

## BORROWING POWERS

Under the Local Government Act, loans may be raised by three methods, viz., by limited overdraft, by renewal, and by ordinary loans. The Governor's approval is required for all loan raisings with the exception of limited overdrafts. Loans may be expended only for the specific purposes approved by the Governor, or for repaying principal of the loan. The Minister, however, may consent to the residue of a loan, after completion of all approved works, being expended on further works of the same kind.

Limited overdrafts may be obtained for any purpose upon which a council is authorised to expend a fund other than a trust fund. The amount of overdraft may not exceed half the income in the preceding year of the fund in respect of which it is obtained.

Renewal loans may be raised for the repayment or renewal of existing loans and the payment of incidental expenses of such renewals; ordinary loans may be raised for any other purpose.

A limited overdraft is secured upon the income of the fund for which the overdraft is raised. A renewal or ordinary loan is secured, firstly, upon the income of the fund to which the loan belongs and, secondly, upon the income of the council arising from any source.

The Treasurer is empowered, on the recommendation of the Minister, to guarantee the repayment of loans raised by the municipalities and shires situated within the Western Division and by county councils engaged in the supply of water or electricity services. The amount of guaranteed loans outstanding was \$27,406,213 at 30 June 1976.

Loan rates must be levied in respect of renewal and ordinary loans, but a council may be exempted from doing so if it satisfies the Minister that it will meet interest and principal from its ordinary funds. Such loans are repayable in accordance with the terms as approved by the Governor, and unless they are repayable by instalments at yearly or half-yearly intervals, a sinking fund must be established to which appropriations are made in each year and to which interest earnings are credited.

County councils may raise loans if expressly authorised under the powers delegated by constituent councils.

A ratepayer's advance may be accepted by a council for the purpose of carrying out necessary work applied for by the ratepayer. The maximum amount of any such advance is \$10,000, and the total liability for rate-payers' advances is restricted to 10 per cent of the total revenue in the preceding year unless authorised by the Minister. The rate of interest payable may not exceed 5 per cent per annum and repayments may not extend beyond fifteen years.

Time payment contracts may be entered into by councils to pay for purchases and works by instalments spread over a period of years. In a particular fund, the annual charges payable under time payment contracts may not exceed 10 per cent of the income of that fund.

### LOAN EXPENDITURE

The following table shows particulars of the expenditure by local government authorities in the last six years from loans, government advances, and time payment debts:—

**Table 17.24. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Classification of Expenditure from Loans, Government Advances, and Time Payment Debts Contracted**

Item of Expenditure	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 <sub>p</sub>
	\$ thousand					
<b>Ordinary Services—</b>						
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc. . . . .	11,928	12,260	15,263	15,398	17,433	19,356
Flood Mitigation Works . . . . .	829	168	154	215	367	377
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc. . . . .	2,072	2,392	2,689	3,084	3,908	5,691
Sanitary and Garbage . . . . .	230	345	1,561	2,336	1,043	1,231
Baby Health Centres . . . . .	74	134	7	36	16	31
Libraries . . . . .	645	231	1,049	428	406	556
Public Markets . . . . .	671	372	760	803	487	573
Parking Facilities . . . . .	680	1,088	1,311	1,348	950	1,513
Housing Construction . . . . .	232	172	531	353	652	1,691
Advances: Housing . . . . .	1,463	1,292	1,308	1,797	2,290	3,229
Other . . . . .	398	389	276	334	1,215	2,869
Town Planning . . . . .	325	518	538	368	527	201
Council Property and Plant, n.e.i. . . . .	10,174	8,514	9,584	10,355	15,696	27,557
Other . . . . .	986	764	947	1,046	522	857
<b>Total, Ordinary Services</b> . . . . .	<b>30,707</b>	<b>28,639</b>	<b>35,978</b>	<b>37,901</b>	<b>45,512</b>	<b>65,732</b>
<b>Trading Undertakings—</b>						
Electricity . . . . .	31,674	31,116	35,354	30,788	31,542	37,686
Gas . . . . .	486	688	498	502	231	507
Abattoirs . . . . .	1,556	1,175	1,385	1,870	1,343	3,020
Water Supply—						
Contributions to Water Board for New Works . . . . .	440	207	208	440	500	357
Other . . . . .	8,208	5,668	4,716	5,441	5,632	7,018
Sewerage—						
Contributions to Water Board for New Works . . . . .	—	—	450	504	650	785
Other . . . . .	5,773	6,343	7,442	6,402	7,344	10,958
<b>Total, Trading Undertakings</b> . . . . .	<b>48,138</b>	<b>45,197</b>	<b>50,053</b>	<b>45,947</b>	<b>47,242</b>	<b>60,331</b>
<b>All Services—</b>						
Expenditure from Loans . . . . .	77,444	72,241	82,087	80,909	88,295	120,647
Expenditure from Government Advances . . . . .	595	337	1,289	805	1,957	1,469
Time Payment Debts Contracted . . . . .	807	1,257	2,655	2,134	2,502	3,946
<b>Total, All Services</b> . . . . .	<b>78,846</b>	<b>73,836</b>	<b>86,031</b>	<b>83,848</b>	<b>92,754</b>	<b>126,062</b>



Contributions to the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board for new water supply and sewerage works (as shown in Table 17.24) include amounts charged to councils' general funds.

The particulars given in Tables 17.24 to 17.26 relate only to new loan expenditure on works and services. Repayments of old loans, government advances, and time payment debts from borrowed funds are excluded.

Expenditure from government advances in 1974 comprised \$1,221,000 for ordinary services, \$143,000 for water supply, \$67,000 for sewerage, and \$38,000 for abattoirs.

Time payment debts contracted in 1974 comprised \$3,935,000 for ordinary services (\$58,000 for roads, bridges, etc., and \$3,877,000 for "properties and plant—other") and \$11,000 for trading undertakings (\$10,000 for water supply and \$1,000 for sewerage).

The total loan expenditure by selected groups of local government authorities in the State during the last six years is shown in the next table:—

**Table 17.25. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Expenditure from Loans, Government Advances, and Time Payment Debts Contracted**

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 <sub>p</sub>
	\$ thousand					
<b>Municipalities and Shires—</b>						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City) .. .. .	337	158	343	462	1,188	3,703
Other Municipalities and Shires .. .. .	11,654	11,255	16,623	18,291	23,462	27,777
<b>Total, Sydney Statistical Division .. .. .</b>	<b>11,991</b>	<b>11,413</b>	<b>16,966</b>	<b>18,753</b>	<b>24,650</b>	<b>31,480</b>
<b>Newcastle (City) .. .. .</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>1,243</b>
<b>Wollongong (City) .. .. .</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>1,162</b>
<b>Other Municipalities and Shires .. .. .</b>	<b>31,582</b>	<b>28,862</b>	<b>30,448</b>	<b>30,352</b>	<b>33,508</b>	<b>52,088</b>
<b>Total, Municipalities and Shires .. .. .</b>	<b>44,885</b>	<b>41,698</b>	<b>49,537</b>	<b>51,643</b>	<b>60,091</b>	<b>85,973</b>
<b>County Councils .. .. .</b>	<b>33,961</b>	<b>32,138</b>	<b>36,493</b>	<b>32,205</b>	<b>32,663</b>	<b>40,089</b>
<b>Total, N.S.W.—</b>						
Expenditure from Loans .. .. .	77,444	72,241	82,087	80,909	88,295	120,647
Expenditure from Government Advances .. .. .	595	337	1,289	805	1,957	1,469
Time Payment Debts Contracted .. .. .	807	1,257	2,655	2,134	2,502	3,946
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>78,846</b>	<b>73,836</b>	<b>86,031</b>	<b>83,848</b>	<b>92,754</b>	<b>126,062</b>

A classification of the loan expenditure by selected groups of local government authorities in 1974 is given in the following table:—

**Table 17.26. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Classification of Expenditure from Loans, Government Advances, and Time Payment Debts Contracted, 1974**

(Preliminary)

Item of Expenditure	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils
	Sydney Statistical Division		New-castle (City)	Wollon-gong (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total, Municipalities and Shires	
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires					
\$ thousand							
Ordinary Services—							
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc. . . . .	721	10,866	...	707	7,062	19,356	...
Flood Mitigation Works . . . . .	...	41	...	...	76	117	260
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc. . . . .	219	2,586	7	169	2,710	5,691	...
Sanitary and Garbage . . . . .	...	1,129	1	10	91	1,231	...
Baby Health Centres . . . . .	...	4	...	22	5	31	...
Libraries . . . . .	...	331	...	...	225	556	...
Public Markets . . . . .	...	...	...	...	573	573	...
Parking Facilities . . . . .	...	575	8	140	790	1,513	...
Housing Construction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,691	1,691	...
Advances: Housing . . . . .	...	13	...	...	3,216	3,229	...
Other . . . . .	...	155	...	...	2,714	2,869	...
Town Planning . . . . .	...	93	...	...	108	201	...
Council Property and Plant, n.e.i. . . . .	2,763	10,845	982	114	12,834	27,538	19
Other . . . . .	...	29	...	...	828	857	...
Total, Ordinary Services . .	3,703	26,667	998	1,162	32,923	65,453	279
Trading Undertakings—							
Electricity . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,128	1,128	36,558
Gas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	337	337	170
Abattoirs . . . . .	...	...	245	...	821	1,066	1,954
Water Supply—							
Contributions to Water Board for New Works . . . . .	...	250	...	...	107	357	...
Other . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5,890	5,890	1,128
Sewerage—							
Contributions to Water Board for New Works . . . . .	...	125	...	...	660	785	...
Other . . . . .	...	735	...	...	10,223	10,958	...
Total, Trading Under-takings . . . . .	...	1,110	245	...	19,166	20,521	39,810
All Services—							
Expenditure from Loans . . . . .	3,703	23,934	1,243	1,162	50,554	80,596	40,051
Expenditure from Govern-ment Advances . . . . .	...	979	...	...	452	1,431	38
Time Payment Debts Con-tracted . . . . .	...	2,864	...	...	1,082	3,946	...
Total, All Services . .	3,703	27,777	1,243	1,162	52,088	85,973	40,089

### LOAN AND OTHER LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS

At 31 December 1974, the *gross* loan debt of local government authorities in New South Wales totalled \$971,129,000, against which were held sinking fund balances of \$70,810,000. The *net* loan debt therefore amounted to \$900,319,000. With amounts owing for repayable government advances (\$11,916,000) and time payments debts (\$6,738,000), the total net long-term indebtedness amounted to \$918,973,000.

Table 17.27. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Long-term Debt, 1974 (Preliminary)

Particulars	Loan Debt			Government Advances	Time Payment Debts	Total Net Debt
	Gross Amount	Sinking Fund	Net Amount			
\$ thousand						
Municipalities and Shires— Sydney Statistical Division— Sydney (City) .. Other Municipalities and Shires .. ..	21,481 137,995	5,489 3,339	15,992 134,656	... 2,588	... 5,013	15,992 142,257
Total, Sydney Statis- tical Division ..	159,476	8,828	150,648	2,588	5,013	158,249
Newcastle (City) .. Wollongong (City) .. Other Municipalities and Shires .. ..	6,815 12,087 326,489	66 134 1,758	6,749 11,953 324,731	... ... 3,995	... ... 1,309	6,749 11,953 330,035
Total, Municipalities and Shires .. ..	504,867	10,786	494,081	6,583	6,322	506,986
County Councils— Sydney .. .. Other .. .. Total .. ..	168,187 298,075 466,262	43,880 16,144 60,024	124,307 281,931 406,238	476 4,857 5,333	... 416 416	124,783 287,204 411,987
Total, N.S.W. .. ..	971,129	70,810	900,319	11,916	6,738	918,973

Practically all the loan debts owing by councils under the Local Government Act (with the exception of the City of Sydney) are repayable by half-yearly instalments, and consequently their accumulated sinking funds are small. On the other hand, most of the loans of the City of Sydney and Sydney County Council were floated for fixed terms with provision for sinking funds, and thus these two bodies have accumulated large sinking funds. At the end of 1974, they were equivalent to 26 per cent of the loan debts. Since 1966, the whole of the gross loan debt has been domiciled in Australia.

The following table shows particulars of the long-term debt at the end of each of the last six years:—

**Table 17.28. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Long-term Debt**

At 31 December	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils	Total
	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle (City)	Wollongong (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total, Municipalities and Shires		
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires						
\$ thousand								
GROSS LOAN DEBT								
1969	16,263	85,544	4,354	10,207	218,003	334,371	360,909	695,280
1970	16,302	92,326	4,544	10,504	234,877	358,553	379,379	737,931
1971	16,129	100,270	5,844	11,195	252,166	385,604	405,673	791,277
1972	16,685	112,017	5,816	12,161	274,372	421,051	432,892	853,943
1973	17,640	124,416	6,132	12,345	293,022	453,555	446,555	900,110
1974 <i>p</i>	21,481	137,995	6,815	12,087	326,489	504,867	466,262	971,129
NET LOAN DEBT*								
1969	11,560	81,684	4,169	10,163	217,244	324,820	324,893	649,713
1970	11,529	88,304	4,329	10,448	233,933	348,543	339,669	688,211
1971	11,341	96,161	5,600	11,122	251,159	375,383	361,183	736,566
1972	11,505	108,828	5,589	12,068	273,139	411,129	382,945	794,074
1973	12,543	121,204	6,079	12,232	291,363	443,421	388,016	831,437
1974 <i>p</i>	15,992	134,656	6,749	11,953	324,731	494,081	406,238	900,319
GOVERNMENT ADVANCES								
1969	...	12	...	...	2,759	2,771	4,976	7,747
1970	...	10	...	...	3,046	3,056	4,736	7,792
1971	...	34	...	...	2,967	3,001	5,511	8,512
1972	...	24	...	...	3,565	3,589	5,341	8,930
1973	...	1,612	...	...	3,745	5,357	5,365	10,722
1974 <i>p</i>	...	2,588	...	...	3,995	6,583	5,333	11,916
TIME PAYMENT DEBTS								
1969	...	1,133	35	34	1,227	2,429	732	3,161
1970	...	909	60	112	1,419	2,501	715	3,215
1971	...	1,713	50	201	1,717	3,681	1,058	4,739
1972	...	2,455	...	124	785	3,364	641	4,005
1973	...	3,602	...	46	561	4,209	523	4,732
1974 <i>p</i>	...	5,013	...	...	1,309	6,322	416	6,738
TOTAL NET LONG-TERM DEBT								
1969	11,560	82,830	4,204	10,197	221,230	330,020	330,600	660,621
1970	11,529	89,223	4,389	10,560	238,399	354,100	345,119	699,218
1971	11,341	97,908	5,650	11,323	255,843	382,065	367,752	749,816
1972	11,505	111,307	5,589	12,192	277,489	418,082	388,927	807,009
1973	12,543	126,418	6,079	12,278	295,669	452,987	393,904	846,891
1974 <i>p</i>	15,992	142,257	6,749	11,953	330,035	506,986	411,987	918,973

\* Gross loan debt less accumulated sinking funds for debt redemption.

The following table shows the amount of indebtedness in each of the last eleven years classified by services:—

**Table 17.29. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Long-term Debt Classified by Services**

At 31 December	Ordinary Services	Electricity Fund	Gas Fund	Abattoir Fund	Water Supply Fund	Sewerage Fund	Total
\$ thousand							
NET LOAN DEBT*							
1964	131,453	215,813	6,777	9,241	57,073	29,270	449,627
1965	144,449	227,756	6,916	11,052	61,592	31,505	483,270
1966	154,425	236,634	7,256	12,057	68,693	34,797	513,862
1967	164,615	263,012	7,327	13,147	77,144	41,527	566,773
1968	177,039	283,405	7,336	13,385	83,317	46,465	610,947
1969	191,434	298,246	7,363	13,966	88,368	50,941	650,317
1970	205,975	312,767	7,587	14,095	92,226	56,144	688,793
1971	220,938	333,778	7,466	15,025	96,940	62,984	737,131
1972	244,374	355,266	7,297	14,608	101,355	71,174	794,074
1973	266,824	360,228	6,955	15,271	104,360	77,799	831,437
1974 <sub>p</sub>	304,178	375,409	6,712	20,114	109,535	84,371	900,319

GOVERNMENT ADVANCES

1964	304	5,108	1	2,926	772	80	9,191
1965	322	4,704	1	3,039	805	72	8,944
1966	244	3,782	...	3,342	768	137	8,272
1967	96	3,055	...	3,212	667	115	7,144
1968	87	2,592	...	3,778	601	59	7,117
1969	82	2,054	...	4,309	642	56	7,143
1970	366	1,562	...	4,583	631	68	7,210
1971	362	2,064	...	4,848	622	51	7,947
1972	1,026	1,607	...	5,666	583	48	8,930
1973	2,872	1,547	...	5,681	577	45	10,722
1974 <sub>p</sub>	3,965	1,457	...	5,669	716	109	11,916

TIME PAYMENT DEBTS

1964	1,905	480	...	15	58	43	2,501
1965	2,089	442	9	4	115	37	2,696
1966	2,356	522	4	88	105	28	3,103
1967	2,367	714	2	2	111	36	3,232
1968	2,472	741	1	1	85	39	3,339
1969	2,284	736	...	1	89	51	3,161
1970	2,317	651	...	96	86	65	3,215
1971	3,528	1,052	...	56	75	28	4,739
1972	3,322	547	...	94	36	6	4,005
1973	4,170	467	...	43	49	3	4,732
1974 <sub>p</sub>	6,305	403	...	1	29	...	6,738

TOTAL NET LONG-TERM DEBT

1964	133,662	221,401	6,778	12,182	57,903	29,393	461,319
1965	146,860	232,903	6,926	14,095	62,512	31,614	494,910
1966	157,024	240,938	7,261	15,487	69,565	34,961	525,237
1967	167,078	266,781	7,329	16,360	77,922	41,678	577,149
1968	179,599	286,738	7,337	17,164	84,003	46,563	621,404
1969	193,801	301,036	7,363	18,275	89,098	51,047	660,621
1970	208,658	314,980	7,587	18,773	92,943	56,276	699,218
1971	224,828	336,894	7,466	19,928	97,637	63,063	749,816
1972	248,722	357,420	7,297	20,368	101,974	71,228	807,009
1973	273,866	362,242	6,955	20,995	104,986	77,847	846,891
1974 <sub>p</sub>	314,448	377,269	6,712	25,784	110,280	84,480	918,973

\* Gross loan debt less accumulated sinking funds for debt redemption.

## REPAYMENT OF DEBT

Amounts applied in each year to the redemption of loans, as shown in the following table, include direct repayments to lenders (where loans, etc. are repayable by yearly or half-yearly instalments) and credits to sinking fund, including interest earnings on accumulated balances (where loans are of fixed term). Repayments of loans from sinking funds and from renewal or conversion loans are not included.

**Table 17.30. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Repayment of Long-term Debt**

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 <sub>p</sub>
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City) .. .. .	486	630	472	508	441	503
Other Municipalities and Shires ..	7,163	7,680	8,093	8,887	10,093	11,063
Total, Sydney Statistical Division ..	7,649	8 310	8,565	9,395	10,534	11,566
Newcastle (City) .. .. .	422	437	489	512	509	529
Wollongong (City) .. .. .	547	535	561	631	663	649
Other Municipalities and Shires ..	13,077	13,983	14,477	15,531	17,087	17,467
Total, Municipalities and Shires ..	21,694	23,265	24,093	26,069	28,793	30,211
County Councils .. .. .	14,567	16,731	18,290	19,521	20,546	21,787
Total, N.S.W.—						
Repayment of Loans—						
Sinking Fund .. .. .	3,702	5,440	6,195	6,699	6,952	7,448
Principal Repaid .. .. .	30,799	32,720	34,556	36,838	40,280	42,309
Repayment of Government Advances	567	615	574	694	338	306
Repayment of Time Payment Debts ..	1,193	1,221	1,057	1,359	1,769	1,935
Total Repayments .. .. .	36,261	39,997	42,382	45,590	49,339	51,998

## DEBT CHARGES

The debt charges borne by municipal, shire, and county councils comprise interest on gross loan debt, government advances, time payment debts, and bank overdrafts, and provisions for redemption of debt as described in the text above Table 17.30. Particulars of the interest charges in each of the last six years are given in the following table.

Table 17.31. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Interest Charges

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 <sub>p</sub>
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City) .. ..	687	887	902	932	990	1,174
Other Municipalities and Shires .. ..	4,779	5,208	5,917	6,525	7,504	9,134
Total, Sydney Statistical Division .. ..	5,467	6,095	6,819	7,457	8,494	10,308
Newcastle (City) .. ..	259	267	316	365	417	449
Wollongong (City) .. ..	576	601	657	713	734	756
Other Municipalities and Shires .. ..	11,638	13,088	14,667	16,158	17,566	20,365
Total, Municipalities and Shires .. ..	17,940	20,050	22,459	24,693	27,211	31,878
County Councils .. ..	19,884	21,323	23,409	25,725	27,036	28,490
Total, N.S.W. .. ..	37,824	41,373	45,868	50,418	54,247	60,368

In the following table, the debt charges in each of the last six years are classified by services:—

Table 17.32. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Debt Charges Classified by Services

Year	Gross Debt Charges							Net Debt Charges, All Services ↑
	Ordinary Services		Trading, Water, and Sewerage Funds		Total, All Services			
	Interest	Debt Redemption*	Interest	Debt Redemption*	Interest	Debt Redemption*	Total	
	\$ thousand							
1969	11,330	18,251	26,494	18,010	37,824	36,261	74,085	73,698
1970	12,609	19,695	28,764	20,302	41,373	39,997	81,370	80,973
1971	14,175	20,298	31,693	22,084	45,868	42,382	88,250	87,818
1972	15,587	21,925	34,831	23,665	50,418	45,590	96,008	95,383
1973	17,371	23,967	36,876	25,372	54,247	49,339	103,586	103,003
1974 <sub>p</sub>	21,097	25,087	39,271	26,911	60,368	51,998	112,366	111,751

\* See text preceding Table 17.30.

† "Net Debt Charges" are ascertained by subtracting from "Gross Debt Charges" (shown in preceding columns) amounts received from the Government for interest and debt redemption.

## MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE ELECTIONS

The local government electoral system in New South Wales is described on page 435.

Voting at the elections held in 1968 or 1969, 1971, and 1974 was not compulsory. At the 1974 elections, the proportion of voters to electors enrolled in contested wards and ridings of all municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division was 25.0 per cent, compared with 74.1 per cent

at the elections held in December 1965 (the last elections when voting was compulsory for resident electors). The corresponding proportions were 26.6 per cent and 84.4 per cent in the City of Newcastle; 34.4 per cent and 84.3 per cent in the City of Wollongong; 32.8 per cent and 70.6 per cent in other municipalities and shires; and 28.1 per cent and 73.6 per cent in all municipalities and shires.

The last general triennial elections of aldermen and councillors were held on 21 September 1974.

Table 17.33. Municipal and Shire Elections, 1974

Particulars	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle (City)	Wollongong (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total, Municipalities and Shires
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires				
Electors Enrolled—						
Ratepayers .. ..	10,195	1,054,796	54,243	53,307	746,827	1,919,368
Other .. ..	29,309	885,023	49,409	46,647	526,006	1,536,394
Total Electors .. ..	39,504	1,939,819	103,652	99,954	1,272,833	3,455,762
Alderman or Councillors—						
Elected after Contest .. ..	20	442	21	15	1,141	1,639
Returned Unopposed .. ..	...	26	...	...	427	453
Vacant Seats .. ..	...	...	...	...	5	5
Total in Full Councils ..	20	468	21	15	1,573	2,097
Contested Elections—						
Seats .. ..	20	442	21	15	1,141	1,639
Candidates .. ..	43	1,125	66	49	2,178	3,461
Electors Enrolled .. ..	39,504	1,841,314	103,652	99,954	1,119,181	3,203,605
Electors who Voted—						
Formally .. ..	14,720	441,925	27,167	33,197	358,446	875,455
Informally .. ..	415	12,948	408	1,182	9,081	24,034
Total Voters .. ..	15,135	454,873	27,575	34,379	367,527	899,489
Proportion of—	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Ratepayers to Electors						
Enrolled .. ..	25.8	54.4	52.3	53.3	58.7	55.5
Voters to Electors .. ..	38.3	24.7	26.6	34.4	32.8	28.1
Formal to Total Votes ..	97.3	97.2	98.5	96.6	97.5	97.3

### METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board controls water supply and sewerage services in an area which extends over 11,336 square kilometres and covers the County of Cumberland, the City of Wollongong, and Shellharbour and Kiama Municipalities. It supplies water to an estimated population of 3,132,000 in this area, and sewerage services to an estimated population of 2,747,000.

The Board is composed of eight members, all appointed by the Governor; two members, the president and vice-president, are appointed for a period of seven years and the other members for four years. Three of the other members are persons who, in the opinion of the Minister, have special knowledge and appropriate experience, and the remaining three members are officers of constituent municipalities and shires, appointed from a panel nominated by the Local Government and Shires Associations of New South Wales.



The Board's water catchment areas extend over an area of 16,650 square kilometres (Upper Nepean, 900 square kilometres; Woronora, 85 square kilometres; Warragamba, 9,000 square kilometres; Shoalhaven, 5,620 square kilometres; Lower Nepean, 375 square kilometres; O'Hares, 75 square kilometres; minor catchments, 595 square kilometres) and include 6,485 square kilometres of the Warragamba catchment area which are outside the Board's service area but subject to its control in respect of water disposal and pollution. The capacity of the Board's nine storage reservoirs is 2,623,275 megalitres, and there are 201 service reservoirs with a total capacity of 4,247 megalitres.

The following table shows particulars of services administered by the Board in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 17.34. Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board: Services

Year ended 30 June	Water Supply				Sewerage		Length of Stormwater Drains
	Improved Properties for which Service is Available	Length of Mains	Consumption		Improved Properties for which Service is Available	Length of Sewers	
			During Year	Daily Average			
	No.	Kilometres	Megalitres		No.	Kilometres	Kilometres
1965	693,185	12,310	481,395	1,318	501,389	8,575	288
1966	712,059	12,830	380,976	1,046	524,225	8,988	291
1967	735,360	13,044	388,159	1,064	547,630	9,465	293
1968	756,063	13,398	449,977	1,227	574,847	9,923	296
1969	775,548	13,734	501,647	1,373	602,312	10,467	299
1970	795,918	14,112	472,871	1,296	630,886	10,950	306
1971	817,655	14,441	485,795	1,332	659,035	11,441	307
1972	839,984	14,798	490,250	1,341	696,342	11,965	309
1973	862,343	15,163	518,072	1,418	725,838	12,511	312
1974	880,543	15,461	504,575	1,380	753,752	13,018	313
1975	906,646	15,714	545,180	1,494	790,286	13,492	314

Up to 1974-75, rates for water and sewerage were levied on the assessed annual value of premises. For the year 1974-75, the rates were 3.75c in the \$ (operative from 1964-65) for water and 5.25c in the \$ (operative from 1971-72) for sewerage. The rating system has been changed in respect of 1975-76 to provide for residential properties to be rated on unimproved capital values (with a tapering rating scale on properties with unimproved values higher than \$20,000), non-residential properties on assessed annual values, and mixed development properties (lands containing buildings having both residential and non-residential sections) on a combination of these values. Since 1971-72, Commonwealth age, invalid, widow, or service pensioners who are eligible for free pensioner medical services, and certain classes of war pensioners, are entitled, on application to the Board, to have their rates reduced by one-half up to a maximum reduction of \$60 for water rates and \$60 for sewerage rates. The Board is recouped by the State Government for the full amount of rates written off.

Most properties are serviced with water through a meter, the Board imposing an additional charge for the water supplied in excess of a volume allowance determined for the property. This charge was 10.5c per excess kilolitre in 1974-75 (operative from 1973-74). The volume allowance for a property is calculated by dividing the water rates payable by a notional charge per kilolitre; the charge was 10.5c per kilolitre in 1974-75.

Where water is still supplied without a meter to some properties whose garden areas do not exceed 100 square metres or one-sixth of the total area of the property, the Board imposes a special annual fee, which was increased to \$5.00 in 1971-72.

Stormwater drainage rates are so fixed as to yield sufficient revenue to meet expenses, interest, and sinking fund charges. The rate has been 0.72c in the \$ on assessed annual value since 1968-69. As with water and sewerage rates, drainage rates will also be assessed on unimproved capital values in respect of 1975-76 and later years. In lieu of levying a drainage rate, the Board may arrange that the council of an area pay from its general fund a sum equivalent to the proceeds of such rate.

The Board's expenditure on new construction works is financed from loan raisings, repayable advances and grants from the State Government, revenue, and funds contributed by subdivider-developers, and amounted to \$135,100,000 in 1973-74 and \$170,600,000 in 1974-75. These amounts exclude expenditure on renewal of assets which is referred to on page 473.

The capital debt of the Board, at 30 June 1975, amounted to \$992,360,000, against which were balances in loan repayments sinking fund totalling \$128,916,000.

**Table 17.35. Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board:  
Capital Debt at 30 June 1975**

Particulars	Water	Sewerage	Drainage	Total
	\$ thousand			
Debt to Government—				
State Government .. ..	102,376	123,018	...	225,394
Australian Government .. ..	...	33,100	...	33,100
Total .. ..	102,376	156,118	...	258,494
Loans owing by Board.. ..	331,286	387,069	15,511	733,866
Less Sinking Fund .. ..	82,189	43,828	2,899	128,916
Net Loan Debt .. ..	249,097	343,241	12,612	604,950
Total Net Capital Debt .. ..	351,473	499,359	12,612	863,444

The debt to the State Government comprises the principal outstanding at 30 June 1975, in respect of debt assumed by the Board on its inception in 1925 (\$13,717,000), advances made between 1925 and 1928 before the Board commenced to raise its own loans (\$1,368,000), unemployment relief advances (\$289,000), and advances made between 1952 and 1975 (\$210,020,000). The Board is required to pay interest on the debt and also a proportion of the exchange, flotation, and sinking fund charges on the State's public debt. The rate of interest on the original debt and on the advances made between 1925 and 1928 is 3½ per cent; on unemployment relief advances, the rates are 3 or 4 per cent; and on advances made since 1952, interest is charged at a rate determined, from time to time, by the State Treasury.

The Board, with the approval of the Governor, may raise its own loans which are repaid by means of regular contributions to a sinking fund. At 30 June 1975, the amount outstanding in respect of the Board's loans was \$733,866,000, all of which was owing in Australia.

The following statement shows particulars of the financial transactions relating to the services controlled by the Board in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 17.36. Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board: Finances

Year ended 30 June	Capital Debt at 30 June	Revenue		Expenditure					Surplus
		Rates	Total Revenue	Working Expenses		Capital Charges		Total Ex- penditure	
				Management and Main- tenance	Renewals *	Interest and Ex- change on Interest	Debt Redem- ption		
\$ thousand									
WATER SUPPLY									
1965	270,724	24,662	32,485	10,331	4,820	12,525	4,801	32,477	8
1966	285,850	26,409	33,650	10,520	4,560	13,370	5,193	33,643	7
1967	303,513	28,889	35,749	10,810	5,020	14,281	5,630	35,741	8
1968	317,276	31,381	38,997	12,024	5,670	15,186	6,112	38,992	5
1969	331,483	34,264	42,913	13,957	7,630	15,794	5,522	42,903	10
1970	338,945	37,881	47,058	14,069	10,680	16,428	5,874	47,051	7
1971	336,145	41,455	51,815	18,853	9,150	17,486	6,323	51,812	3
1972	355,031	46,145	59,159	20,760	13,430	18,188	6,779	59,157	2
1973	363,839	52,040	66,295	23,305	16,015	19,597	7,377	66,293	2
1974	379,950	57,718	72,185	27,712	16,490	19,924	8,046	72,172	13
1975	433,662	60,692	77,416	36,115	8,850	23,625	8,818	77,408	8
SEWERAGE									
1965	166,054	20,549	21,207	8,966	1,800	7,436	3,001	21,203	4
1966	184,498	22,443	23,155	9,546	1,540	8,578	3,484	23,149	6
1967	203,469	24,747	25,566	10,678	1,410	9,556	3,920	25,564	2
1968	224,061	27,411	28,436	11,585	1,570	10,758	4,521	28,434	2
1969	246,939	34,120	35,175	12,490	6,400	11,827	4,453	35,170	6
1970	274,266	37,884	38,991	13,793	7,150	13,070	4,973	38,986	5
1971	302,532	42,252	43,314	14,488	8,230	14,964	5,628	43,310	4
1972	345,258	55,801	57,385	18,784	12,880	18,673	7,041	57,378	7
1973	390,478	64,192	66,350	21,646	14,710	22,044	7,946	66,345	5
1974	460,257	72,307	74,639	27,106	12,520	25,780	9,224	74,630	9
1975	543,188	76,400	78,802	36,089	1,180	30,908	10,618	78,795	7
DRAINAGE									
1965	4,162	1,112	1,198	510	420	205	58	1,193	5
1966	4,852	1,194	1,287	497	506	218	65	1,286	1
1967	6,834	1,289	1,386	556	440	294	86	1,376	9
1968	9,456	1,384	1,484	686	230	444	121	1,482	2
1969	12,447	2,017	2,118	748	640	595	130	2,113	6
1970	14,263	2,181	2,294	825	595	714	157	2,291	3
1971	15,742	2,438	2,565	998	570	809	184	2,561	4
1972	15,689	3,117	3,307	1,239	990	874	198	3,301	6
1973	15,613	3,724	3,947	1,432	1,430	881	201	3,943	3
1974	15,534	4,043	4,204	1,672	1,440	884	207	4,203	1
1975	15,511	4,258	4,401	2,268	1,110	813	203	4,394	8

\* Transfers to Renewals and Other Purposes Reserve Account.

In addition to the annual transfers from revenue shown in the table, the renewals and other purposes reserve account receives other credits, mainly from revenue surpluses—these credits amounted to \$33,000 in both 1973-74 and 1974-75. Actual expenditure on renewals amounted to \$10,779,000 in 1973-74 and \$7,211,000 in 1974-75. Expenditure for other purposes was \$18,600,000 in 1973-74 and \$1,400,000 in 1974-75, and the balance held in renewals reserve was \$14,483,000 at 30 June 1975.

### HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Hunter District Water Board provides water, sewerage, and drainage services in Newcastle, Maitland, Greater Cessnock, and four shires.

Water is obtained from the Chichester and Grahamstown Reservoirs and (by extraction) from sandbeds at Tomago and Nelson Bay-Anna Bay. The Chichester Reservoir, on the Chichester River, has a storage capacity of 17,000 megalitres and draws water from a catchment area of 197 square kilometres; its average daily delivery during 1974-75 was 92.6 megalitres. The Grahamstown Dam, at present under construction is due for completion in December 1977, and will ultimately provide a storage with a capacity of 182,000 megalitres and a daily delivery of 273 megalitres; its average daily supply during 1974-75 was 106.5 megalitres. The sandbeds at Tomago extend over 91 square kilometres, and those at Nelson Bay-Anna Bay over 21 square kilometres; the average daily supply from the extraction works during 1974-75 was 29.5 and 3.5 megalitres, respectively. The Board has 126 service reservoirs in its reticulation area, with a total capacity of 636 megalitres. It supplies water to an estimated population of 363,000 and sewerage services to a population of 299,000.

Particulars relating to the water supply and sewerage services of the Board during the last eleven years are shown in the following table:—

Table 17.37. Hunter District Water Board: Services

Year ended 30 June	Water Supply				Sewerage	
	Occupied Lands Connected	Length of Mains	Consumption		Properties Connected	Length of Sewer
			During Year	Daily Average		
	No.	Kilometres	Megalitres		No.	Kilometres
1965	93,646	2,610	68,823	188.7	68,764	1,571
1966	94,779	2,692	54,417	149.1	70,534	1,646
1967	96,755	2,739	52,376	143.7	73,711	1,707
1968	99,066	2,800	62,168	170.0	78,276	1,751
1969	100,941	2,874	70,523	193.2	80,911	1,794
1970	103,308	2,977	67,819	185.9	83,806	1,823
1971	105,346	3,075	68,150	186.8	86,426	1,902
1972	107,741	3,124	72,292	197.3	88,494	1,965
1973	109,664	3,220	76,765	210.3	90,457	2,024
1974	112,485	3,303	76,107	208.5	91,982	2,060
1975	113,427	3,355	84,996	232.9	94,856	2,124

The Hunter District Water Board consists of eight members, all appointed by the Governor; two members, the president and vice-president, are appointed for a period of seven years and the other members for four years. Three of the other members are persons who, in the opinion of the Minister, have special knowledge and appropriate experience, and the remaining three are officers of constituent municipalities and shires, appointed from a panel nominated by the Local Government and Shires Associations of New South Wales.

Up to 1974-75, rates for water, sewerage, and drainage were levied on the assessed annual value of properties. For the year 1974-75, the water rate was 8.13c in the \$, the sewerage rate was 6.25c in the \$, and the drainage rate was 1.05c in the \$. The rating system has been changed in respect of 1975-76 to provide for residential properties to be rated on unimproved capital values (with a tapering rating scale on properties with unimproved values higher than \$7,000), non-residential properties on assessed annual values, and mixed development properties (land containing buildings having both residential and non-residential sections) on a combination of these values. Since 1971-72, Commonwealth age, invalid, widow, or service pensioners who are eligible for free medical pensioner services, and certain classes of war pensioners, are entitled, on application to the Board, to have their rates reduced by one-half up to a maximum reduction of \$60 for water rates and \$60 for sewerage rates. The Board is recouped by the State Government for the full amount of rates written off.

Where properties are served with water through a meter, the Board imposes an additional charge for water supplied in excess of a volume allowance determined for the property. Unless fixed by special agreement, this charge was 10.75c per excess kilolitre for 1974-75. The volume allowance for a property is calculated by dividing the water rates payable by a charge equal to the current charge per excess kilolitre.

The capital debt of the Board at 30 June 1975 was \$132,798,000, comprising \$18,689,000 owing to the State Government, \$3,650,000 owing to the Australian Government, and \$110,459,000 owing in respect of loans raised by the Board (against which \$3,371,000 was accumulated in sinking fund for repayment). The net capital debt therefore was \$129,426,000.

The Board is authorised, with the Governor's approval, to obtain bank overdrafts and to raise loans, locally or overseas, for the construction of additional works, the renewal of loans, and the repayment of indebtedness to the State or any financial institution. The State Government will guarantee loans raised by the Board, and the Board must establish sinking funds to provide for their repayment in accordance with the terms of the Governor's approval.

The Board is required to pay interest on its debt to the State, together with a proportion of exchange, flotation, and sinking fund charges payable on the public debt of the State. Interest is charged at the rate of 3½ per cent on the debt to the State incurred before 1958-59, and, on advances made since 1958-59, at the average rate paid on the public debt each year.

The Board's expenditure on new capital works is financed mainly from loan raisings and State Government grants, and amounted to \$10,225,000 in 1973-74 and \$15,461,000 in 1974-75.

Particulars of the finances of the Hunter District Water Board in each of the last six years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 17.38. Hunter District Water Board: Finances**

Year ended 30 June	Capital Debt at 30 June *	Revenue		Expenditure					Surplus or Deficiency (—)
		Rates	Total Revenue	Working Expenses		Capital Charges		Total Expenditure	
				Management and Maintenance	Renewals †	Interest and Exchange on Interest	Debt Redemption		
\$ thousand									
WATER SUPPLY									
1970	67,457	4,778	7,061	2,835	188	3,432	715	7,169	(—) 108
1971	72,010	5,495	7,886	3,560	202	3,753	814	8,330	(—) 444
1972	75,460	7,167	9,451	3,996	368	4,051	971	9,385	66
1973	79,058	7,653	10,564	4,348	476	4,335	1,163	10,322	242
1974	82,102	8,630	11,872	5,227	667	4,468	1,367	11,728	144
1975	86,873	9,254	12,648	6,717	...	4,926	1,485	13,127	(—) 479
SEWERAGE									
1970	22,790	3,210	3,288	1,895	105	1,131	285	3,416	(—) 128
1971	23,789	3,540	3,625	2,173	112	1,190	307	3,782	(—) 157
1972	25,550	4,372	4,462	2,315	432	1,301	364	4,412	50
1973	27,882	4,710	4,843	2,633	128	1,493	483	4,737	105
1974	32,302	5,528	5,688	3,328	292	1,492	560	5,672	16
1975	38,845	6,452	6,625	4,321	17	1,809	675	6,821	(—) 196
STORMWATER DRAINAGE									
1970	1,167	149	164	122	6	54	9	191	(—) 27
1971	1,291	193	223	159	6	62	12	240	(—) 16
1972	1,481	258	270	144	7	75	18	243	27
1973	2,154	274	284	166	7	113	27	313	(—) 29
1974	2,674	376	416	230	18	129	32	410	6
1975	3,042	478	494	269	...	164	35	469	25

\* Capital Debt in respect of the Board's General Fund, amounting to \$3,494,000, \$2,968,000, \$3,767,000, \$4,349,000, \$4,812,000, and \$4,038,000 for the years shown, is omitted from this table.

† Transfers to Renewals Reserve Account.

Actual expenditure on renewals from the renewals reserve account was \$164,000 in 1973-74 and \$113,000 in 1974-75. At 30 June 1975, the renewals reserve account had a credit balance of \$8,494,000.



## Chapter 18

# PRICES AND RENTS

### CONTROL OF PRICES

From September 1939 (immediately after the outbreak of war) to September 1948, prices of commodities and services in Australia were controlled by the Australian Government under the provisions of the National Security Act. A brief account of the Federal system of price control, and of the supplementary measures taken to keep prices stable during the war years, is given on page 726 of Year Book No. 50.

Since 20 September 1948, prices in New South Wales have been subject to control by the State Government under the provisions of the (State) Prices Regulation Act, 1948. In terms of the Act, the Minister may declare any commodities and services to be subject to control, and may remove or re-impose the control on any item. The Prices Commissioner is empowered to fix the maximum prices at which declared commodities and services may be sold or supplied, and to investigate the price of any commodity or service (whether declared or not).

The general control of prices in New South Wales was progressively modified after 1952, and suspended on 15 April 1955. Controls were temporarily re-introduced on a limited range of commodities and services between July 1955 and September 1956. Price control on bread was re-introduced in December 1957, and on motor spirit in May 1959, and maximum prices for these commodities have since been fixed by the Prices Commissioner. Many other commodities and services remain declared under the Act, but maximum prices are not fixed for them.

Milk, gas, electricity, and coal prices and rents for leased premises in New South Wales are subject to control in terms of other State statutes.

### PRICES JUSTIFICATION TRIBUNAL

The Prices Justification Tribunal was established by the Prices Justification Act, 1973–1974, passed by the Australian Parliament. Since 1 August 1973, companies, or groups of related companies, whose receipts, in Australia, from the supply of goods or services, or both, exceed \$20 million in the preceding year, must notify the Tribunal of proposed prices for new products and services and proposed price increases for existing products and services. From 20 August 1974, in terms of an amendment to the Act, the Tribunal may undertake enquiries on its own initiative in respect of prices charged by companies with an annual turnover of less than \$20 million.

Upon receipt of notices of proposed prices, the Tribunal may:—

- (a) notify the companies that it does not intend to hold an enquiry as to whether the proposed prices are justified—in which case the companies may implement the price changes;
- (b) seek the companies' agreement to charge lower prices than those proposed; or
- (c) hold a public enquiry into the question of whether the prices are justified.

If an enquiry is held, the Tribunal must report to the Minister within three months and the Minister must make the report public within 14 days.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in January 1976.



It is not mandatory for companies to comply with the Tribunal's findings, but they must notify the Tribunal of the prices proposed to be charged and it then makes details of these prices available to the public.

### CONTROL OF RENTS

Between December 1939 and November 1941, the rents of certain classes of leased dwellings in New South Wales were controlled by the State Government in terms of the Fair Rents Act, 1939, the provisions of which are summarised on page 541 of the Year Book for 1940-41. From November 1941 to August 1948, the rents of a more extensive range of leased premises in New South Wales were controlled by the Australian Government in terms of the National Security (Landlord and Tenant) Regulations, which provided for rent control and security of tenure for tenants, and which are summarised on page 735 of Year Book No. 50.

Since 16 August 1948, the rents of leased premises in New South Wales have been subject to control by the State Government in terms of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948-1969, which, for the most part, continued the system established under the National Security Regulations.

#### *Premises Subject to Rent Control*

When introduced in 1948, the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act applied to all leased premises in New South Wales other than farm and holiday premises and government-owned premises. Subsequent amendments to the Act restricted the scope of the term "holiday premises" and provided that certain classes of premises may be freed from rent control. A list of the principal classes of premises which were freed from control from time to time up to 16 December 1965 is given on page 147 of Year Book No. 60.

The principal classes of premises which are now not subject to rent control are:—

- (a) dwellings which were erected after 16 December 1954, and residential units (units created by conversion of dwellings) which came into existence after 31 December 1968;
- (b) other dwellings and residential units if:—
  - (i) on 1 January 1969, they were subject to a lease which had been registered with the Rent Controller; or
  - (ii) they are (or have been) subject to a lease which was registered with the Rent Controller after 1 January 1969, and:—
    - (a) vacant possession had been obtained before 1 January 1969 and a subsequent lease had been executed by the lessee before that date; or
    - (b) vacant possession had been obtained before 1 January 1969 and the premises had remained vacant until that date; or
    - (c) vacant possession had been obtained after 31 December 1968; or
    - (d) the premises had been occupied personally by the owner (or by his predecessor in title) after 31 December 1968; and
- (c) business and commercial premises (including combined shop and dwelling if subject to the one lease).

*Fixation of Rents*

The rents of leased premises subject to rent control are fixed either by a determination made under the provisions of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act by a Fair Rents Board or the Rent Controller, or by an agreement. If a rent is not fixed by a determination or an agreement, there is no fixed rent prescribed for leased premises subject to rent control. A rent fixed by determination may be varied by a subsequent determination or by written agreement between the lessor and lessee.

Rents were also fixed by a section of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act itself from 1948 to December 1965, as described on page 147 of Year Book No. 60.

Determinations of the fair rent of leased premises are made upon application by either the lessor or the lessee. Broadly speaking, the fair rent is determined on the basis of "basic rent plus increased outgoings", which represents the fair market rent (established by evidence) at 31 August 1939, or at the date of erection (whichever is later) plus the amount by which outgoings (rates, insurance, repairs and maintenance, depreciation, interest, and a charge for management expenses) increased between the "fair market rent" date and the date of determination.

The lessor and lessee of premises subject to rent control may (since December 1964) enter into a written agreement fixing a rent for the premises. The agreement must be registered with the Rent Controller, and must embody a certificate in specified terms either by a solicitor acting for the lessee and independently of the lessor or by a Clerk of Petty Sessions.

A lessor may apply to a Fair Rents Board to have the rent of leased premises determined at their current value rental if the annual income attributable to a lessee amounts to \$6,000 or more. Broadly, "current value rental" is the weekly equivalent of one and one-ninth times the last assessed annual value of the premises—and the income attributable to the lessee is (a) the aggregate income, from all sources, of the lessee and residents of the premises (except boarders, lodgers, persons under sixteen years of age, and sub-lessees), less expenses incurred in earning that income and (b) \$208 for each boarder or lodger. A current value rental may not be varied because of a subsequent change in the financial circumstances of the lessee.

*Recovery of Possession*

The Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act imposes restrictions on the eviction of tenants from premises subject to rent control, partly to prevent lessors from evicting or threatening to evict tenants so as to obtain a higher rent than that permitted under the rent control provisions, and in general to prevent tenants being evicted in circumstances in which it is deemed not proper they should be evicted.

A lessor cannot recover possession of the premises except by consent of the tenant or by authority of a court order. To establish his right to a court order, a lessor must serve on the lessee a Notice to Quit, and must prove to the court the existence of one of the limited number of grounds for eviction prescribed in the Act. The court then considers any existing circumstances covered in the prescribed grounds and any hardship that would be caused by making or not making an order, and determines whether, in its discretion, it should make an order for eviction.

The Act also imposes restrictions on the service of a Notice to Quit premises subject to rent control. For example, a lessor may not (except in special circumstances) serve a Notice to Quit any premises during the twelve months following unsuccessful court proceedings for recovery of possession of the premises, or during the six months following a rent determination for the premises made other than on the lessor's own application. The minimum period for which a Notice to Quit must be given is generally seven days, plus seven days for each completed six months of tenancy, up to a maximum of thirty days.

### *Administration of Rent Control*

When the Federal system of rent control ceased in 1948, the Fair Rents Boards established under that system were taken over by the State and a State Rent Controller was appointed.

Within the County of Cumberland, responsibility for rent determinations is divided between the Rent Controller and the Fair Rents Boards. Rentals of shared accommodation are determined by the Rent Controller, subject to appeal to a Fair Rents Board. The rentals of all other premises subject to rent control are determined by Fair Rents Boards, although the Rent Controller may (subject to objection by a lessee to a Fair Rents Board) allow a lessor a rent increase based on increased outgoings (rates, insurance, interest on overdrafts, repairs, etc.).

Outside the County of Cumberland, rentals of all premises subject to rent control (including shared accommodation) are determined by Fair Rents Boards. The Clerk of a Board may allow a rent increase based on increased outgoings for premises other than shared accommodation, but the increase is subject to objection by the lessee to the Board.

### RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

A retail price index is designed to measure the change over time in the level of retail prices in a selected field. The basic principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered, and to combine the prices of these commodities and services at regular intervals by the use of "weights" which represent the relative importance of the items in that field. In practice, the application of this principle over a term of years presents great difficulty by reason of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade, and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

Basically, in the simplest method of compiling retail prices indexes, the price of each item is multiplied by a fixed "weight", the product being an "expenditure". The sum of these products for all items for any period represents an "aggregate expenditure". The "aggregate expenditures" for successive periods are converted into an index equating the aggregate for a selected or "base" period to 1,000 (or some other convenient number), and calculating index numbers to this base by the ratio which the aggregate for each period bears to the aggregate for the base period.

Five series of retail price indexes had been published for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician at various times before the current Consumer Price Index was introduced in 1960. Each of the indexes was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of an index more directly relevant to current conditions.

The earliest of these indexes was the "*A*" *Series Index* (covering food, groceries, and house rents), which was compiled from 1912 to 1938. From 1913 to 1933, the Index was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for wage adjustment purposes.

The "*B*" *Series Index* (covering food, groceries, and the rent of 4- and 5-roomed houses) was compiled from 1925 to the end of 1953. It was the food and rent constituent of the "*C*" *Series Index*, and was designed to replace the "*A*" *Series Index* for general statistical purposes. The Index was not used for wage adjustment purposes by industrial tribunals.

The "*C*" *Series Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of 4- and 5-roomed houses, clothing, household drapery and utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1921. From 1934 to 1953, it was used for wage adjustment purposes by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The index on its original basis was last issued for December Quarter 1960, but was continued on a special basis for certain transitional purposes until September Quarter 1961.

The "*D*" *Series Index*, derived by combining the "*A*" and "*C*" *Series Indexes*, was compiled from 1933 to 1934 for use by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The *Interim Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of 4- and 5-roomed houses, clothing, household drapery and utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, certain services, and some other miscellaneous items) was constructed as a transitional index from 1954 to 1960.

The list of component items and the weighting pattern of the "*C*" *Series Index*, first adopted in 1921, was revised slightly in 1936, but otherwise continued unchanged until the Index was discontinued in 1960. Recurrent changes in consumer expenditure patterns during the period from the outbreak of war in 1939 to late in 1948 affected the adequacy of the Index, but made revision, or the development of a new index, impracticable. In 1948, steps were taken to collect price data for about 100 additional items, and to gather information about current expenditure patterns. But the very rapid rise in prices, with disparate rates of increase, and a new sequence of changes in consumer expenditure patterns during the next few years, again rendered the development of a new index impracticable. Although the "*C*" *Series Index* was continued on its pre-war basis, the Interim Retail Price Index was introduced, as a transitional index, in 1954. This Interim Index was designed to measure retail price movements in terms of post-war consumption patterns as emerging in the early 1950's. The Index embraced a wider range of commodities and services than did the "*C*" *Series Index*, but did not take into account successive major changes in consumer expenditure patterns that occurred throughout the 1950's.

In the years between about 1950 and 1960, home-owning largely replaced house-renting, the numbers of government-owned rented houses increased appreciably, the use of the motor car greatly increased and partly replaced use of public transport, various items of electrical household equipment and television came into widespread use, and technological developments (such as the introduction of new synthetic materials) brought about changes in clothing and other items. The impact of these changes in usage upon consumer expenditure patterns was heightened by disparate movements in price. It became clear that no single list of items and no single set of fixed weights would be adequately representative as a basis for measuring retail price movements at all times throughout the post-war period.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index, which was introduced in 1960, is designed to measure quarterly variations in the level of retail prices for goods and services which represent a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households. The Index does not measure the absolute cost of any standard of living, or changes in the cost of living that result directly from changes in the mode or level of living. The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission uses the Index in its deliberations on adjustments to award wages and salaries (see chapter "Wages and Hours").

The Index covers a large and representative selection of commodities and services arranged in five major groups—food, clothing and drapery, housing, household supplies and equipment, and a miscellaneous group. "Group" index numbers for each of the five major groups, and "All Groups" index numbers for all the groups combined, are compiled for each of the six State capital cities and for the six capitals combined. The Index has been compiled retrospectively to September Quarter 1948. The original reference base used was 1952-53 = 100, but the Index has since been recalculated on the base 1966-67 = 100.

Index numbers for selected sub-groups of the five major groups, and for some special groupings, for the six capitals combined were introduced in 1969. These index numbers have been compiled retrospectively to December Quarter 1963. Monthly food group index numbers were introduced in March 1973, and have been compiled retrospectively to July 1966.

The Consumer Price Index has been constructed as a chain of eight linked indexes, with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at June Quarter 1952, June Quarter 1956, March Quarter 1960, December Quarter 1963, December Quarter 1968, and December Quarter 1973. The eighth series differs from the seventh only because of the deletion of the item "radio and television licenses" as from September Quarter 1974. The principal changes have been:—

- (a) the introduction of private motoring (in 1952), of television (in 1960), of furniture and additional items of significance in household expenditure (in 1963), of health services (in 1968), and of "take away" foods and wines and spirits (in 1973);
- (b) altered proportions of houses under various modes of occupancy (in 1952, 1956, 1963, and again in 1968); and
- (c) changes in the weights of fuel and light and of fares (in 1952, 1956, 1963, and 1968) and of private motoring (in 1956, 1963, 1968, and 1973).

The weighting of the seventh and eighth linked indexes was derived from analyses of data from the Population Census of 1971, the 1968-69 Census of Retail Establishments, the 1971 Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, from statistics and estimates of production, consumption, etc., and from several special purpose sample surveys. The weights of all items were reviewed and are now broadly based on the estimated pattern of consumption in 1971-72. The first Household Expenditure Survey, conducted for the year ended 30 June 1975, will supply data enabling consideration of a full-scale recasting of the Consumer Price Index.

Details of the composition and weighting pattern of the Consumer Price Index are given in the *Labour Report*, issued annually by the Commonwealth Statistician. Most of the weights used in the Index are derived from estimates of average household consumption or expenditure for the community as a whole. There are three main groups of exceptions. Firstly, local weights for the individual cities, for which separate indexes are compiled, are used for some items (e.g. housing, fuel and light, and fares). Secondly, the proportionate weighting of the various modes of occupancy of houses, and the weighting generally in the Housing Group, are as estimated for wage and salary-earner households in the individual cities. Thirdly, the weights for private motoring, tobacco and cigarettes, beer, and some services have been adapted to accord with notional estimates of expenditure by wage-earner households.

The Housing Group in the Index combines four (three prior to 1968) sectors of households—those renting a house from a private owner, those renting an unfurnished flat from a private owner, those occupying a house let under a governmental rental-housing scheme, and those owning or purchasing the house they occupy. For the owner-occupier sector, three elements in the cost of home ownership are represented—the price of houses, rates, and repairs and maintenance. The impact of price changes on these costs is measured by applying, to a basic expenditure weight for each item, the percentage movement (a four-quarterly moving average in the case of house prices) shown by an index of price change for that item.

Most of the prices used in the Index are collected from representative retailers and service establishments, selected in each State capital city for each class of commodity and service covered by the Index. The prices collected are for specified standards of the items, and are those actually being charged for normal cash purchases of new articles. The quality of the price data is ensured by field officers.

Movements in the level of retail prices in Sydney during the last eleven years, as revealed by the Consumer Price Index, are shown in the following table:—

Table 18.1. Consumer Price Index, Sydney

Base of each Index: 1966-67 = 100.0

Year ended 30 June	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
1965	94.1	96.6	92.1	98.7	92.8	94.5
1966	98.8	97.7	95.3	99.3	96.4	97.7
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	103.9	102.2	105.0	101.2	103.0	103.2
1969	104.9	104.2	110.5	103.0	108.5	106.2
1970	107.8	107.5	119.9	104.8	113.7	110.6
1971	112.8	112.0	131.6	109.3	120.3	116.8
1972	117.5	118.7	143.2	114.6	137.4	126.3
1973	126.1	125.9	154.9	118.4	143.7	133.9
1974	151.5	143.6	171.5	128.2	155.7	151.3
1975	166.3	174.1	199.2	151.5	186.5	176.1

The next table shows the "All Groups" index numbers of the Consumer Price Index, for the last eleven years, for each of the six State capital cities and for the six capitals combined. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city separately; they do not compare price levels as between cities.

**Table 18.2. Consumer Price Index ("All Groups"), Six Capital Cities**

Base of each Index: 1966-67 = 100·0

Year ended 30 June	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals*
1965	94·5	94·0	93·0	93·9	92·6	94·6	94·0
1966	97·7	97·5	97·5	97·0	96·1	98·0	97·4
1967	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1968	103·2	103·7	103·3	102·9	102·9	104·6	103·3
1969	106·2	106·2	105·5	105·3	105·5	106·1	106·0
1970	110·6	108·7	108·4	108·2	109·4	108·5	109·4
1971	116·8	113·1	114·2	112·5	114·1	112·6	114·6
1972	126·3	119·7	121·6	119·2	120·7	119·9	122·4
1973	133·9	127·2	128·6	126·5	127·3	126·7	129·8
1974	151·3	144·0	146·1	143·9	140·6	142·6	146·6
1975	176·1	167·9	168·7	169·7	166·1	166·7	171·1

\* Weighted average for the six State capital cities.

Retail price index numbers for the six State capital cities are given in the next table as a continuous series from 1901. As the series has been constructed by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope, it gives only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels.

**Table 18.3. Retail Price Index Numbers, Six State Capital Cities Combined**

Base: Year 1911 = 100

Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number
1901	88	1916*	132	1931	145	1946	190	1961	471
1902	93	1917*	141	1932	138	1947	198	1962	469
1903	91	1918*	150	1933	133	1948	218	1963	472
1904	86	1919*	170	1934	136	1949	240	1964	483
1905	90	1920*	193	1935	138	1950	262	1965	502
1906	90	1921*	168	1936	141	1951	313	1966	517
1907	90	1922*	162	1937	145	1952	367	1967	534
1908	95	1923	166	1938	149	1953	383	1968	548
1909	95	1924	164	1939	153	1954	386	1969	564
1910	97	1925	165	1940	159	1955	394	1970	586
1911	100	1926	168	1941	167	1956	419	1971	621
1912	110	1927	166	1942	181	1957	429	1972	658
1913	110	1928	167	1943	188	1958	435	1973	720
1914*	114	1929	171	1944	187	1959	443	1974	829
1915*	130	1930	162	1945	187	1960	459	1975	954

\* Month of November.

## RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

The average retail prices of selected food items in Sydney in 1970 and later years are shown in the next table. These averages are based on the prices quoted, at the mid-point of the month, by selected retail shops throughout the metropolis.

Table 18.4. Average Retail Prices of Food, Sydney

Item	Unit of Quantity	June, 1970	June, 1971	June, 1972	June, 1973	June, 1974	June, 1975
Groceries, etc.—		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Bread, Delivered ..	2 lb/900 g naked loaf	21·0	22·0	24·0	25·0	31·0	41·0*
Rice .. ..	1 lb/500 g	14·4	14·9	15·2	17·3	22·3*	23·1
Flour, Plain ..	2 lb/1 kg	18·6	18·8	21·4	22·5	22·8	30·9*
Tea .. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	28·4	29·8	32·6	31·1	30·5	44·5
Sugar .. ..	4 lb/2 kg pkt.	43·8	42·2	42·8	45·9*	47·7	50·1
Pears .. ..	29 oz/822 g tin	33·3	33·2	32·1	32·7	40·2	32·3*
Peaches .. ..	29 oz/822 g tin	33·3	33·2	33·3	33·1	40·4	31·2*
Potatoes .. ..	7 lb	41·3	55·4	43·5	71·9	124·0	70·1
Onions .. ..	1b	10·8	11·1	10·3	15·1	22·7	18·2
Jam, Apricot ..	24 oz/680 g tin	34·3	33·1	31·9	33·4	37·3	45·1*
Dairy Produce—							
Butter .. ..	1b/300 g	54·4	54·3	58·0	58·0	60·0	70·0*
Cheese, Processed ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb/227 g	24·0	23·7	25·3	26·4	30·5	38·0*
Eggs† .. ..	dozen	66·0	64·0	62·0	69·0*	83·0	85·4
Milk, Fresh, Delivered..	2 x 1 pint/ 2 x 600 ml bottles	23·0	25·0	25·0	27·0	32·0*	43·0
Milk, Evaporated ..	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz tin	15·6	15·9	17·8	17·6	19·3	23·3
Meat—							
Beef‡							
Steak, Rump ..	1b	102·0	112·5	119·7	136·1	151·0	123·9
Silverside, Corned	1b	57·3	60·4	62·9	73·4	84·7	75·8
Lamb‡							
Leg .. ..	1b	45·4	45·1	45·0	62·5	84·6	77·2
Chops, Loin ..	1b	47·3	45·5	41·8	71·8	89·6	76·8
Bacon, Rashers ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	44·6	47·4	48·7	49·5	70·7	83·9

\* Price shown for this and subsequent periods is for the metric quantity.

† 24 oz per dozen to June 1972, thereafter 55 grams per egg.

‡ Prices are June quarter prices for 1972 and earlier periods and June month prices for 1973 and later periods.

Prices of bread, flour, and milk are dealt with in more detail below. Further information about the prices of sugar, butter, eggs, and other food items is given in the chapters "Agriculture" and "Dairying, Poultry, and Beekeeping".



### FLOUR AND BREAD PRICES

From September 1939 (immediately after the outbreak of war) to September 1948, the prices of flour and bread were controlled by the Australian Government under the National Security (Prices) Regulations. From 20 September 1948, the prices of both commodities became subject to control by the State Government under the provisions of the (State) Prices Regulation Act, 1948. Maximum retail prices of bread have been fixed by the State Prices Commissioner since September 1948 (except for short periods in 1955 and 1956-57). Maximum prices for flour were fixed by the Commissioner from September 1948 to April 1955.

The retail price of bread in Sydney at each date of change since December 1964, and the wholesale price of flour operative on those dates, are given in the next table:—

Table 18.5. Bread and Flour Prices, Sydney

Date of Change in Price of Bread	Bread		Flour*	Date of Change in Price of Bread	Bread		Flour*
	900 g naked Loaf		Tonne		900 g naked Loaf		Tonne
	At Shop	Delivered			At Shop	Delivered	
	Cents	Cents			\$	Cents	
1965: Sept. 16	15-8	16-7	93.42	1974: May 14	30-0	31-0	134.10
Dec. 30	16-7	17-5	98.27	July 18	32-0	33-0	134.10
1966: Feb. 14	17-0	18-0	98.27	Aug. 12	34-0	35-0	134.10
1967: July 13	18-0	19-0	98.27	Oct. 24	38-0	39-0	134.10
1968: Dec. 12	19-0	20-0	107.09	Dec. 23	39-0	40-0	149.90
1970: Apr. 2	20-0	21-0	111.22	1975: Apr. 21	40-0	41-0	149.90
1971: Mar. 25	21-0	22-0	113.37	July 24	41-0	42-0	159.75
Dec. 20	22-0	23-0	119.99	Dec. 9	43-0	44-0	182.65
1972: May 15	23-0	24-0	119.99				
1973: Jan. 17	24-0	25-0	126.95				
July 9	26-0	27-0	126.95				
Oct. 18	28-0	29-0	126.95				

\* Wholesale price of plain flour, ordered in lots over 500 kg, and delivered metropolitan area in 67 kg sacks (including cost of sacks).

For purposes of fixing bread prices, the Sydney metropolitan area comprises (broadly) the area within a 36 kilometres radius of the G.P.O. plus (since April 1970) most of Blacktown Municipality and parts of the Cities of Penrith and Campbelltown.

Flour and bread prices are affected by the price of wheat, which is fixed by the Australian Wheat Board under the stabilisation scheme described in the chapter "Agriculture".

## MILK PRICES

Until June 1970, the prices paid for milk delivered by dairymen to country factories in the Board's producing districts were fixed by the Milk Board (which was replaced by the Dairy Industry Authority in 1970). For each of the distributing districts under its control, the Board also fixed the prices at which bulk distributors acting as agents for the Board could purchase supplies of milk, the wholesale prices at which agents could sell to milk-round vendors and the vendors could sell to shops, and the retail prices at which milk-round vendors and shops could sell to customers. Since July 1970, these prices have been fixed, in terms of the Dairy Industry Authority Act, 1970-1972, by the Minister on the recommendation of the Dairy Industry Prices Tribunal, which comprises a chairman (ex-officio, the deputy chairman of the Dairy Industry Authority) and two others appointed by the Minister, viz., an officer of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture and a representative of milk consumers.

Particulars of the prices paid or fixed by the Milk Board for fresh milk distributed in the Board's metropolitan distributing district up to June 1970, and thereafter through the recommendation of the Dairy Industry Prices Tribunal, are given in the following table:—

Table 18.6. Prices for Milk Distributed in Metropolitan Distributing District

Date of Change	Milk Delivered by Dairyman at Country Factory*	Milk Supplied by—						
		Dairy Industry Authority to Authority's Agent†	Authority's Agent to Milk-round Vendor at Agent's Depot		Milk-round Vendor to Shop		Milk-round Vendor to Customer	
			Bottled‡	Bulk	Bottled‡	Bulk	Bottled‡	Bulk
Cents per litre								
1960: Nov. 18	9.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1962: Jan. 26	9.17	10.58	...	...	...	...	...	...
1963: Sept. 20	9.55	11.10	13.74	12.91	15.41	14.67	17.60	16.87
1966: Feb. 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.72
June 24	10.80	12.56	15.28	14.46	17.05	16.23	19.36	18.48
1969: Apr. 11	10.95	12.73	15.86	15.01	17.73	16.88	20.24	19.36
1970: Dec. 11	11.31	13.52	17.18	16.35	19.16	18.33	22.00	22.00
1972: June 30	12.47	14.40	18.50	17.67	20.70	19.87	23.76	23.76
1973: Aug. 31	13.46	15.80	20.09	19.27	22.58	21.75	26.40	26.40
1974: Mar. 1	13.60	15.59	20.25	19.35	22.75	21.85	26.66	26.00
Aug. 16	14.68	16.85	22.50	21.75	25.50	24.65	30.00	29.00
Dec. 13	17.28	19.79	26.25	26.25	29.75	29.75	35.00	35.00

\* Relates to milk delivered at factories which mainly supply the metropolitan district.

† Price at metropolitan distributing centre.

‡ In 1-pint bottles until February 1974; 600 ml bottles from 1 March 1974.

Information about the supply and distribution of milk in New South Wales is given in the chapter "Wholesale and Retail Trade".

## GAS AND ELECTRICITY CHARGES

## GAS CHARGES

Gas is supplied to consumers in the metropolis and larger towns of New South Wales by 10 privately-owned companies and 20 local government authorities.

Maximum prices and standards of heating power, purity, and pressure are prescribed by the Gas and Electricity Act for gas supplied to consumers by meter. Prices may be increased only on the recommendation of a Board of Inquiry appointed under the Act.

Prices of gas are generally quoted in the form of block rates in which the price per unit decreases as consumption increases. The unit of charge is the megajoule (a joule being the amount of work done or heat generated by a current of one ampere acting for one second against a resistance of one ohm).

The basic rates being charged in December 1975 for gas supplied by the Australian Gas Light Company (which supplies the greater part of the metropolitan area) were as follows:—

<i>Domestic General Rate</i>			<i>Industrial and Commercial General Rate</i>		
	Megajoules per quarter	Cents per Megajoule		Megajoules per quarter	Cents per Megajoule
First	1,440	0.915	First	5,400	0.896
Next	1,440	0.850	Next	48,600	0.730
Over	2,880	0.684	Next	108,000	0.627
			Next	162,000	0.569
			Over	324,000	0.511

(1 cubic metre = 20.72 megajoules)

Special domestic rates were available for storage hot water and heating systems. Special industrial and commercial rates were available for large consumers, for steam boilers, and for appliances in continuous use.

## ELECTRICITY CHARGES

Electricity generated by the N.S.W. Electricity Commission (which is the major generating authority in the State) is supplied in bulk, through its Interconnected System, to distributing authorities, to the N.S.W. Government Railways, and to certain large industrial consumers.

At 30 June 1975, there were 44 separate authorities (34 county councils, 5 municipal and shire councils, 1 governmental authority, and 4 private franchise holders) engaged in the retail distribution of electricity in the State. These authorities supplied 1,789,337 consumers (including 1,602,939 residential and 185,742 commercial and industrial consumers). The largest distributing authority in the State is the Sydney County Council, which, at 30 June 1975, supplied 660,028 consumers (including 597,031 residential and commercial and 62,969 industrial consumers) in 27 metropolitan local government areas.

The principal rates being charged in December 1975 for electricity supplied by the Sydney County Council are shown in the next table:—

**Table 18.7. Principal Rates Charged for Electricity by Sydney County Council, December 1975**

Domestic Rate		General Supply Rate (low voltage)		Demand Rates*		
kWh per Quarter	Cents per kWh	kWh per Quarter	Cents per kWh	Category	Fixed Charge per month per kW of maximum Demand (\$)	Cents per kWh
First 30 ..	7.87	First 60 ..	7.87	Low Voltage—		
Next 70 ..	5.36	Next 140 ..	5.36	Option 1 ..	4.07	1.74
Next 400 ..	2.83	Next 14,800 ..	4.99	Option 2 ..	6.89	0.85
Over 500 ..	2.35	Over 15,000 ..	4.23	High Voltage—		
				Option 1 ..	} as specified for Low Voltage, less 8 %	
				Option 2 ..		

\* Customers taking supply at the Demand Rate must pay for a minimum monthly demand of 75 kilowatts at each point of supply.

An Institution Rate is available for premises used wholly or principally as hospitals or schools and for other specified users set out in the Council's Rate Schedule.

Special rates are available for electricity used, during restricted hours, for process heating, storage hot water, and heating systems, and by premises used for public worship.

### WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

The Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index was withdrawn from general publication with the issue of index numbers for December 1970. That index has been replaced by a series of indexes relating to materials used and articles produced by defined areas of the economy, viz., the Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, first issued in November 1970, the Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building which was introduced in April 1969, and the Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry, which was introduced in July 1975.

#### WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING

The index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses, in each of the six State capital cities, and has been compiled retrospectively to July 1966.

The selected materials have been arranged in eleven groups, and separate group (and "all groups") index numbers are compiled for each of the six State capital cities and for the six State capital cities combined. Separate materials weighting patterns are used for each State; they were derived from reported values of materials used in selected representative houses constructed in or about 1968–69 in each capital city. The weighting pattern for the weighted average of the six State capital cities is an aggregation of the individual city patterns.

The list of the materials and weights derived for each capital city and other information concerning the index is given in the *Labour Report* issued annually by the Commonwealth Statistician.

Movements in the prices of building materials in Sydney and the six State capital cities combined, as revealed by the index, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 18.8. Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in House Building**

(Base of each Index: 1966-67 = 100·0)

Group	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	Sydney				
Concrete mix, cement and sand ..	119·3	125·1	134·2	149·5	185·4
Cement products .. .. .	121·7	135·1	145·4	155·0	192·1
Clay bricks, tiles, etc. .. ..	117·5	119·7	123·3	141·3	177·8
Timber, board and joinery .. ..	126·7	131·8	146·4	182·5	213·3
Steel products .. .. .	116·9	131·0	141·1	156·5	189·6
Other metal products .. .. .	115·4	119·5	128·5	149·5	173·2
Plumbing fixtures .. .. .	117·0	127·3	131·3	146·2	179·6
Electrical installation materials ..	114·7	120·3	126·1	145·7	167·7
Installed appliances .. .. .	107·0	114·8	114·0	124·9	158·3
Plaster and plaster products .. ..	108·3	118·6	120·6	124·1	150·8
Miscellaneous materials .. ..	112·4	116·7	126·6	136·5	162·1
All groups .. .. .	119·8	126·1	135·6	158·0	189·4
	Six Capitals*				
Concrete mix, cement and sand ..	113·4	121·2	127·0	137·5	165·7
Cement products .. .. .	121·8	132·0	139·9	154·3	193·1
Clay bricks, tiles, etc. .. ..	118·0	124·5	130·7	146·8	180·3
Timber, board and joinery .. ..	118·5	124·8	137·0	169·1	203·5
Steel products .. .. .	115·0	127·9	136·8	153·8	192·1
Other metal products .. .. .	112·4	118·5	124·9	146·3	170·3
Plumbing fixtures .. .. .	113·6	122·6	129·6	143·2	174·5
Electrical installation materials ..	115·0	120·2	126·2	146·4	168·3
Installed appliances .. .. .	103·8	107·4	108·3	117·7	146·4
Plaster and plaster products .. ..	109·4	116·9	118·7	122·2	147·8
Miscellaneous materials .. ..	111·0	116·4	124·9	135·0	161·5
All groups .. .. .	115·7	122·7	131·1	151·3	183·4

\* Weighted average of six State capital cities.

The next table shows the "All Groups" index numbers for each of the six State capital cities and for the six State capital cities combined. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in degree of price movements but not as to differences in price level.

**Table 18.9. Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in House Building  
—All Groups—Six Capital Cities**

(Base of each Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals *
1968-69	109.3	103.6	105.6	107.0	105.9	104.1	106.3
1969-70	115.2	107.2	109.4	112.4	110.3	107.7	110.9
1970-71	119.8	112.3	115.2	116.7	113.9	114.3	115.7
1971-72	126.1	118.9	124.8	124.8	121.1	120.7	122.7
1972-73	135.6	126.5	133.8	134.8	126.9	130.8	131.1
1973-74	158.0	147.8	152.2	157.2	141.8	145.5	151.3
1974-75	189.4	178.4	187.0	195.4	172.4	179.1	183.4

\* Weighted average for the six State capital cities.

#### WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING

The Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and "low-rise" flats (in general, those up to three storeys). The selected materials (72 items) are arranged in eleven groups. Group index numbers, and index numbers for all the groups combined, are compiled monthly for each of the six State capital cities and for the six State capital cities combined, and are available from July 1966. The materials weighting pattern for the index relates to the whole of Australia, and was derived from reported values of materials used in selected representative buildings constructed in, or about, 1966-67. Index numbers for a State capital city are calculated by applying this single weighting pattern to price measures for that city. Index numbers for the six State capital cities combined are weighted averages of the index numbers for the individual capital cities—the relative weight given to each capital city being determined by the proportion of (a) the estimated value on completion of building other than house building in that State to (b) the estimated value of such building in all States in the three years ended June 1967. The index is described in detail in the *Labour Report* issued annually by the Commonwealth Statistician.

Movements in the prices of building materials in Sydney and the six State capital cities combined, as revealed by the index, are shown in Table 18.10.

**Table 18.10. Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building**

(Base of each Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	Sydney				
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc. ..	115.5	120.0	124.9	140.2	173.4
Cement products .. ..	119.2	129.1	136.0	147.5	184.1
Bricks, stone, etc. .. ..	118.2	120.3	123.6	141.5	177.5
Timber, board and joinery .. ..	118.8	124.5	133.9	161.2	190.7
Steel and iron products .. ..	116.2	122.8	124.0	140.7	175.4
Aluminium products .. ..	115.4	120.0	124.8	136.6	171.4
Other metal products .. ..	124.7	125.5	134.8	171.1	175.7
Plumbing fixtures .. ..	123.3	136.8	142.5	158.5	195.5
Miscellaneous materials .. ..	110.3	117.7	127.3	137.5	166.9
Electrical installation materials ..	110.9	114.7	120.5	138.3	157.4
Mechanical services components ..	118.9	127.5	132.2	143.7	181.1
All groups .. ..	116.4	122.4	127.2	144.1	176.0
	Six Capitals*				
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc. ..	113.0	120.6	124.5	136.0	164.6
Cement products .. ..	118.0	126.1	135.0	147.7	183.9
Bricks, stone, etc. .. ..	118.6	124.2	130.1	146.3	179.4
Timber, board and joinery .. ..	117.0	123.4	132.9	160.2	194.7
Steel and iron products .. ..	115.8	125.4	130.3	148.8	189.2
Aluminium products .. ..	113.0	119.3	125.4	138.4	169.2
Other metal products .. ..	121.4	120.6	126.4	158.5	162.7
Plumbing fixtures .. ..	121.3	134.3	143.5	159.6	197.7
Miscellaneous materials .. ..	110.3	116.9	124.5	134.2	163.4
Electrical installation materials ..	110.9	114.7	120.5	138.3	157.4
Mechanical services components ..	119.0	127.7	132.4	143.9	181.3
All groups .. ..	115.5	123.0	128.9	145.8	179.2

\* Weighted average for the six State capital cities.

The next table shows the "All Groups" index numbers for each of the six State capital cities and for the six State capital cities combined. The indexes enable comparisons to be drawn as to differences in degree of price change between cities but not as to differences in price level.

**Table 18.11. Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building—All Groups—Six Capital Cities**

(Base of each Index: 1966-67 = 100·0)

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals *
1968-69	106·5	105·0	105·1	105·0	104·7	105·1	105·6
1969-70	111·7	109·8	110·3	109·4	108·9	109·7	110·5
1970-71	116·4	115·1	116·4	113·9	113·3	115·0	115·5
1971-72	122·4	123·9	124·4	122·7	121·3	122·6	123·0
1972-73	127·2	131·2	130·4	129·8	126·3	129·7	128·9
1973-74	144·1	148·0	149·0	145·8	142·9	143·8	145·8
1974-75	176·0	180·6	186·6	181·0	176·7	179·3	179·2

\* Weighted average for the six State capital cities.

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY**

The index measures changes in the cost of materials and fuels used in manufacturing industry in Australia and has been compiled retrospectively to July 1968.

The items included in the index were selected on the basis of values of materials used, in 1971-72, by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. Only materials originating from outside the Australian manufacturing industry (that is, materials which are net inputs to manufacturing) were selected. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments, and in 1971-72 import statistics. The selected items have been combined into broad index groups using two different classifications, viz., the Australian Standard Industrial Classification and the Standard International Trade Classification. The next table shows index numbers for broad industry groups, based on the Standard International Trade Classification. The value weights shown are based on estimated usage in 1971-72, valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base year 1968-69.

**Table 18.12. Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry, Australia**

(Base of each Index: 1968-69 = 100·0)

Period	Food, Live Animals, and Tobacco *	Crude Materials (excl. fuels)*	Electricity, Gas, and Fuels*	Chemicals†	Metal Manufactures etc.†	Other Manufactured Materials†	All Groups	Imported Materials	Home Produced Materials
Value Weight (per cent)	45.87	20.66	15.83	6.67	5.21	5.76	100.00	27.16	72.84
1968-69	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1969-70	102.4	108.2	98.4	98.1	103.9	99.4	102.6	100.5	103.4
1970-71	100.9	99.9	97.3	97.2	108.4	98.2	100.1	102.5	99.3
1971-72	104.7	100.9	99.1	95.6	114.9	97.8	102.6	104.1	102.0
1972-73	122.9	116.0	99.1	91.4	119.3	97.6	113.9	105.2	117.2
1973-74	145.9	140.7	126.2	96.3	118.6	106.1	134.7	127.1	137.6
1974-75	132.4	149.3	179.5	141.9	148.7	137.4	145.1	181.5	131.6

\*Comprises both imported and home produced materials.

†Comprises only imported manufactured materials.



## HOUSE AND FLAT RENTS

Information about the modes of occupancy of dwellings in New South Wales, and about the rentals being paid for dwellings occupied by tenants, is obtained on the occasion of the periodic censuses of population. The results of the censuses conducted between 1947 and 1966 revealed a marked trend from the renting to the owning of dwellings, despite the increase in the number of government-owned rented dwellings. However, from 1966 to 1971 this trend was reversed with the percentage of dwellings occupied by owners falling from 70 per cent in 1966 to 67 per cent in 1971. The development of the trends since 1947 (the first post-war census) is illustrated below:—

<i>At 30 June</i>	<i>Occupied Private Dwellings*</i>				
	<i>Total Dwellings</i>		<i>Dwellings Occupied by Tenants</i>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Increase per cent since previous Census</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Increase per cent since previous Census</i>	<i>Proportion per cent of Total Dwellings</i>
1947	732,510	25	352,916	30	48
1954	900,159	23	340,873	(—) 3	38
1961	1,048,222	16	304,305	(—) 11	29
1966	1,178,587	12	324,723	7	28
1971	1,356,533	15	379,651	17	28

\* Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966.

Between 1966 and 1971, the number of tenanted houses rose by 14 per cent (to 199,903) and the number of tenanted flats rose by 29 per cent (to 157,494).

At 30 June 1971, tenanted houses represented 53 per cent, tenanted flats represented 41 per cent, and other tenanted dwellings (non-self contained flats, improvised homes, caravans, etc.) represented 6 per cent of all private dwellings occupied by tenants in New South Wales.

Particulars of the weekly rents being paid for tenanted private houses and flats in 1971 are available, for the first time, on both a furnished and an unfurnished basis. A classification of these dwellings according to the amount of weekly rent being paid is given in Table 18.13.

The proportion of unfurnished tenanted houses and flats at 30 June 1971 with a rental of \$6 or less per week was 13.8 per cent (15.8 per cent in respect of houses and flats owned by the Housing Commission), between \$6.01 and \$10 per week, 20.2 per cent (39.6 per cent), between \$10.01 and \$22 per week, 41.0 per cent (43.8 per cent), and between \$22.01 and \$34 per week, 21.6 per cent (0.8 per cent).

The proportion of furnished tenanted houses and flats at 30 June 1971 with a rental of \$6 or less per week was 4.8 per cent (13.9 per cent in respect of houses and flats owned by the Housing Commission), between \$6.01 and \$10 per week, 8.6 per cent (34.5 per cent), between \$10.01 and \$22 per week, 49.2 per cent (42.1 per cent), and between \$22.01 and \$34 per week, 27.1 per cent (7.1 per cent).

The system of rent control of leased premises in New South Wales is described earlier in the chapter.

**Table 18.13. Private Houses and Flats\* in N.S.W. Rented Furnished or Unfurnished  
Classified according to Weekly Rent†**

Weekly Rent	At 30 June 1971						
	Houses*		Flats*		Houses and Flats*		
	Government‡	Other	Government‡	Other	Government‡	Other	Total
Furnished							
\$ 2.00 or less .. ..	29	452	25	132	54	584	638
\$ 2.01 to \$ 4.00 .. ..	54	851	32	413	86	1,264	1,350
\$ 4.01 to \$ 6.00 .. ..	78	1,427	22	687	100	2,114	2,214
\$ 6.01 to \$ 8.00 .. ..	221	1,441	19	868	240	2,309	2,549
\$ 8.01 to \$10.00 .. ..	332	2,679	26	1,917	358	4,596	4,954
\$10.01 to \$16.00 .. ..	427	7,338	91	11,403	518	18,741	19,259
\$16.01 to \$22.00 .. ..	93	7,862	118	15,606	211	23,468	23,679
\$22.01 to \$28.00 .. ..	43	5,694	43	10,558	86	16,252	16,338
\$28.01 to \$34.00 .. ..	23	2,822	14	4,413	37	7,235	7,272
\$34.01 or more .. ..	29	4,272	13	4,685	42	8,957	8,999
Total† .. ..	1,329	34,838	403	50,682	1,732	85,520	87,252
Average Weekly Rent per House/Flat .. ..	\$ 11.57	\$ 20.89	\$ 14.91	\$ 21.63	\$ 12.35	\$ 21.33	\$ 21.15
Proportion of total tenanted houses or flats .. ..	Per cent 19.8		Per cent 34.0		Per cent 0.5	Per cent 25.7	Per cent 26.2
Unfurnished							
\$ 2.00 or less .. ..	763	3,668	1,456	214	2,219	3,882	6,101
\$ 2.01 to \$ 4.00 .. ..	1,645	7,883	2,488	1,336	4,133	9,219	13,352
\$ 4.01 to \$ 6.00 .. ..	1,864	10,206	857	1,596	2,721	11,802	14,523
\$ 6.01 to \$ 8.00 .. ..	6,183	9,190	1,040	2,460	7,223	11,650	18,873
\$ 8.01 to \$10.00 .. ..	13,419	11,353	2,079	3,918	15,498	15,271	30,769
\$10.01 to \$16.00 .. ..	19,049	21,820	4,852	12,351	23,901	34,171	58,072
\$16.01 to \$22.00 .. ..	983	17,233	246	24,152	1,229	41,385	42,614
\$22.01 to \$28.00 .. ..	234	11,340	115	28,637	349	39,977	40,326
\$28.01 to \$34.00 .. ..	55	4,725	29	7,874	84	12,599	12,683
\$34.01 or more .. ..	48	4,712	8	3,542	56	8,254	8,310
Total† .. ..	44,243	102,130	13,170	86,080	57,413	188,210	245,623
Average Weekly Rent per House/Flat .. ..	\$ 9.91	\$ 14.96	\$ 8.21	\$ 21.27	\$ 9.53	\$ 17.85	\$ 15.90
Proportion of total tenanted houses or flats .. ..	Per cent 80.2		Per cent 66.0		Per cent 17.2	Per cent 56.5	Per cent 73.8

\* "Houses" include Villa units. "Flats" relate to "self-contained" flats, including home units. ("Self-contained" means able to be completely closed off and with own cooking and bathing facilities.)

† Includes only those houses and flats for which a rent was stated.

‡ Owned by N.S.W. Housing Commission.



# INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

In New South Wales, there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees—the State system, which operates under the law of the State within its territorial limits, and the Commonwealth system, which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of the State. The main principle in both systems is compulsory conciliation or arbitration, as a means of preventing or settling industrial disputes, by authorities which have the status of legal tribunals and which make “awards” having the force of law.

The relation between the State and Commonwealth systems of industrial arbitration rests upon the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the component States. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to industrial arbitration are as defined in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; all residual powers remain with the States. The Commonwealth Constitution Act provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Commonwealth law, the latter prevails and the State law becomes invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. Awards of Commonwealth industrial tribunals have been held to be Commonwealth laws, and therefore override those made by State authorities.

The principal source of the Commonwealth constitutional power in relation to industrial matters is its power to make laws with respect to “conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State”. In interpreting the law, the High Court of Australia has decided that the Australian Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a “common rule” or industry-wide award to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned. The Commonwealth industrial tribunals must proceed by way of conciliation and arbitration between actual parties, and (except within a Commonwealth Territory) cannot bind by award any person who is not a party to an interstate dispute, either personally or through a union. However, the Australian Government has used other constitutional powers to authorise Commonwealth tribunals to deal with employer-employee relationships in particular industries otherwise than by means of conciliation and arbitration. In particular, the interstate trade and commerce power and the defence power have been used to confer wide powers on the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission with respect to the stevedoring and maritime industries and various Commonwealth projects. By agreement between the Australian and New South Wales Governments, a joint Commonwealth and State tribunal has been established to deal both with interstate industrial disputes in the coal mining industry and with disputes confined to the industry in New South Wales.

Notwithstanding these limitations of the Commonwealth jurisdiction in industrial matters, the Commonwealth system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia. Its influence extended in the first place with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organisation, a tendency which gathered force during the 1914-18 war period. As industry expanded over interstate borders, uniformity of industrial conditions was

sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the Commonwealth jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, etc. than those awarded under the State jurisdiction. In many cases, also, the organisations concerned in a Commonwealth award have taken action to have its terms embodied in State awards so that they become binding as a common rule in the industry. Again for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some States have at times adopted the Commonwealth wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements. In New South Wales, for instance, the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from 1937 to 1955, and by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission from June 1964 to July 1967 (when "total wages" replaced basic wages and margins under Commonwealth awards, etc.—see page 511) were adopted for State awards and agreements. Since July 1967, the State basic wage for males and females in New South Wales has been varied in accordance with increases granted for "total wages" by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, a policy generally followed in the other States. Since May 1974 a minimum wage has been specified in State awards which has been the same as that granted under Commonwealth Awards.

A survey in 1974, covering most persons in private and government employment (other than in rural industry or in private domestic service), showed that 38 per cent of male employees in New South Wales were covered by Commonwealth awards, determinations, and registered agreements, 46 per cent were covered by State awards, etc., 0.5 per cent were covered by unregistered collective agreements, and 15 per cent were not covered by any award, etc. The proportions for female employees were 27, 65, less than 0.05, and 8 per cent, respectively. The industries and occupations subject to Commonwealth awards and agreements included pastoral industries, shipping, shipbuilding, metal trades, building trades, engine-drivers, timber trades, clothing trades, glass works and rubber works, breweries, railways, and journalists.

### COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

The Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes since its inception in 1904. The last fundamental change, in 1956, altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by establishing (a) a Commonwealth Industrial Court (re-named the Australian Industrial Court in 1973) to deal with judicial matters associated with industrial arbitration, and (b) a Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (re-named the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in 1973) to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. The present legislative basis of the Commonwealth system is the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904–1976.

The Australian Industrial Court is a superior court of record, composed of a Chief Judge and not more than ten other judges. It is empowered to enforce penal provisions of the arbitration laws, to determine questions of law referred to it by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission or the Industrial Registrar, to interpret and enforce awards, to hear appeals from State courts (other than Supreme Courts) in industrial matters, to hear applications for decisions that State awards or orders are inconsistent with valid Commonwealth awards (and are therefore invalid), to determine eligibility for membership of a registered industrial organisation, and to settle disputes between an organisation and its members. In matters

involving disputed elections in organisations, the Court may direct the Registrar to make investigations and, if necessary, order a new election. In general, the Court's jurisdiction is exercised by at least three judges, but matters of interpretation and proceedings relating to membership and rules of organisations may be determined by a single judge. Decisions of the Court in matters concerning the validity of State awards and orders or appeals against decisions of State Courts are subject to appeal to the High Court, provided the latter gives leave to appeal; other decisions of the Court are, in general, final.

The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission at present comprises a President, eight Deputy Presidents, and twenty-one Commissioners. The presidential members (i.e., the President and Deputy Presidents) have the same status and rights as a judge of the Industrial Court, and must have been, on appointment, a barrister or solicitor of the High Court or a State Supreme Court of at least five years' standing, or, in the case of a Deputy President, must have held for at least five years a university degree or similar qualification in law, economics, industrial relations, or some other field relevant to the duties of a Deputy President, or have had experience at a high level in industry, commerce, government, or industrial relations.

The Commission is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes by conciliation or arbitration. It seeks to encourage and provide means for amicable agreement between the parties to a dispute, or to prevent or settle a dispute by conciliation, before proceeding to exercise its powers of compulsory arbitration. The Commission may exercise its powers of its own motion or on the application of a party. In making an award, the Commission is not restricted to the specific claims of the parties to a dispute, but must consider the public interest, in particular the state of the national economy and the likely effects on the economy of any award.

Matters concerning standard hours of work, national wages cases, the minimum wage, annual leave, and long service leave may be dealt with only by a Full Bench of the Commission constituted by at least three presidential members nominated by the President.

Other industrial matters are in general dealt with by a single member of the Commission. Each industry, or group of industries, is assigned to a panel of members of the Commission consisting of a presidential member and at least one Commissioner, and the function of the Commission in relation to that industry, or group of industries, is exercised by members of that panel. Members of the Commission are required to keep themselves acquainted with industrial affairs and conditions.

When a member of the Commission, a registered organisation, an employer, or a Minister becomes aware of an impending or existing industrial dispute, the presidential member of the relevant industrial panel is notified. In the first instance the dispute is generally referred for conciliation to a member of the Commission within the panel. His role is to bring the parties together and attempt to reach agreement between the parties by conciliation. An agreement so arrived at may be made into a memorandum of agreement and certified by the member as an award, provided that he is satisfied that the principal terms of the agreement have been approved by the committee of management of each of the organisations and that those terms are acceptable to a majority of the members affected by the agreement, and provided that he is satisfied that such an agreement is in the public interest. If the parties fail to reach agreement by conciliation, the

member reports to the presidential member of his panel and the dispute is then dealt with at arbitration. The presidential member, or a Commissioner within the panel (including the member of the Commission who acted in the conciliation proceeding, provided that neither party to the dispute objects), acts in an arbitral capacity to prevent or settle the dispute by making an award. Should, however, at this late stage, the parties resolve their differences, the presidential member or Commissioner may act as conciliator and certify a memorandum of agreement as an award.

When a party to an industrial dispute requests that the matter in dispute be referred to a Full Bench of the Commission, the panel member dealing with the matter must consult with the President as to whether this should be done. If the President is of the opinion that the matter is of sufficient public importance, it will be dealt with by a Full Bench consisting of at least three members of the Commission, including at least two presidential members.

The Commission, as constituted for the purposes of conciliation or arbitration, may refer matters in dispute to a Local Industrial Board for investigation and report, and make an award on the basis of the Board's report. Local Industrial Boards comprise either a State Industrial Authority willing to act, or a board consisting of representatives of employers and employees in equal number and an independent chairman appointed by the Commission.

Provision may be made in an award for the appointment of a Board of Reference to deal with matters arising under its terms.

Appeal may be made against an award made by a member of the Commission, against a member's decision not to make an award, and against a member's finding in relation to the existence of, or parties to, an industrial dispute. An appeal also lies against a member's decision certifying or refusing to certify a memorandum of agreement, and against a member's decision to dismiss a matter on the grounds that it either appeared trivial or should be dealt with by a State Industrial Authority, or that it was in the public interest to dismiss it. The appeal is heard by the Full Bench consisting of at least three members of the Commission, including at least two presidential members.

Special provisions in the Conciliation and Arbitration Act authorise the Commission to deal with industrial matters relating to the maritime industries, the stevedoring industry, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric project, and those projects declared by the Minister to be Commonwealth projects for purposes of the Act. In the case of the maritime and stevedoring industries, the Commission may deal not only with industrial disputes, but also (whether or not a dispute exists) with any industrial matter which is submitted to it and which relates to overseas or interstate trade and commerce. In the case of the Snowy Mountains and declared Commonwealth projects, the Commission may deal with any industrial matter submitted to it, whether or not a dispute exists and whether or not a dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State.

Under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees (or a single employer with at least 100 employees), and an association of at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organisation. (Under the Public Service Arbitration Act, an association of less than 100 employees may be registered

if its members represent at least three-fifths of the total persons engaged in that industry in the Public Service.) Registered organisations include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. At the end of 1975, there were 78 registered employer organisations and 147 employee organisations; the employee organisations had 2,482,200 members, representing 88 per cent of the total membership of trade unions in Australia.

Industrial registries, established at Melbourne and other State capitals, are controlled by Registrars, who have powers in relation to the registration, rules, and membership of industrial organisations, and in relation to awards, disputed elections, and other disputes. A Registrar may refer matters of law to the Industrial Court, and other matters to the Commission. Appeal may be made to the Commission against decisions by a Registrar.

Inspectors, who are officers of the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations, police the observance of Commonwealth industrial awards and agreements. They have power to enter premises, to inspect equipment, material, and record books, and to interview employees.

Particulars of the special tribunal appointed to deal with industrial matters arising in the Australian Public Service are given on page 504, and of the joint Commonwealth and State tribunal for the coal mining industry in the chapter "Mining Industries".

### NEW SOUTH WALES SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

Since its inauguration in 1901, the State system of compulsory industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes. A major change in 1959 placed greater emphasis on conciliation rather than arbitration, restricted the right of appeal against awards, provided for more rapid hearing of appeals, and removed the compulsion for employees to belong to an industrial union. A further change in 1964 was intended to encourage greater use of conciliation rather than judicial procedures in the event of an illegal strike. The present legislative basis of the State system is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1976.

The chief industrial tribunal is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. The Commission comprises a President and not more than eleven other members, each of whom has the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court and must have been, on appointment, a Supreme Court or District Court judge, a barrister of at least five years' standing, or a solicitor of at least seven years' standing. A maximum of three other members may be appointed temporarily.

The Industrial Commission may exercise specified powers conferred on the subsidiary tribunals described below and certain other powers which belong to it alone. It may determine any widely defined "industrial matter", make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions, adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes and lockouts or unlawful dismissals, investigate union ballots when irregularities are alleged, determine specified apprenticeship matters, and hear appeals from determinations of the subsidiary



tribunals. The Commission is charged with endeavouring to settle industrial matters by conciliation, and may summon persons to a compulsory conference.

Certain specified matters—including questions of jurisdiction referred by a single member or a subsidiary tribunal, appeals regarding a single member's jurisdiction or against industrial magistrates' decisions, proceedings for penalties in respect of illegal strikes or lockouts, proceedings involving cancellation of union registration, and matters referred by the Minister for Labour and Industry—must be dealt with by the Commission in Court Session, which comprises at least three members appointed by the President. The Commission in Court Session may, however, delegate its power in these matters to a single member of the Commission. In other matters, the jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Commission are exercisable by a single member, and there is no appeal from his findings unless a question of jurisdiction is involved.

A Senior Conciliation Commissioner and not more than seven other Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed to assist the Industrial Commission. The Commissioners hold office until they reach 65 years of age, but their term of office may be extended for periods not exceeding twelve months, up to the age of 70 years. Additional Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed, from time to time, for specific periods not exceeding one year. The Industrial Commission is required to call a conference of the Commissioners at least once every four months to discuss the operation of the Arbitration Act and, in particular, means of preventing and settling industrial disputes and of securing uniform standards of conditions in industry.

The principal function of a Conciliation Commissioner is, in practice, to act as chairman of a Conciliation Committee. However, where any industrial dispute, strike, lockout, or cessation of work has occurred or is likely to occur, a Conciliation Commissioner may call a compulsory conference in order to effect an agreement. Where a conference is called, the Commissioner (or the Conciliation Committee if he has summoned it to sit with him) must investigate the merits of the dispute whether or not the employees concerned are on strike. If no agreement is reached at the conference, the Commissioner (or Committee) may make an order or award in settlement, may make an interim order or award binding for no longer than one month restoring or maintaining the pre-existing conditions, or may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission. Conciliation Commissioners may also deal with matters referred to them by the Industrial Commission, and when so acting they are vested with the full powers of the Commission.

Conciliation Committees are established by the Industrial Commission for particular industries or callings; and comprise a Conciliation Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. At 30 June 1976, there were 415 Conciliation Committees in existence. A Committee has power to inquire into industrial matters in its particular industries or callings and, on reference or application, to make orders or awards prescribing rates of wages and hours of employment for the industries or callings.

Special Commissioners may be appointed to settle a dispute by conciliation. If a Special Commissioner is unable to induce the parties to reach agreement, he may decide the issue, and his decision is binding for one month subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

Any party affected by an order, award, or decision of a Conciliation Commissioner or Committee may appeal to the Industrial Commission. The Crown may, in the public interest, appeal against an award. The appeal is determined on the evidence presented at the initial hearing, except that, by the special leave of the Commission, new evidence may be presented if it was not available at the time of the initial hearing. No party other than the Crown may appeal against an award made by consent of all parties appearing in the proceedings.

Notice of all industrial disputes or matters likely to lead to a dispute must be notified to the Industrial Registrar by an industrial union or an employer as soon as either becomes aware of it. The matter may then be dealt with by whichever of the tribunals is thought to be most capable of effecting a settlement. An application for an award may be made either to the appropriate Conciliation Committee or to the Industrial Commission (according to the applicant's own choice). If the committee hears the matter, it may make an award, but, if its members are equally divided, the chairman may decide the matter himself, or he may refer it to the Industrial Commission.

Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, and an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 50 employees (or a single employer with at least 50 employees) may be registered as an industrial union. At 30 June 1975, there were 119 employee unions and 287 employer unions on the register. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association.

An award is binding on all employees and employers in the industry or calling, or on such of them as the Conciliation Committee or the Industrial Commission directs. It also applies for such period (not exceeding three years) as may be specified in the award, and thereafter until varied or rescinded.

Employers and industrial unions may make written agreements which, when registered with the Industrial Registrar, become binding industrial agreements between the parties and on all the members of the union concerned. The maximum term for which an industrial agreement may be made is five years, but it continues in force after the expiration of the specified term until varied or rescinded, or terminated, after notice by one of the parties.

Complaints regarding breaches of awards and registered industrial agreements are investigated by officers of the Department of Labour and Industry, who may conduct prosecutions. Proceedings regarding industrial agreements and ancillary legislation in relation to the Annual Holidays and Long Service Leave Acts may also be taken by employees and by the secretaries of industrial unions. Employees may also proceed before industrial magistrates to recover wages or holiday pay. Industrial magistrates, whose powers are cognate with those of stipendiary magistrates, exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of non-compliance with awards, agreements, and statutes governing working conditions.

The Registry of the Industrial Commission is maintained by the Industrial Registrar, who has power to register (or cancel the registration of) industrial unions, to impose penalties, and to enquire into any matter as directed

by the Industrial Commission. Decisions of the Industrial Registrar and of industrial magistrates are, in general, subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

### **CROWN EMPLOYEES AND ARBITRATION**

The rates of pay, hours of work, and other working conditions in the Australian Public Service are regulated by a Public Service Arbitrator under powers conferred by the Public Service Arbitration Act, 1920-1973. An organisation of employees in the Public Service must usually submit a claim to the Arbitrator; but, with the consent of the Arbitrator, or where he has (other than on the grounds of triviality) refrained from hearing or determining it, the claim may be submitted to the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. If any other matter is of sufficient importance, the Commission may permit the Public Service Board, a Minister, or an organisation of employees to refer a claim to the Commission, or to appeal to the Commission against a determination of the Arbitrator.

Under the State industrial arbitration system, employees of the New South Wales Government and of governmental agencies have access to the ordinary industrial tribunals for the regulation of certain conditions of employment (*viz.* wages; rates for overtime, holidays, and other special work; preference to unionists; and deductions for board and residence). There is a Crown Employees' Appeal Board to hear and determine appeals in specified matters affecting individual employees.

The State Public Service Act provides that the Public Service Board may enter into an agreement as to salaries with any organisation representing any group of officers or employees, and any such agreement is binding on all officers or employees in the class specified. No officer or employee, whether or not he is a member of such organisation, has any right of appeal against the agreement.

The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission may make awards in respect of certain employees of the State Government.

### **ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS**

Under the Commonwealth arbitration system, there has been no general prohibition of strikes and lockouts since 1930, but they may be prohibited by the terms of particular awards. If a strike or lockout which breaches an award occurs, or is likely to occur, the Australian Industrial Court may order compliance with the terms of the award, and may impose a maximum penalty of \$1,000 (\$500 for each breach where an award specifies that a separate breach occurs on each day on which the breach continues). If a breach of an award is threatened or has occurred, the Court may commence hearing an application for an order of compliance only if a presidential member of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has issued a certificate permitting the dispute to proceed to the Court. Before issuing a certificate the presidential member is required to make every effort, by conciliation or arbitration, to settle the dispute between the parties.

Under the State arbitration system, the following strikes are illegal:—

- (a) strikes by employees of the Crown or of semi-government and local government bodies;

- (b) strikes commenced before the expiry of fourteen days' notice to the Minister by the executive of an industrial union, setting out the matters in dispute, the proposed date of commencement of the strike, and a statement of the action already taken to negotiate a settlement of the dispute, and strikes commenced after such matters in dispute have been settled; and
- (c) other strikes by employees in an industry, the conditions of which are wholly or partly regulated by an industrial award or agreement. (However, an individual union of employees may render an award which has been in force for at least twelve months no longer binding on its members by a secret ballot, provided that at least two-thirds of the members vote and a majority of the voters approve.)

All lockouts, except where the employees in the industry are taking part in an illegal strike, are illegal, and a maximum penalty of \$4,000 is prescribed.

Where the members of an industrial union of employees take part in, or assist, an illegal strike, the Industrial Commission may order the union to pay a maximum penalty of \$4,000. Penalty proceedings may not, however, be commenced later than the expiration of fourteen days from the cessation of the strike to which the proceedings refer. In defence to any proceedings, the union may claim that it has tried, by means reasonable under the circumstances, to prevent its members from taking part in or assisting the strike, or that the strike was provoked by unjust and unreasonable action by the employer. The Industrial Commission is also permitted to cancel an industrial union's registration if it is satisfied that any of the union's members were taking part in, or aiding and abetting, an illegal strike in an essential service industry. An essential service industry includes the supply of fuel or other commodity or service necessary for the conduct of such services as public transport, the supply of electricity, water, or gas to the public, the provision of fire-fighting, the removal of garbage, sewerage, and drainage, and the conduct of prisons. In lieu of cancelling a union's registration, the Commission may require the exclusion of a group or section of the union from eligibility for membership of that union.

#### PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS AND EX-SERVICEMEN

The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is authorised to insert in awards provisions granting preference in employment to members of registered industrial organisations.

The State industrial tribunals must, on application, insert in awards and agreements provisions granting absolute preference in employment (both at the point of employment and at the point of retrenchment) to members of registered industrial unions. The Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in 1953 to provide that an employer must not, in general, employ a person who was not a member of an industrial union and that all employees must be members of an industrial union, but these provisions were repealed in 1959.

Under both the Commonwealth and State arbitration systems, certificates granting equal preference with unionists may be issued to employees who object, on the grounds of conscientious belief, to being a member of an industrial union.

Preference in employment to ex-servicemen and women was granted until 1959 for those who served in the 1939-1945 War, and until 1960 for those who served in the Korea and Malaya operations.



## Chapter 20

# WAGES AND HOURS

Wage rates determined by all industrial arbitration authorities in Australia before July 1967 comprised two elements—a basic or foundational wage common to most rates of wage, and a separate secondary wage for each occupation, or group of occupations, specified in each award. However, since July 1967, by decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (re-named the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in 1973), the practice of specifying the basic wage and secondary wages separately in Commonwealth awards has been discontinued in favour of the specification of a “total wage” for each occupation, etc. The New South Wales Industrial Commission and arbitration authorities in all other States except Victoria have, however, continued to specify basic wages and secondary wages separately.

Except where a higher “minimum wage” has been declared (see below), the award wage for each occupation (i.e. sum of basic wage and appropriate secondary wage, or, if these elements are not specified separately, the total wage) is the lowest amount payable to employees in each award category, but employers may pay amounts above those specified in awards.

Since July 1966, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has prescribed a “minimum wage” representing the lowest wage payable to adult males under certain of its awards, irrespective of occupation. In May 1974, the Commission extended the minimum wage to adult females and awarded the same minimum wage to adult males and females, with the wage for females to be phased in over a period of about a year. This “minimum wage” is in practice the lowest wage payable to adult males and females under any Commonwealth award, but is not regarded for purposes of fixing rates for each occupation as a foundational element in the total wage. The practice of setting a “minimum” award wage irrespective of occupation has also been adopted by arbitration authorities in all States.

The “basic wage”, which was originally understood to mean the minimum or basic wage necessary to provide a reasonable standard of comfort for the average worker and his family, has for many years been fixed at the highest level (for a foundational wage) which arbitration authorities consider the economy can sustain. The secondary wage component of a wage comprises amounts payable in respect of special features associated with a particular occupation or industry (these special features include the degree of skill involved, the nature of the work, and the conditions under which the work is performed). In more recent years, and in particular since the introduction into Commonwealth awards of a “total wage” for each occupation,

it has been the practice for arbitration authorities to set the *combined* total of basic wage and secondary wages (whether these elements are separately specified or not) at the highest level which in their opinion the economy can sustain; "total wage" decisions are regarded as a guideline in the setting of secondary wages (insofar as they are determined on economic grounds) by State arbitration authorities. Relativities between wages for occupations and industries are adjusted from time to time under both Commonwealth and State awards.

## BASIC WAGES

### BASIC WAGES IN COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

As mentioned above, the practice of specifying the basic wage and secondary wages separately in Commonwealth awards was discontinued in July 1967, and the "total wage" concept (i.e. basic wage plus margin elements combined) was substituted (see page 511). A summary of the history of basic wages in Commonwealth awards is given on pages 498 to 503 of Year Book No. 63.

### BASIC WAGES IN STATE AWARDS

#### *Basic Wage for Males*

A summary of the methods of fixing basic wages for males under State awards up to October 1964 is given on pages 503 and 504 of Year Book No. 63.

An amendment to the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act in October 1964 provided for the discontinuance of the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and for the adoption in future, for State awards, of basic wages determined for Sydney by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to discontinue the separate specification of basic wage and margins in Commonwealth awards and to increase "total wages" under its awards by \$1 a week, the (State) Industrial Commission ruled in June 1967 that an increase of \$1 should be awarded to all adult employees under State awards, but that this amount should be expressed as an "economic loading" rather than be added directly to the basic wage. The Commission indicated that the question as to whether the separate specification of basic wage and margins should be discontinued in State awards was a matter for legislative direction.

Following on this decision by the Industrial Commission, the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in December 1967, so as to fix a new basic wage (\$34.50 for the adult male rate, representing the combined total of the previous basic wage and "economic loading") to operate currently under State awards, and to provide for the Industrial Commission to consider variations to State award wages and the State basic wage, in the light of future decisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to vary Commonwealth award wage rates generally, when such decisions are based wholly or partly on economic grounds. In deciding the amount of any variation to State award wages, the Industrial Commission is to have regard to the extent to which, in its opinion, the Commonwealth award wages were varied on economic grounds. The amendment provides that when the Industrial Commission decides to vary award wages, it will determine the amount (if any) by which the basic wage is to be varied, such variation being not greater than than to State award wages, or that to the Commonwealth minimum wage (see page 510).

Since December 1967, the Industrial Commission has varied the State basic wage for males (and State award wages) in line with variations to Commonwealth "total wages" (see page 511).

#### *Basic Wage for Females*

Details of the methods of fixing that basic wage for females under State awards up to 1967 are given on pages 505 and 506 of Year Book No. 63.

Following on the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in June 1967 to discontinue the separate specification of basic wage and margins in Commonwealth awards, the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in December 1967 so as to fix a new female basic wage of \$26.10 per week to operate currently under State awards. This rate, which represented the combined total of the previous basic wage and an economic loading of \$1, amounted to approximately 76 per cent of the male basic wage fixed at that same time. The amendment to the Act also provided that future variation in the State basic wage were to be determined by the Industrial Commission (see above), and stipulated that any increase in the female basic wage was not to be less than 75 per cent of the corresponding increase in the male basic wage.

In the 1973 State Equal Pay Case, the Industrial Commission announced that from 30 June 1975 the separate designation of a basic wage for females would no longer exist and that from that date any award for the basic wage of an adult female should not be less than the basic wage for adult males. The Commission decided that, in the meantime, there should be three "equal pay loadings" added to the wages of adult females, the last one before 30 June 1975. However, these decisions have not yet been implemented, although since May 1974 the female basic wage has been increased by the same amounts as the male basic wage.



Changes since 1951 in the basic wages declared for Sydney for adult males and females under State awards are illustrated in the following table:—

**Table 20.1. Basic Wages (per week)\* under State Awards, Sydney**

At 30 June	Adult Male	Adult Female †	Month of Change ‡	Adult Male	Adult Female
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1951	18.00	13.50	1966: July .. ..	33.50	25.10
1952	22.30	16.70	1967: July .. ..	33.50¶	25.10¶
1953	24.10	18.05	1968: January .. ..	34.50	26.10
1954	24.30	18.20	October .. ..	35.85	27.45
1955	24.30	18.20	1969: December .. ..	36.90	28.30
1956	25.60	19.20	1971: January .. ..	39.10	30.00
1957	26.80	20.10	1972: May .. ..	41.10	32.00
1958	27.40	20.55	1973: May .. ..	44.40	35.10
1959	27.60	20.70	1974: May .. ..	47.80	38.50
1960	28.50	21.35	1975: May .. ..	49.50	40.20
1961	29.90	22.40	October .. ..	51.20	41.90
1962	30.00	22.50	1976: February .. ..	54.50	45.20
1963	30.20	22.65	June .. ..	56.10	46.80
1964	31.50	23.60			

\* Automatic quarterly adjustments for retail price movements were discontinued in State (and Commonwealth) awards in September 1953. They were restored in State awards in November 1955, but were again discontinued from June 1964.

† The amounts shown from 1951 to 1958 represent the basic wage together with so much of any margin and any further amount necessary to make the minimum wage payable equivalent to 75 per cent of the male basic wage. Following the increase in the basic wage to the 75 per cent equivalent, the amounts shown from June 1959 are the basic wage exclusive of any margin. This change was applied in State awards from different dates, beginning in March 1959.

‡ Rate operative from first pay-period commencing on or after date specified in relevant judgment.

¶ In addition, an "economic loading" of \$1 per week was payable to adults under State awards. From 1 January 1968 this loading was absorbed into the basic wage.

## MINIMUM WAGES

### MINIMUM WAGE UNDER COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

In its decision in the 1966 Basic Wage, Margins, and Total Wage Case, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission prescribed a minimum wage representing the lowest wage payable to adult males under certain of its awards, irrespective of occupation. This minimum wage is, in practice, the lowest wage payable to adult males under any Commonwealth award, but it is not regarded for purposes of fixing rates as a foundational element in the total wage.

In the 1972 National Wage and Equal Pay Cases, the Commission rejected the claim that adult females be paid the same minimum wage as adult males, stating that, as the male minimum wage takes account of a family component, it should not be applied equally to females simply for reasons of equity.

In the 1974 National Wage Case, the Commission decided that the family component should be discarded from the minimum wage concept because (a) the Commission does not have the information to enable it to discriminate between the varying family obligations of workers and (b) the care of family needs is principally a task for governments, not for an industrial arbitration tribunal. The Commission also decided to extend the minimum wage to females and award the same minimum wage to adult males

and adult females. In making this decision the Commission took into account the widespread social support for the concept and the fact that the application of the principles propounded in the 1972 Equal Pay Case and the increase in award rates generally had substantially lifted the pay of female workers, so that the extension was economically feasible. In order to give industry time for adjustment, the extension was to be phased-in in three steps—85 per cent of the new male minimum wage from the date of its operation (23 May 1974), 90 per cent by 30 September 1974, and 100 per cent by 30 June 1975. The request for the minimum wage to be adjusted automatically each quarter for changes in the Consumer Price Index was rejected but, because of large and rapid price increases, it was decided to review the minimum wage in six months time.

The minimum wage rates for adult males in Sydney as determined by the Commission have been:—

<i>Date of Operation</i>	<i>Weekly Rate \$</i>	<i>Date of Operation</i>	<i>Weekly Rate \$</i>
July 1966 .....	37.25	May 1974 .....	68.80
July 1967 .....	38.25	January 1975 .....	76.80
October 1968 .....	39.60	May 1975 .....	80.80
December 1969 .....	43.10	September 1975 .....	83.60
January 1971 .....	47.10	February 1976 .....	89.00
May 1972 .....	51.80	April 1976 .....	94.00
May 1973 .....	60.80	May 1976 .....	96.80

#### MINIMUM WAGE UNDER STATE AWARDS

The Industrial Commission or a conciliation committee has been empowered, since 1967, to insert provisions in State awards fixing a “minimum wage” in excess of the basic wage but, until May 1974, these provisions had been inserted in only four awards. Following the State Wage Case, 1974, the Commission announced that the inclusion of a minimum wage (equal to that applicable under Commonwealth awards in New South Wales) in individual awards would automatically be granted on application for a new award or the variation of an award. In addition, if the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission altered the minimum wage, the Industrial Commission would sit in Court Session to consider the making of a consequential general ruling; the Industrial Commission has adopted subsequent changes to the Commonwealth minimum wage.

#### TOTAL WAGES UNDER COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

The total wage concept (i.e. basic wage plus margin elements combined) was first adopted by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission as a result of the 1967 Basic Wage, Margins, and Total Wage Case. In its judgment delivered in May 1967, the Commission announced the elimination of the separate specification of basic wage and margins in its awards and the introduction into all Commonwealth awards of total wages. The Commission awarded an increase of \$1 per week in weekly award rates for all adult males and females (with a proportionate increase for juniors), payable from the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967.

The Commission stated in its decision that the adoption of the new procedures would eliminate the awkward necessity for different benches to deal concurrently with different parts of the wage, and that it would facilitate the rapid and proper spread of economic decisions throughout awards and determinations. The new procedures would enable the Commission to act flexibly (in that the increase could be awarded as a flat amount, as a flat percentage, in varying percentages, or in other ways), and would enable it to ensure that economic gains were reflected in the whole wage, to give more reality to its award-making (both in economic and work value cases), and to give proper attention to the position of low-wage earners.

In the 1968 and 1969 National Wage Cases, the Commission rejected applications made by employee organisations for restoration of the basic wage and automatic adjustment of wages, but granted increases in total award wages and minimum wages, based on its assessment of the economy's capacity to pay these increases. In the judgment delivered in October 1968, the Commission granted an increase of \$1.35 per week both in total award wages and in the adult male minimum wage. In December 1969 the Commission granted an increase of 3 per cent in total award wages and \$3.50 per week in the adult male minimum wage.

In the 1970 National Wage Case, the Commission rejected an application by employee unions for automatic quarterly adjustment of total award wages and the adult male minimum wage. In its decision, delivered in December 1970, the Commission increased the minimum weekly wage for adult males by \$4.00 and awarded an increase of 6 per cent in total award wages, based on its assessment that this was the highest rate that the economy could sustain.

Proceedings in the 1971-72 National Wage Case commenced in November 1971 but were later adjourned until February 1972. In its decision, announced in May 1972, the Commission awarded an increase of \$2 per week in total award wages, increased the minimum wage for adult males by \$4.70 per week, but rejected an employee union claim for automatic quarterly adjustment to the minimum weekly wage for adult males.

In the 1972 National Wage and Equal Pay Cases, the Commission rejected claims for a total wage increase and an increase in the minimum wage for adult males. In its decision, given in December 1972, the Commission said that, since 1967, it had assumed that there would be a national wage case decision each year and that, since the previous decision was given in May 1972 and no exceptional or unexpected circumstance had been shown to have occurred since then, there was no justification in altering the 1972 national wage decision announced in May. The Commission therefore deferred the claims for an increase in total award wages and in the minimum wage for adult males to March 1973. The Commission also rejected a claim for the minimum wage for adult males to be applied equally to women (see page 510) but announced that it had changed its 1969

principle on equal pay from the concept of "equal pay for equal work" to the concept of "equal pay for work of equal value" (see page 517).

The decision of the Commission in the 1973 National Wage Case, announced on 8 May 1973, was to award an increase of 2 per cent plus \$2.50 per week in total award wages and to increase the minimum wage for adult males by \$9 per week (bringing it to \$60.80 in Sydney). The Commission rejected the claim for automatic quarterly adjustment of the minimum adult male wage, reiterating that it preferred to keep movements in the minimum wage under its control.

In announcing its decision in the 1974 National Wage Case on 2 May 1974, the Commission pointed out that it was faced with a conflict between doing justice to groups of wage earners and adding to inflation. It concluded that its duty was to wage earners and confirmed the past approach of awarding an increase, when justified, even if this action led to price rises. Accordingly, it awarded an increase in the total wage for adults of 2 per cent on current award rates plus \$2.50 per week. The adult male minimum wage was increased by \$8.

The Commission indicated that it was not prepared to introduce automatic cost-of-living adjustments, as reflected by movements in the Consumer Price Index (wage indexation), to the available methods of wage fixation. However, because of the general dissatisfaction with the present wage fixation methods and the fresh approach to the case for indexation, as indicated by the latest applications for indexation, the President of the Commission advised that he would call a conference of the principal parties appearing before the Commission to see whether a consensus could be reached on the interacting issues of wage fixation methods and wage indexation.

The Commission met again in December 1974 to consider claims for increases in both minimum and total wages and for the introduction of wage indexation. The only decision reached was that the adult male minimum wage would be increased by \$8.00 with increases to the female minimum wage in accordance with the phasing-in procedure. The increase operated from 1 January 1975 and made the Sydney rate for males \$76.80 per week.

Wage indexation was the main issue in the April 1975 National Wage Case. The Commission decided to adjust all ordinary award rates by the 3.6 per cent increase in the Consumer Price Index (C.P.I.) for the Six Capital Cities for the March Quarter 1975. In making this decision, the Commission expressed the belief that "for industrial relations considerations it would be unrealistic for us to allow real wages to fall as a result of the rise in the March Quarter C.P.I."

The Commission also expressed the view that "some form of wage indexation would contribute to a more rational system of wage fixation, to more orderly, more equitable, and less inflationary wage increases, and to better industrial relations, provided that indexation was part of a package which included appropriate wage fixing principles and the necessary "supporting mechanisms" to ensure their viability". It decided to put forward details of

wage fixation principles, including indexation, to be debated at the sitting of the Commission following publication of the June Quarter 1975 Consumer Price Index numbers. The (abridged) wage fixation principles, as subsequently amended, are:—

- (a) The Commission will sit in April, July, October, and January and will adjust its award wages and salaries in relation to the most recent movement in the Consumer Price Index for the Six Capital Cities, unless it is persuaded to the contrary.
- (b) Any such adjustments will, if practicable, operate from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the 15th of the month following the issue of the quarterly Consumer Price Index.
- (c) The form of indexation will be determined by the Commission in the light of circumstances and the submissions of the parties.
- (d) No wage adjustment on account of the Consumer Price Index will be made in any quarter unless the movement is at least 1 per cent. Movement of less than 1 per cent will be carried forward and an adjustment will occur when the accumulated movement equals 1 per cent or more.
- (e) Each year the Commission will consider what increase in total wage should be awarded on account of productivity.
- (f) Apart from the above increases, the only other grounds which would justify pay increases are:—
  - (i) changes in work value, being changes in the nature of the work, skill, and responsibility required, or the conditions under which the work is performed; and
  - (ii) catch-up of community movements, i.e. cases where particular awards have been considered in the light of industry wage increases over the last year.

The Commission stressed that its decision to adjust the total wage according to the movements in the March Quarter 1975 Consumer Price Index and its expressed intention to make a further adjustment following the publication of the June Quarter 1975 Index numbers was based on the expectation that the terms of its proposals in (f) above are substantially complied with, until there is opportunity for further debate.

The Commission rejected applications for an increase in the total wage on account of productivity and of movements in the Consumer Price Index prior to the March Quarter 1975. It granted an increase of \$4 in the adult male minimum wage, inclusive of the increase on account of the movement in the March Quarter 1975 Consumer Price Index.

In the September 1975 National Wage Case, the Commission heard the submissions of the various parties regarding its wage fixation and wage indexation principles. It clarified certain aspects of the principles which were subject to misinterpretation; expressed the view that it would not be inconsistent with the principles for over-award payments to be indexed in

particular cases; and stated that it was not intended to preclude the adjustment of allowances from time to time, where appropriate. The Commission decided to have a further trial period for the principles, as now interpreted by it, and that all awards and determinations before it should be increased by 3.5 per cent, being the rise in the June Quarter 1975 Consumer Price Index for the Six Capital Cities. Minimum wages were increased by \$2.80 per week.

Following the publication of the September Quarter 1975 Consumer Price Index the Commission decided that, in accordance with the principles, the increase of 0.8 per cent would not be applied to award wages, but would be carried forward until the increase exceeded 1 per cent.

The December Quarter 1975 Consumer Price Index for the Six Capital Cities rose by 5.6 per cent and, in the February 1976 National Wage Case, the Commission decided to increase the wages and salaries in the awards and determinations before it by 6.4 per cent (5.6 per cent plus 0.8 per cent carried forward). It stated that a case had not been made on this occasion to depart from its earlier decisions to maintain real wages.

As well as considering the application to award wages of the March Quarter 1976 Consumer Price Index, the Commission reviewed the wage fixation and indexation principles in the May 1976 National Wage Case and noted that, although there were significant differences of opinions as to structure and content, there was for the first time unanimous support for a system of wage fixation based on indexation. Changes made were mainly to clarify the existing principles, but it was also decided to incorporate the procedure for dealing with anomalies as part of the principles. In the September 1975 National Wage Case, the Commission acknowledged that anomalies existed and arranged for the principal parties to confer, with a view to providing a procedure for resolving wage inequities. As a result, an Anomalies Conference was established to deal with anomalies and special and extraordinary problems. Specific anomalies are referred to the conference and, if agreement is reached, an appropriate order is made by the President of the Commission; in the case of disagreement at the Conference the matter is referred to the Commission to be dealt with.

The March Quarter 1976 Consumer Price Index rose by 3 per cent and the Commission decided that, in order to meet the requirements of equity and at the same time make a contribution towards moderating the increase in labour costs, the 3 per cent increase should be applied to minimum wages and to all award wage and salary rates up to \$125 per week (being about the average male award wage rate); above that level the increase was \$3.80 per week (i.e. 3 per cent of the average award rate). The increase was not to be applied to over award payments. Whilst there had been a degree of non-compliance with the principles, it was not regarded as being sufficient to cause the system to be abandoned. In concluding the Case, the Commission indicated that the adjourned hearing about productivity still had to be dealt with.

Increases (flat amount or percentage) in all Commonwealth total award wages granted by the Commission in National Wage Cases since 1967 are summarised below:—

<i>From Pay-period Commencing on or after—</i>	<i>Increase in Total Award Wages for Adult Males and Females</i>
1 July 1967	\$1.00 per week
25 October 1968	\$1.35 per week
19 December 1969	3 per cent of existing award rates
1 January 1971	6 per cent of existing award rates
19 May 1972	\$2.00 per week
29 May 1973	2 per cent of existing award rates plus \$2.50 per week
23 May 1974	2 per cent of existing award rates plus \$2.50 per week
15 May 1975	3.6 per cent of existing award rates
18 September 1975	3.5 per cent of existing award rates
15 February 1976	6.4 per cent of existing award rates
15 May 1976	3 per cent of existing award rates up to \$125 per week and a flat \$3.80 per week to award rates above that level.

## SECONDARY WAGES

The secondary wage, whether separately specified as in State awards, or representing an unspecified component of a total wage as in Commonwealth awards since July 1967, comprises the amounts, additional to the basic wage, payable in respect of special features associated with a particular occupation or industry. These amounts are principally margins for skill, which vary with the degree of training and experience necessary for the satisfactory performance of a particular operation. Special allowances are often payable to leading hands, to employees working in a confined space or at heights or in excessively wet conditions, to persons engaged in noxious trades, and to workers in uncongenial climates or in areas where amenities are lacking. Clothing allowances may be awarded to employees who handle destructive or corrosive materials or who are required to work in excessively dirty situations, and a tool allowance is often provided (e.g. to carpenters and painters).

Since 1967 the State Industrial Commission has awarded similar increases to State Basic Wages as those awarded in the National Wage Cases by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Where increases have been in the form of percentage increases to Commonwealth award rates, the Industrial Commission has specified that these also be applied to the State secondary wage component.

In some State awards the secondary wage is not specified separately and, since 1967, the Industrial Commission, in these cases, has varied the total award wage in a similar way to the variation awarded to total wages in National Wage Cases by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

**EQUAL PAY FOR FEMALES**

Between February and May 1969, two Reference Benches of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission considered applications by employees' organisations in the Commonwealth Public Service and in the meat industry for equal pay between the sexes. In a decision announced in June 1969, the Commission accepted the principle of equal pay for equal work, as contained in existing State Acts. It stated that the principle should be implemented under Commonwealth awards and determinations only after examination of the work done—and suggested principles to be applied in deciding applications for equal pay (e.g. work should be of the same or like nature and of equal value; work should be performed by both adult males and females, etc.). Implementation of equal pay decisions would be spread over a period. Where the decision was reached before 1 October 1969, the scale of payment would be:—

<i>From Beginning of Pay- period on or after—</i>	<i>Per cent. of Male Total Wage Rate at that date</i>
1 October 1969	85
1 January 1970	90
1 January 1971	95
1 January 1972	100

For decisions reached after 1 October 1969, the rate of payment would be determined by the above scale, according to the timing of each decision.

In the 1972 National Wage and Equal Pay Cases, the Full Bench of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission considered claims by an employee organisation, on behalf of women airline clerks and women in the footwear industry, for pay equal to that of men. In its decision, announced in December 1972, the Commission stated that it regarded the concept of "equal pay for equal work", which it had adopted in the 1969 Equal Pay Case, as being too narrow and that it favoured the enlargement of the concept to "equal pay for work of equal value". This means that award rates for all work should be considered without regard to the sex of the employee. The Commission stated that this new principle should be implemented either by agreement or by arbitration, and that rates in all awards of the Commission and all determinations under the Public Service Arbitration Act should be fixed in accordance with this decision by 30 June 1975. Implementation was to take place by three equal instalments with one-third of any increase being paid by 31 December 1973, half of the remainder by 30 September 1974, and the balance by 30 June 1975.

In August 1973, the Full Bench of the New South Wales Industrial Commission decided that the principle adopted by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission should also be adopted for making or varying New South Wales awards. It directed that from 30 June 1975 any award for the basic wage of an adult female should not be less than the basic wage for adult



males and decided that in the meantime there should be three "equal pay loadings" added to the basic wages of adult females. However, this direction has not yet been implemented, although, since May 1974, the female basic wage has been increased by the same amounts as the male basic wage.

In the 1974 National Wage Case, it was decided to extend the minimum wage to females working under Commonwealth awards and to award the same minimum wage to adult males and adult females. This extension was to be phased-in in three steps by 30 June 1975 (see page 510). Since the concept of the minimum wage was adopted for State awards in May 1974, the Industrial Commission of New South Wales has granted the same minimum wage for adult females under State awards as those granted to adult females under Commonwealth awards.

### AWARD RATES OF WAGES

The award rates of wages payable to adult employees in selected occupations in 1969 and later years are shown in Table 20.2. The rates are those provided in Commonwealth or State awards, and (except when otherwise specified) are those payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime). For most occupations, the hours constituting a full week's work (other than overtime) are 40. For some occupations, there are various grades of work to which differential wage rates apply; for these occupations, either two rates are shown (e.g. \$126.30 and \$134.40), indicating that there are only two grades of work, or a range of rates is shown (e.g. \$121.20 to \$146.10), indicating that there are more than two grades of work.

### AVERAGE WEEKLY AWARD, ETC. WAGE RATES

Weighted averages of wage rates prescribed under awards, determinations, and agreements for adult employees in Australia are computed for each of a number of industrial groups (15 groups for males and 8 for females) and for all groups combined. The weighted averages embrace a representative range of occupations, and are based on the occupation and industry structures existing in 1954. Because of coverage difficulties, the rural industries are excluded.

The wage rates used in the computation are the rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in representative awards, determinations, and agreements. The weighted averages for males cover wage rates for 3,415 award designations, but as some of these designations are operative within more than one industry, or more than one State, the total number of individual award occupations is 2,313; for females, the corresponding numbers are 1,100 and 515. The lowest rate payable for a particular occupation has been used in each case.

Table 20.2. Award Rates of Wages (per week) for Adult Employees in Selected Occupations, Sydney

Occupation	At 31 December						
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
ADULT MALES							
Primary Production—							
Shearer (per 100 ordinary flock sheep, machine)*†	21.00	21.00	21.94	22.63	31.36	45.00	48.20
General Farm Hand (Agriculture)†‡	43.10	42.40	46.40	51.10	66.00	93.80	100.60
Coal Miner (machine)†	59.20**	59.20**	68.80**	70.80	78.80	123.55	132.80
Manufacturing—							
Cabinet Maker	57.20	57.20	68.60	70.60	82.70	115.00	123.30
Compositor (machine) (general printing)	62.30	62.30	72.00	80.00	88.10	112.40	125.90
Cutter (ready-made clothing)	53.00	55.60	65.10	67.10	77.00	95.20	111.80
Fitter (General Engineering)	57.20	57.20	66.60	71.60	78.50	106.90	114.60
Linesman (electrical supply)	65.00	72.15	76.40	91.60	95.80	118.10	126.30
Miller (shift) (flour milling)	72.00	82.20	82.20	98.10	102.40	125.70	134.40
	57.10	62.80	66.60	75.60	89.60	113.00	121.20
Transport, etc.—							
Railway Locomotive Driver	65.60	74.40	83.10	92.10	108.50	136.30	146.10
Motor Lorry Driver (vehicles under 6,500 lb gross weight)	65.45	65.45	75.35	80.35	87.45	120.55	129.15
Wharf Labourer, per hour ††	72.15	72.15	82.45	87.45	94.65	128.35	137.55
Buildings—							
Bricklayer	51.60	58.20	61.70	72.70	80.70	120.00	128.70
Carpenter	1.64	1.80	1.91	2.24	2.51	3.40	4.54
Painter	72.20	77.00	84.20	96.20	103.40	147.00	168.50
Plumber	73.00	77.80	85.00	97.00	104.20	147.80	169.23
Retail Trade—Shop Assistant (drapery)	71.00	75.80	83.00	94.60	101.80	142.60	167.27
	73.80	79.00	85.80	101.40	105.93	150.20	166.14
	49.75	55.75	65.10	67.60	81.50	102.50	117.50
ADULT FEMALES							
Coat Machinist (ready-made men's clothing)	35.50	37.20	44.50	46.50	58.90	81.30	100.90
Weaver (textile woollen mills)	32.80	32.80	38.60	43.80	58.00	78.10	101.70
Waitress (Hotel)	34.70	38.90	51.50	53.50	68.60	96.80	103.80
Confectionery General Hand	32.70	35.70	37.80	44.80	57.40	83.30	91.90
Shop Assistant (drapery)	49.75	55.75	65.10	67.60	81.50	102.50	117.50

\* Without keep.

† New South Wales rates.

‡ Forty-four hours per week.

§ Rate per hour for casuals on other than special cargo work.

|| Rates are weekly equivalents of hourly rates, and include allowances for excess fares and travelling time, sick leave, statutory holidays, following the job, etc.

\*\* Rates represent the weekly cash payment where board and lodging are not provided. †† Forty hours per week in 1969, 37½ hours per week in 1970, and 35 hours per week since 1971. An additional attendance allowance is payable at the rate of one shift's pay for each full fortnightly pay-period worked.

Weights for each occupation and industry were derived from two sample surveys conducted in 1954. The first survey showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations, and agreements, and provided employee weights for each industry. The second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc., and thus provided occupation weights.

The following table shows average weekly award, etc. wage rates (expressed as money amounts and as index numbers) for New South Wales in 1962 and later years. As the weighted averages are designed to measure movements in prescribed rates of "wages" as distinct from "salaries", awards, etc. relating solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded. The money amounts shown in Tables 20.3 and 20.4 should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

**Table 20.3. Weekly Wage Rates, Adult Employees, N.S.W.\***

(Weighted Average Minimum† Weekly Wage Rates)

At 31 Dec.	Weekly Wage Rates		Index Numbers‡		At 31 Dec.	Weekly Wage Rates		Index Numbers‡	
	Adult Males	Adult Females	Adult Males	Adult Females		Adult Males	Adult Females	Adult Males	Adult Females
	\$	\$				\$	\$		
1962	37.37	26.91	132.3	135.2	1969	52.38	38.69	185.5	194.4
1963	38.28	27.61	135.5	138.7	1970	54.40	40.68	192.6	204.3
1964	40.27	29.24	142.6	146.9	1971	61.70	49.18	218.5	247.0
1965	41.08	29.93	145.5	150.4	1972 <sup>r</sup>	68.11	53.18	241.2	267.1
1966	43.27	31.52	153.2	158.3	1973 <sup>r</sup>	78.13	68.06	276.7	341.9
1967	45.35	33.29	160.6	167.2	1974	105.97	93.32	375.2	468.8
1968	49.46	35.53	175.1	178.5	1975	118.69	109.27	420.3	548.9

\* Excludes rural industries.

† Minimum rates payable—i.e. the lowest rate payable for a particular occupation as prescribed in a representative award, determination, or agreement—for a full week's work, excluding overtime. (The term "minimum wage" has been used by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission since July 1966 in a different sense—see page 510.)

‡ Base: Weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia in 1954 = 100.

The average weekly award, etc. wage rates for each industrial group (and for all industrial groups dissected, in the case of adult male wages, into Commonwealth and State awards, etc.) in 1969 and later years are shown in Table 20.4.

## EARNINGS

Particulars of the average weekly earnings per employed male unit in New South Wales are given for the last ten years in Table 20.5. These averages represent the total actual earnings of all civilian wage and salary earners (whether adult or junior, full-time or part-time, casual, etc.) divided by total civilian employees expressed in male units. "Earnings" includes salaries, wages at award rates, overtime payments, over-award and bonus payments, and commissions, etc., but excludes payments to members of the Defence Forces. "Male units" represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings.

Comparisons as to trend should be made for complete years or corresponding quarters. The quarterly figures are affected by seasonal influences.

Table 20.4. Weekly Wage Rates: Industrial Groups\*, N.S.W.  
(Weighted Average Minimum† Weekly Wage Rates)

Industrial Group	At 31 December						
	1969	1970	1971	1972†	1973†	1974	1975
ADULT MALES							
Mining† and Quarrying	\$ 62.13	\$ 62.26	\$ 71.55	\$ 74.97	\$ 84.24	\$ 131.34	\$ 162.65
Manufacturing:	50.66	51.33	59.42	64.56	73.09	99.17	107.65
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	48.58	50.81	57.73	62.45	72.53	91.77	107.86
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	49.93	52.94	58.58	66.19	76.63	104.46	114.30
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	51.66	52.41	58.61	63.82	73.41	103.58	114.29
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc.	54.43	56.60	64.36	70.48	81.52	103.86	115.34
Paper, Printing, etc.	50.49	52.95	59.83	66.27	76.79	102.22	113.15
Other Manufacturing	50.69	52.17	59.52	65.24	74.68	100.47	110.37
All Manufacturing Groups	53.63	56.87	62.04	70.63	79.23	109.99	130.21
Building and Construction	50.87	53.63	57.67	63.96	71.03	100.13	107.16
Railway Services	53.09	56.84	63.65	71.90	79.56	111.70	120.88
Road and Air Transport	56.09	60.72	64.63	87.49	97.04	120.50	146.87
Shipping and Stevedoring	64.48	69.03	77.23	86.82	102.48	130.84	141.79
Communication	51.28	54.29	62.76	67.72	80.02	106.70	117.99
Wholesale and Retail Trade	53.97	54.51	63.87	68.14	84.98	105.45	122.61
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services	48.35	50.23	57.96	62.27	73.65	101.05	110.88
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	52.59	54.01	61.72	68.26	77.17	106.54	120.55
All Industry Groups:	52.15	54.84	61.67	67.95	79.21	105.24	116.32
Under Commonwealth Awards, etc.	52.38	54.40	61.70	68.11	78.13	105.97	118.70
Under State Awards etc.							
Under All Awards, etc.							
ADULT FEMALES							
Manufacturing:	\$ 37.67	\$ 40.87	\$ 51.64	\$ 56.80	\$ 68.54	\$ 93.56	\$ 105.52
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	35.20	37.01	44.00	46.95	59.76	81.98	101.85
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	37.91	40.08	46.61	50.90	67.85	94.57	109.03
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	37.84	39.18	45.63	52.84	66.01	93.00	104.88
Other Manufacturing	36.48	38.59	46.28	50.40	63.36	88.21	104.64
All Manufacturing Groups	41.31	44.28	51.78	57.28	73.41	98.56	111.13
Transport and Communication	41.10	44.06	53.63	56.32	73.67	101.07	115.98
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42.25	42.75	51.59	57.27	75.11	93.59	115.96
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services	38.30	39.38	48.23	52.38	66.68	94.95	107.20
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	36.69	40.68	49.18	53.18	68.06	93.32	109.27
All Industry Groups							

\* Excludes rural industries.

† See note †, Table 20.3.

‡ Wage rates include lead bonus, etc.

Table 20.5. Average Weekly Earnings per employed Male Unit\*, N.S.W.†

Year	Sept. Qr.	Dec. Qr.	Mar. Qr.	June Qr.	Year	Year	Sept. Qr.	Dec. Qr.	Mar. Qr.	June Qr.	Year
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1966-67	62.20	64.50	61.00	65.30	63.30	1971-72†	92.20	99.20	92.30	99.70	95.90
1967-68	65.10	68.00	64.80	68.90	66.70	1972-73	98.80	107.40	100.10	110.90	104.30
1968-69	69.50	75.20	69.70	74.90	72.30	1973-74	111.90	123.00	116.70	131.60	121.00
1969-70	75.80	81.30	74.70	82.00	78.50	1974-75	141.10	158.20	147.20	161.10	151.90
1970-71	83.10	89.40	84.40	92.40	87.30	1975-76	160.20	177.40	167.90	183.00	172.10

\* See text on page 520. Figures have been revised since previous issue due to exclusion of Australian Capital Territory.

† From July 1971 trainee teachers have been excluded from total civilian employment. The effect of their exclusion has been to increase the average weekly earnings series by approximately 30 cents.

### HOURS OF WORK

In the fixation of weekly wage rates, Commonwealth and New South Wales industrial arbitration authorities prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. Special legislation has been enacted in New South Wales from time to time for the direction of industrial tribunals in prescribing hours of work. The history of the reduction of the standard working week to 40 hours is shown on page 515 of Year Book No. 63.

In 1945, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration began hearing applications for the introduction of a 40-hour week in Commonwealth awards. Before the Court announced its decision, the New South Wales Parliament passed legislation prescribing a 40-hour week as the standard, for industries within the State jurisdiction, from 1 July 1947. In its judgment, announced in September 1947, the Commonwealth Court granted the reduction to the 40-hour week, for employees under Commonwealth awards, etc., from the first pay-period commencing in January 1948.

The 40-hour week is now the standard working week for employees under Commonwealth and State awards. However, some awards (e.g. for general farming, and fruit growing) prescribe hours in excess of 40, and some (e.g. for clerical workers, Crown employees, bank officials, teachers, coal miners) prescribe less than 40 hours per week. Normally the working day is restricted to 8 hours, but some variation is permitted in special circumstances. Overtime is permitted under prescribed conditions, and awards impose limitations on the spread of hours where time is broken. Except in the retail trade, transport, and other service industries and in industries with continuous processes, a 5-day week is usually worked.

Overtime worked by employees, and time worked outside the spread of hours prescribed in an award, must usually be paid for at penalty rates of pay. Overtime rates are generally on the basis of time-and-a-half pay for the first four hours and double-time thereafter, with double-time being paid for Sunday work. Where overtime is worked, an employer is frequently required to pay meal money. Many awards provide that employees may be required to work only "reasonable" overtime.

In awards covering industries where work outside the usual day-time hours is essential, provision is made for shift work at rates lower than those applying to overtime. Where three shifts are prescribed, employers are usually required to arrange for them to rotate or alternate regularly. Limitations are imposed on the times and methods of working shifts.

Almost all awards provide for a meal-break without payment during each day or shift. Penalty rates are payable to employees required to work during their meal-break.

## HOLIDAYS AND LEAVE

### PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Certain days are observed as statutory public holidays, on which work is suspended as far as practicable. In continuous processes and in transport and other service industries where work must continue on public holidays, employees are given alternative paid holidays and, in most cases, extra wages for the holiday worked.

The days which are observed generally throughout New South Wales as public holidays are—New Year's Day (1 January), Australia Day (the anniversary of the first settlement in Australia; usually observed on the last Monday in January), Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day (25 April), Queen's Birthday (usually observed on a Monday early in June), Eight Hour Day (first Monday in October), Christmas Day, and Boxing Day (26 December). If the date of a public holiday falls on a Sunday, or if Boxing Day falls on a Monday, the following day is usually observed as the holiday.

In addition to these days, the first Monday in August is a bank holiday, observed by banks and other financial institutions and by State Government authorities.

The Governor may proclaim special days to be observed as public holidays throughout the State or in any part of the State.

### ANNUAL LEAVE

The history of the granting of paid annual leave to workers in New South Wales is set out on pages 517 and 518 of Year Book No. 63.

Four weeks' paid annual leave was granted to employees of State governmental authorities in 1964, to employees of local government authorities in 1965, and to employees of the Australian Public Service in 1973. An amendment to the (State) Annual Holidays Act in 1974 extended, from three weeks to four weeks, the period of paid annual leave for workers under State awards and agreements and workers not covered by an award or agreement. Most employees under Commonwealth awards have also become entitled to four weeks' paid annual leave. Loadings on payment for annual leave (generally at a rate of  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of annual leave entitlement, with a fixed maximum amount) have been extended to most awards.

### SICK LEAVE

Employees under Commonwealth and State awards are entitled to between one and two weeks' sick leave on full ordinary pay in each year of service with an employer. In many of the awards, the sick leave entitlement is cumulative during an employee's service with the employer; since 1968, the entitlement under State awards may automatically accumulate (on application) for a period of at least three years.

### LONG SERVICE LEAVE

Long service leave on full ordinary pay was first introduced for all employees under State awards in New South Wales by the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, 1951. This Act was replaced by the Long Service Leave Act, 1955, which extended the benefits to employees in the State not covered by an award, etc. and to employees under Commonwealth awards which included no provision for long service leave. The amount of long service leave was three months after 20 years' continuous service with the one employer, with additional leave on a pro rata basis for each 10 years of service in excess of 20. When the period of service was less than 20 but more than 10 years, and an employee's services were terminated by an employer for any reason other than serious misconduct, or by the employee for any reason, the employee was entitled to long service leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for each full year of service. The Act defined "service with the one employer" as the period during which an employee served the employer under an unbroken contract of employment, and provided that the transfer of ownership of a business would not constitute a break in continuity with the one employer.

The (State) Long Service Leave Act was amended in April 1963 to provide for (a) three months' long service leave after 15 years' continuous service with the one employer, with additional leave on a pro rata basis for each 10 years of service in excess of 15, (b) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee whose period of service is less than 15 but more than 10 years and whose services are terminated by an employer for any reason (including serious misconduct) or by the employee for any reason, and (c) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee who has completed at least 5 years' service as an adult and whose services are terminated by an employer for any reason or by the employee because of illness, incapacity, or pressing necessity. Under the amended Act, the long service leave entitlement of an employee whose service with the one employer began before April 1963 would be the sum of the leave (calculated on the basis of three months for 20 years' service) for his service before April 1963 plus the leave (calculated on the basis of three months for 15 years' service) for his service from April 1963.

The Long Service Leave Act was further amended in December 1967 to provide that an employee dismissed for serious misconduct whose period of service was less than 10 years would not be entitled to long service leave (or payment in lieu). The amendment also provided that periods of long service leave of not less than one month could be taken by an employee in advance by agreement between employer and employee and that continuity of an employee's service was deemed to be not broken by transfer from one company to another within the same company group.

The State legislative provisions apply, generally speaking, to employees who are not entitled to long service leave benefits under a Commonwealth award or to more favourable leave benefits under another State Act or under a scheme conducted by an employer. Long service leave provisions on a more generous scale than under the Act may be incorporated in awards made by State industrial authorities.

The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission began generally to insert long service leave provisions in Commonwealth awards after its decision in 1964 in the Metal Trades and Graphic Arts cases. In its decision in these cases, the Commission awarded to employees in the metal trades and printing industries the following long service leave entitlements in respect of continuous service with the one employer—(a) 13 weeks' long service leave to accrue at the rate of 13 weeks for 20 years' service in respect of service before May 1964 (April 1963 in New South Wales) and at the rate of 13 weeks' leave for 15 years' service in respect of service after that date; (b) leave on a pro rata basis for each subsequent 10 years of service; and (c) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee whose period of service is less than 15 but more than 10 years and whose services are terminated by the employer for any reason other than serious misconduct or by the employee because of illness, incapacity, or pressing necessity. Employees on long service leave were to be paid at current award rates (which would be subject to basic wage changes and margins adjustment during the leave period), and were not to accept employment with any other employer bound by the award granting the leave. The Commission defined "service with the one employer" as the period during which an employee served the employer under an unbroken contract of employment, and provided that the transfer of ownership of a business would not constitute a break in continuity with the one employer. In a later decision (effective from December 1964), the Commission ruled that an employer was not required to grant long service leave to an employee until his entitlement equalled 13 weeks for the first period of entitlement and  $8\frac{2}{3}$  weeks for any subsequent period of entitlement.

State public servants are entitled to two months' long service leave after 10 years' service, with leave accruing thereafter at the rate of five months' leave for each 10 years' service. Australian public servants are entitled to 3 months' long service leave after 10 years' service and  $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of a month for each subsequent full year of service. Long service leave benefits were granted to employees in the coal mining industry in 1949 and to waterside workers in 1961.

In February 1975, in terms of the Building and Construction Industry Long Service Payments Act, 1974, long service leave benefits were introduced for specified workers in the building and construction industry in New South Wales who, because of lack of continuity of employment with the one employer, do not qualify for long service leave under the provisions of the Long Service Leave Act. (Workers employed by government, semi-government, and local government authorities are excluded from the benefits.) Benefits are in the form of payments made from the Building and Construction Industry Long Service Payments Fund, established under the Act, to which employers make contributions in respect of their workers. The Fund is administered by the Builders Licensing Board. Workers must register as members of the Fund to be eligible for payments. In general, members of the Fund become entitled to 13 weeks' long service pay after 15



years' service in the industry, and prorata entitlements apply for those leaving the industry after 5 years' service (other than as an apprentice), and in respect of invalidity. Workers who registered within two months of the gazetting of the Act (in December 1974) became eligible for "foundation membership" which conferred an immediate credit of 1½ years' service and certain other benefits.

## Chapter 21

# EMPLOYMENT

State legislation dealing with terms of employment and other working conditions of employees is administered by the New South Wales Department of Labour and Industry. The Department deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration, conciliation, and ancillary legislation relating to employment within the State jurisdiction, conducts the industrial registry, and polices the observance of State industrial awards and agreements. It is responsible for safety and health in industry and other matters of industrial welfare, including apprenticeship training, and deals with the registration of trade and industrial unions and of factories and shops. The Department conducts a vocational guidance service and a bureau for research and the provision of information on industrial matters.

The Australian Department of Labor and Immigration deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration and conciliation within the Federal jurisdiction, conducts the industrial registries, and polices the observance of Commonwealth industrial awards and agreements. The Department conducts the Commonwealth Employment Service (see below), provides information on the labour market and on industrial matters, provides advice on physical working conditions and safety in industry and on personnel practice, industrial training, and industrial food services, and undertakes vocational training in certain cases. It is also responsible for international labour relations and for providing secretariats for the Australian Apprenticeship Advisory Committee and the Departments of Labour Advisory Committee.

### *Commonwealth Employment Service*

Before the Commonwealth Employment Service was established in 1946, a system of labour exchanges was operated throughout New South Wales by the State Department of Labour and Industry.

The Commonwealth Employment Service was established under the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945, the provisions of which are summarised on page 682 of Year Book No. 51. The Service is a nation-wide organisation which provides a job placement and counselling service to persons seeking employment and assists employers to obtain suitable personnel to meet their labour requirements.

The Service provides specialised facilities for young people (including school-leavers), physically or mentally handicapped persons, ex-members of the defence forces, migrants, rural workers, Aborigines, married women wishing to re-enter the labour force, and persons with professional or technical qualifications. It acts as agent for the Department of Social Security for the receipt of claims for unemployment and sickness benefits.

In New South Wales, the Commonwealth Employment Service has its regional office in Sydney, with 63 district offices and 4 branch offices in metropolitan suburbs and country towns, and 54 agents in other country centres. During 1974, 450,786 persons registered with the Service for employment in New South Wales, 272,922 vacancies were registered by employers, and 166,676 persons were placed in employment.

### *National Employment and Training System*

The Australian Government introduced the National Employment and Training System (NEAT) from 1 October 1974. The system, which is administered by the Commonwealth Employment Service, is designed to provide a broad and flexible system of training and re-training to meet, and integrate, the needs of individuals and the conditions of the labour market. Full-time or part-time training allowances are paid and additional assistance includes living-away-from-home allowances, payment of fees, allowances for books and equipment, and fares. Subsidies are available to employers providing in-industry training or who release trainees for training during working hours. At 30 June 1976, 2,234 persons were in training in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, and, in the year ended June 1975, \$3 million was paid to individuals.

### *Regional Employment Development Scheme*

In September 1974, the Australian Government introduced the Regional Employment Development (RED) Scheme to supply financial assistance for projects which are of economic and/or social benefit, and which provide employment for persons who would otherwise remain out of work. Local government bodies, State Government departments and authorities, community, sporting, and recreational organisations, and charitable bodies have received assistance under the Scheme.

At least 50 per cent of the funds made available for a project had to be spent on wages. Recruitment of labour for each project was the responsibility of the Commonwealth Employment Service and preference was given to persons eligible for unemployment benefits. No new requests for assistance under the Scheme were accepted after September 1975.

General supervision of the Scheme, the choice of regions to receive help, and the approval of individual projects was carried out by a committee of seven Ministers, with the Minister for Labor and Immigration as chairman. Payments to local government authorities and other bodies in New South Wales amounted to \$28 million in 1974-75.

## **LABOUR FORCE**

Complete statistics in respect of persons in the labour force, classified by States, are available only from periodic censuses of population. Between censuses, estimates of the labour force for the whole of Australia, and for States, are obtained through quarterly population surveys (see Table 21.3). For census purposes, the labour force is defined as comprising all persons 15 years of age and over who, in the week prior to the census—

(a) did any work at all for payment or profit, were temporarily absent from a job or business of any kind because of sickness, holidays, industrial dispute, etc., or were unpaid helpers in a family business, usually working at least 15 hours a week ("employed"), or (b) were actively seeking work or were temporarily laid off from work without pay ("unemployed"). Bonded trainees (including trainee school teachers) and cadets engaged in full-time study at educational institutions were included in the labour force in the 1966 Census, but excluded in the 1971 Census.

The occupational status of the population of the State at the censuses of 1966 and 1971, as defined at those dates, is shown in the following table:—

Table 21.1. Occupational Status of Population, N.S.W.

Occupational Status	30 June 1966*			30 June 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
In Labour Force—						
Employed—						
Employer .. ..	83,466	19,774	103,240	72,921	19,333	92,254
Self-employed .. ..	106,723	23,170	129,893	97,423	24,732	122,155
Employee .. ..	1,058,213	474,185	1,532,398	1,140,731	563,896	1,704,627
Unpaid helper .. ..	4,564	12,566	17,130	2,880	6,942	9,822
Total .. ..	1,252,966	529,695	1,782,661	1,313,955	614,903	1,928,858
Unemployed .. ..	18,421	13,070	31,491	18,465	12,806	31,271
Total In Labour Force .. ..	1,271,387	542,765	1,814,152	1,332,420	627,709	1,960,129
Not In Labour Force .. ..	853,075	1,566,595	2,419,670	974,790	1,666,261	2,641,051
Total Population .. ..	2,124,462	2,109,360	4,233,822	2,307,210	2,293,970	4,601,180

\* Excludes full-blood Aborigines.

The labour force as defined at 30 June 1971 absorbed 1,960,129 persons, or 42.6 per cent of the total population of the State. Of the total number in the labour force in 1971, 87.0 per cent were engaged as employees, 6.2 per cent were self-employed, 4.7 per cent were engaged as employers, 0.5 per cent were unpaid helpers, and 1.6 per cent were unemployed.

The following table shows, for the 1971 census, the distribution of the employed population among the main groups of industries. The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, etc. group accounted for 5.9 per cent of the total employed population at the census date; this was a smaller proportion than those recorded at previous censuses, and indicated a continued steady decline in the proportion of the employed population accounted for by the rural industries. The Manufacturing group, which accounted for 24.9 per cent of the total, was the largest single group of the employed population, followed by Wholesale and Retail Trade (18.5 per cent) and Community Services (10.1 per cent). The industry groups in which more females than males were employed were the Community Services group (61.7 per cent) and the Entertainment, Recreation, etc. group (56.4 per cent).

**Table 21.2. Employed Population\* Classified by Industry, N.S.W., 30 June 1971**

Industry Division†	Employed Population			Proportion of Employed Population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, etc. . . . .	94,395	18,796	113,191	7.2	3.1	5.9
Mining . . . . .	25,675	1,519	27,194	2.0	0.2	1.4
Manufacturing . . . . .	353,190	126,187	479,377	26.9	20.5	24.9
Electricity, Gas, and Water . . . . .	33,588	3,233	36,821	2.6	0.5	1.9
Construction . . . . .	135,869	7,335	143,204	10.3	1.2	7.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade . . . . .	216,572	141,046	357,618	16.5	22.9	18.5
Transport and Storage . . . . .	90,004	13,981	103,985	6.8	2.3	5.4
Communication . . . . .	29,991	9,274	39,265	2.3	1.5	2.0
Finance, Business Services, etc. . . . .	81,884	68,445	150,329	6.2	11.1	7.8
Public Administration, Defence . . . . .	77,688	21,520	99,208	5.9	3.5	5.1
Community Services‡ . . . . .	74,498	119,942	194,440	5.7	19.5	10.1
Entertainment, Recreation, etc. . . . .	45,773	59,321	105,094	3.5	9.5	5.4
Other and Not Stated . . . . .	54,828	24,304	79,132	4.2	4.0	4.1
<b>Total Employed Population . . . . .</b>	<b>1,313,955</b>	<b>614,903</b>	<b>1,928,858</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* See definition in text above Table 21.1.

† Industry division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. For further details, reference should be made to the Bureau's publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition), 1969, Volume 1*.

‡ Includes health, education, libraries, welfare and charitable services, etc.

### THE POPULATION SURVEY

The population survey is the general title given to the household sample survey carried out in February, May, August, and November of each year in all States of Australia. Emphasis in the survey is placed on the collection of data on demographic and labour force characteristics, the principal survey component being referred to as the labour force survey. The remaining part of the population survey consists of supplementary collections on various topics which are carried out from time to time in conjunction with the labour force survey.

The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. In New South Wales the sample comprises about 9,500 private dwellings and covers about one-half of one per cent of the population. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers during a four-week period in each quarter.

A description of the labour force survey is given below. Details of the supplementary surveys which have been conducted (e.g. "Leavers from Schools, Universities or Other Educational Institutions", "Multiple Job Holding", "Job Tenure", "Labour Mobility", "Annual Leave") are given in special publications.

### THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The labour force survey commenced in November 1960, and until November 1963 it was confined to the six State capital cities. The first survey for the whole of Australia was carried out in February 1964.

The survey includes all persons fifteen years of age and over (including full-blood Aborigines), except members of the permanent armed forces

and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations.

The classification used in the survey conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954. In this classification, the labour force category to which an individual is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week, known as "survey week", which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place. The interviews are carried out during a period of four weeks, so that there are four survey weeks in each of the months to which the survey relates. These survey weeks generally fall within the limits of the calendar month or with minimum encroachment into adjacent months.

A person's activity during survey week is determined from answers given to a set of questions specially designed for this purpose. The principal categories and their definitions are as follows:—

- (a) *The labour force* comprises all persons who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed as defined in (b) and (c) below.
- (b) *Employed persons* comprise all those who, during survey week,
  - (i) did any work for pay, profit, commission, or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers, and self-employed persons), or
  - (ii) worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), or
  - (iii) had a job, business, or farm, but were not at work because of illness, accident, leave, holiday, or industrial dispute; or because of production hold-up due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.

A person who had a job but was temporarily laid off by his employer for the whole week without pay is excluded, and is classified in the tables as unemployed. A person who did some work during the week, however, before he either lost his job or was laid off, is classified as employed. A person who held more than one job is counted only once, in the job at which he worked most hours during survey week.

- (c) *Unemployed persons* comprise all those who, during survey week, did no work at all, and who either,
  - (i) did not have a job or business and were actively looking for work (including those who stated that they would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or believed no work was available, or had not already made definite arrangements to start work in a new job after survey week), or
  - (ii) were laid off from their jobs without pay for the whole week.

A person who either lost his job or was laid off *during* survey week, but did some work at his job during that week, is classified as employed.

- (d) *Persons not in the labour force* are all those who, during survey week, were not in the categories "employed" or "unemployed" as defined. This category therefore includes persons without a job, **business, or farm who were not actively looking for work**, and who, during survey week, were either keeping house (unpaid), attending school, university, etc., retired or voluntarily idle, permanently

unable to work, or inmates of institutions. A person who worked less than fifteen hours without pay in a family business during survey week is also classified as not in the labour force.

#### RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Since the survey estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaires and procedures. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample, and not the whole population, was enumerated. Tables of standard errors and examples of their use are given in the publication "Employment Status of the Population, New South Wales".

#### SURVEY RESULTS

The following table shows details of the New South Wales civilian labour force during the period May 1973 to August 1975 as derived from the labour force survey:—

**Table 21.3. Civilian Population 15 Years of Age or Over by Employment Status, New South Wales**

Month	Employed (thous.)	Unemployed		Total Labour Force		Not in Labour Force (thous.)	Civilian Population Aged 15 Years or Over (thous.)
		Number (thous.)	Per cent of Labour Force	Number (thous.)	Per cent of Population *		
MALES							
1973: May	1,362.3	16.6	1.2	1,379.0	82.3	297.3	1,676.3
Aug.	1,359.4	15.0	1.1	1,374.4	81.8	304.8	1,679.2
Nov.	1,367.3	20.6	1.5	1,387.9	82.2	300.7	1,688.6
1974: Feb.	1,376.1	24.7	1.8	1,400.8	82.5	297.8	1,698.5
May	1,373.8	18.0	1.3	1,391.8	81.7	311.5	1,703.3
Aug.	1,358.9	20.5	1.5	1,379.4	80.8	328.1	1,707.6
Nov.	1,355.7	42.4	3.0	1,398.1	81.3	321.3	1,719.4
1975: Feb.	1,353.6	57.0	4.0	1,410.6	81.5	320.1	1,730.8
May	1,353.0	48.2	3.4	1,401.2	81.0	328.9	1,730.2
Aug.	1,328.4	51.1	3.7	1,379.4	79.9	346.3	1,725.7
FEMALES							
1973: May	675.5	17.7	2.6	693.3	40.2	1,030.6	1,723.9
Aug.	680.2	14.1	2.0	694.3	40.3	1,028.4	1,722.7
Nov.	705.5	19.8	2.7	725.3	41.8	1,008.5	1,733.8
1974: Feb.	721.8	21.6	2.9	743.5	42.6	1,000.7	1,744.1
May	714.7	16.7	2.3	731.4	41.8	1,017.3	1,748.7
Aug.	697.0	17.9	2.5	714.9	40.7	1,040.0	1,754.9
Nov.	718.2	31.9	4.3	750.0	42.3	1,022.7	1,772.8
1975: Feb.	691.8	47.9	6.5	739.7	41.6	1,040.3	1,780.0
May	692.2	37.9	5.2	730.1	41.1	1,047.1	1,777.2
Aug.	691.7	39.8	5.4	731.4	41.3	1,039.8	1,771.2
PERSONS							
1973: May	2,037.8	34.3	1.7	2,072.2	60.9	1,328.0	3,400.2
Aug.	2,039.6	29.1	1.4	2,068.7	60.8	1,333.2	3,401.9
Nov.	2,072.8	40.4	1.9	2,113.2	61.7	1,309.2	3,422.4
1974: Feb.	2,097.9	46.3	2.2	2,144.2	62.3	1,298.4	3,442.6
May	2,088.5	34.7	1.6	2,123.2	61.5	1,328.8	3,452.0
Aug.	2,055.9	38.4	1.8	2,094.3	60.5	1,368.2	3,462.5
Nov.	2,073.9	74.3	3.5	2,148.2	61.5	1,344.0	3,492.2
1975: Feb.	2,045.5	104.9	4.9	2,150.3	61.2	1,360.5	3,510.8
May	2,045.2	86.0	4.0	2,131.3	60.8	1,376.1	3,507.4
Aug.	2,020.1	90.8	4.3	2,110.9	60.4	1,386.1	3,497.0

\* The labour force as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years or over (labour force participation rate).

**Table 21.4. Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment, N.S.W.**  
(Excludes Defence Forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)

Industrial Group	1961, June †	1966, June	1972, June	1973, June	1974, June	1975, June
	Thousands					
MALES						
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping .. .. .	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.3
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	20.9	21.5	26.3	24.8	24.4	25.6
Manufacturing .. .. .	331.5	374.6	387.4	385.8	393.4	360.3
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services .. .. .	32.9	36.7	41.9	42.2	42.5	43.2
Building and Construction .. .. .	103.5	119.6	132.4	132.1	129.7	133.0
Transport and Storage .. .. .	74.9	78.4	84.1	84.7	87.8	86.9
Communication .. .. .	27.4	28.7	33.5	34.6	35.6	35.8
Finance and Property .. .. .	31.1	39.2	48.5	50.3	51.7	50.4
Retail Trade .. .. .	73.5	73.3	81.9	86.3	90.3	89.6
Wholesale Trade and Other Commerce .. .. .	59.0	68.8	76.3	77.5	78.7	76.8
Community and Business Services* .. .. .	57.4	71.7	91.7	95.8	100.6	105.2
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.) .. .. .	31.6	37.3	45.8	47.1	47.7	49.5
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Services, etc. .. .. .	29.6	36.5	50.7	54.0	56.6	57.8
Total Males .. .. .	876.5	989.5	1,103.7	1,118.5	1,142.2	1,117.5
Governmental Authorities† .. .. .	239.2	267.8	297.6	301.6	298.9	317.2
Private Employment .. .. .	637.3	721.7	806.1	816.9	843.3	800.3
Total Males .. .. .	876.5	989.5	1,103.7	1,118.5	1,142.2	1,117.5
FEMALES						
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping .. .. .	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Manufacturing .. .. .	97.7	126.0	133.5	138.0	148.3	122.2
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services .. .. .	2.5	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6
Building and Construction .. .. .	2.1	4.8	6.9	7.6	8.2	7.7
Transport and Storage .. .. .	7.5	9.4	12.1	12.7	13.5	12.9
Communication .. .. .	6.5	8.5	10.1	10.3	11.1	11.2
Finance and Property .. .. .	22.9	29.8	38.7	40.3	43.8	43.4
Retail Trade .. .. .	57.2	73.6	89.9	101.2	107.7	106.8
Wholesale Trade and Other Commerce .. .. .	20.6	28.5	34.9	35.5	37.9	35.6
Community and Business Services* .. .. .	82.6	111.3	158.2	166.2	174.8	185.0
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.) .. .. .	11.8	17.0	23.4	24.1	26.1	29.6
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Services, etc. .. .. .	31.6	43.8	60.1	64.8	69.8	68.2
Total Females .. .. .	343.6	456.1	572.6	605.5	646.0	627.3
Governmental Authorities† .. .. .	55.4	79.1	102.2	105.4	111.1	124.3
Private Employment .. .. .	288.2	377.0	470.4	500.1	534.9	503.0
Total Females .. .. .	343.6	456.1	572.6	605.5	646.0	627.3
PERSONS						
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping .. .. .	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	21.4	22.1	27.4	25.9	25.3	26.6
Manufacturing .. .. .	429.2	500.6	521.0	523.8	541.7	482.4
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services .. .. .	35.4	39.5	45.4	45.7	46.1	46.8
Building and Construction .. .. .	105.6	124.4	139.3	139.7	138.0	140.7
Transport and Storage .. .. .	82.3	87.8	96.2	97.4	101.3	99.9
Communication .. .. .	33.9	37.2	43.6	44.9	46.7	47.0
Finance and Property .. .. .	54.0	69.0	87.2	90.6	95.5	93.8
Retail Trade .. .. .	130.7	146.9	171.7	187.5	198.1	196.4
Wholesale Trade and Other Commerce .. .. .	79.6	97.3	111.1	113.1	116.6	112.4
Community and Business Services* .. .. .	140.0	183.0	249.8	262.0	275.4	290.2
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.) .. .. .	43.4	54.3	69.2	71.3	73.8	79.1
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Services, etc. .. .. .	61.2	80.3	110.8	118.8	126.4	126.0
Total Persons .. .. .	1,220.1	1,445.6	1,676.3	1,724.0	1,788.2	1,744.8
Governmental Authorities† .. .. .	294.6	346.9	399.8	407.0	409.9	441.5
Private Employment .. .. .	925.5	1,098.7	1,276.5	1,317.0	1,378.3	1,303.3
Total Persons .. .. .	1,220.1	1,445.6	1,676.3	1,724.0	1,788.2	1,744.8

\* Includes Education, Health Services, Law and Order, and Religion and Social Welfare Services.

† Employees of Australian, State, and local governmental and semi-governmental authorities.

‡ Figures shown are not strictly comparable with those for 1966 and later years—see text on next page.

¶ From July 1971, trainee teachers have been reclassified as not in the labour force and are therefore excluded from the estimates of wage and salary earners from that date.



### EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

The current series of monthly statistics of civilian wage and salary earners, based on benchmark data derived from the 1966 population census, was introduced in January 1970. For periods since the 1966 census, the estimates have been derived from—(a) monthly returns supplied by employers for purposes of pay-roll taxation; (b) monthly returns from governmental authorities; (c) some other direct records of monthly employment (e.g. hospitals); and (d) estimates of changes in the number of employees outside the scope of the previous sources. Employees in agriculture and in private domestic service, and members of the full-time defence forces at home or abroad (including, from July 1965 to March 1974, National Servicemen), are excluded from the scope of the series. The previous series of monthly employment statistics (based on benchmark data derived from the 1954 and 1961 population censuses) is not comparable with the current series because of the adoption of new labour force definitions for the 1966 population census and the introduction of improved methods of current estimation and changes in industry classification; the principal effect of the adoption of new definitions was that more female part-time employees were included in the 1966 census benchmark data.

The series is designed to measure *current monthly trends* in employment in the defined field. The estimates are compiled on an establishment or enterprise basis, and the benchmark data (which have been derived from industry tabulations compiled on the occasion of population censuses from schedules provided by individuals) have been adjusted as nearly as possible to an establishment basis.

Estimates of the number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment in New South Wales in 1961 and later years are shown in the table on the previous page. The table shows separate estimates for the principal industrial groups, and illustrates the extent of employment provided by governmental authorities and private employers. Additional particulars of persons engaged in the wholesale and retail trade, secondary, mining, and rural industries are given in the chapters "Wholesale and Retail Trade", "Manufacturing Industries", "Mining Industries", and "Rural Industries".

### UNEMPLOYMENT

The total number of persons "unemployed" in New South Wales has been recorded only on the occasion of periodic censuses of population.

Unemployed persons comprise all those who, during a reference week, did no work and either (a) did not have a job or business and were actively seeking work, or (b) were laid off from their jobs without pay for the whole week. In the 1966 and 1971 Censuses, 31,500 and 31,300, respectively, were recorded as being unemployed, representing 1.7 and 1.6 per cent of the labour force. Unemployment as estimated from the labour force survey is shown in Table 21.3 and details of unemployment benefits paid may be found in the chapter "Welfare Services".

### APPRENTICESHIP AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

The New South Wales Apprenticeship Council exercises a general oversight of the State apprenticeship system. The Council was established in

terms of the Apprentices Act, 1969, which has governed the State apprenticeship system since 1 July 1969. The Council consists of nine members (the Apprenticeship Commissioner and representatives of employers, employees, and the Department of Technical and Further Education) under the chairmanship of the Director of Apprenticeship and its duties include review of such matters as requirements and availability of skilled craftsmen, availability of persons for apprenticeship and vacancies available for apprentices, the adequacy of training facilities, and measures to promote apprenticeship. It may make recommendations to the Industrial Commission and to Apprenticeship Committees (see below) on any matter concerning apprenticeship or relating to the training of skilled workers.

The Apprentices Act prohibits a term of apprenticeship from being in excess of four years and provides for a reduction in this period of training based on outstanding achievement in studies prior to commencing apprenticeship, in the employer's workshop, or at technical college. It also provides for recognition for craft training received in the armed forces and removes restrictions on the entry of females into skilled apprenticeship crafts except those which may be formally declared unsuitable for females after investigations by appropriate apprenticeship committees.

The Act also provides for the oversighting of apprentices in training. Apprenticeship supervisors are appointed to supervise the adequacy of training of apprentices in an employer's establishment and to advise and assist employers in relation to the employment and training of apprentices and in the formation and conduct of group apprenticeship schemes. Supervisors also investigate complaints regarding conditions of employment of apprentices and alleged breaches of the Act and regulations and, where necessary, may initiate prosecution in appropriate cases with the authority of the Minister.

The Department of Technical and Further Education provides pre-employment courses in a variety of trades including carpentry, joinery, and bricklaying, where students attend full-time college training for 18 weeks or 36 weeks. Successful completion of such courses entitles applicants to a reduction of 1 year or 1½ years in the normal apprenticeship term of 4 years. Pre-employment courses also are provided in country areas for some metal trades. Completion of a 36-week course entitles the student to a reduction of one year in the normal 4-year apprenticeship term.

In 1970, the "Country Apprentices Training Assistance Scheme" was introduced to help apprentices who were unable to attend day classes at technical college because of the location of their homes. Under this scheme apprentices receive an accommodation allowance from the N.S.W. Government while attending full-time training courses conducted or approved by the Department of Technical and Further Education.

From 1 July 1975, the rate of allowance for accommodation has been \$16.00 per week (\$3.20 per day) with a maximum payment for 36 days yearly. Costs of travel to and from the courses are also met.

The Australian Government, through the "National Apprenticeship Assistance Scheme", is assisting State apprenticeship authorities in promoting apprenticeships.

Subsidies are paid to employers as follows:—

- (a) where the ratio of apprentices to tradesmen is equal to or exceeds 25 per cent, a subsidy is payable in respect of all first-year apprentices; or
- (b) where the number of apprentices has increased above the number of apprentices employed in the previous year, a subsidy is payable for first year apprentices up to the number by which the total number of apprentices has increased; or
- (c) where full-time initial "off-the-job" training to approved standards is provided in training centres, annexes, or training areas, or at technical colleges, or where training facilities are made available for other employers or organisations, a subsidy of up to \$20.00 per week is provided for first-year apprentices involved.

Employers receive subsidies ranging from \$1,248.00 to \$1,872.00 per annum for each qualifying first year apprentice under (a) and (b) above.

Before July 1969, wages, hours, and conditions of apprenticeships in particular industries or callings within the State industrial arbitration system were regulated, in terms of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, by Apprenticeship Councils; an account of these is given on page 212 of Year Book No. 60. Since then, they have been regulated by Apprenticeship Committees (formed under the Apprentices Act), each comprising the Apprenticeship Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of employer and employee representatives appointed by the Industrial Commission. Committees make awards prescribing conditions of employment for apprentices in the same way as other industrial arbitration authorities do for other employees (see the chapter "Industrial Arbitration"). Control or administration of these awards is carried out by the Director of Apprenticeship. The Committees may also determine the crafts or callings for which apprenticeship is to be prescribed, limitations on apprentices employed, terms of apprenticeship, and the extent of compulsory technical education—and may require the attendance of apprentices at technical schools during working hours. Appeals against decisions of Apprenticeship Committees may be made to the Industrial Commission, which also has original jurisdiction with respect to apprenticeship matters in certain circumstances.

Two systems of apprenticeship are covered by awards of Apprenticeship Committees—the traditional indenture system, where the contract is intended to continue over a period of years, and the trainee system, which does not require a written contract. An indentured apprenticeship cannot be terminated without the approval of the relevant Apprenticeship Committee, but a trainee apprenticeship may be terminated by either party at any time by giving notice as prescribed in the relevant award (usually one or two weeks). Because of the lack of security inherent in the trainee system, trainee apprentices are paid higher wages than indentured apprentices. Many apprenticeship awards provide only for indentured apprenticeship.

Under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904–1975, Commonwealth awards often make provision for apprentices in much the same way as State awards do, although no special Federal authority has been established to deal with apprenticeship matters. In most Commonwealth awards, however, the State is authorised to supervise the apprenticeship provisions, some important exceptions involving awards in the printing, clothing, timber, and textile industries.

Until July 1972, data on apprenticeship approvals relate to both original approvals and second or subsequent approvals. Since July 1972, they relate to original approvals only. Original approvals are those relating to apprentices or probationers (3-month provisional period) for whom no earlier approval had been given, i.e. initial entries to craft training. Second or subsequent approvals are those relating to apprentices or probationers whose apprenticeship is cancelled with one employer and a second or subsequent apprenticeship is approved with a different employer. Particulars of the apprenticeships approved by State apprenticeship committees in each of the last six years are shown in the next table:—

Table 21.5. Apprenticeships Approved\*, by Trades, N.S.W.

Trade	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
<b>Building Trades—</b>						
Bricklaying, Stone Masonry, Tile Setting .. .. .	202	196	193	256	425	339
Carpentry and Joinery .. .. .	1,304	939	992	1,221	1,789	1,378
Painting and Decorating .. .. .	192	163	149	207	170	279
Plastering .. .. .	71	48	72	55	163	98
Plumbing and Gasfitting .. .. .	679	523	590	620	759	534
Other .. .. .	41	24	49	41	219	109
<b>Metal Trades—</b>						
Blacksmithing .. .. .	31	24	22	25	21	29
Boilermaking and Structural Steel Working .. .. .	679	572	553	398	472	619
Electrical: Fitting and Mechanics .. .. .	2,182	1,682	1,829	1,681	2,085	1,811
Radio and Automotive Mechanics .. .. .	202	142	160	191	299	263
Other .. .. .	66	50	44	44	57	67
Fitting and Machining .. .. .	2,483	1,805	2,008	1,674	2,025	1,856
Mechanics: Motor .. .. .	1,573	1,258	1,309	1,225	1,979	1,793
Aircraft .. .. .	125	253	83	78	24	7
Other .. .. .	118	120	138	165	406	409
Moulding and Coremaking .. .. .	43	50	54	53	60	95
Precision Instrument Making .. .. .	66	50	60	53	81	33
Sheet Metal† .. .. .	272	228	268	197	240	246
Welding .. .. .	81	78	98	102	163	145
Other .. .. .	31	17	22	14	42	67
<b>Vehicle Industry Trades: Painting .. .. .</b>	159	147	165	133	264	267
Panel Beating .. .. .	455	361	425	348	488	524
Other .. .. .	122	91	96	106	67	87
<b>Ship and Boat Building .. .. .</b>	80	44	62	51	73	47
<b>Furniture and Associated Trades—</b>						
Cabinet and Chair Making .. .. .	167	136	151	169	235	182
Upholstery, French Polishing .. .. .	83	62	73	76	99	70
Other .. .. .	143	115	139	130	212	164
<b>Printing Trades: Letterpress .. .. .</b>	77	89	109	56	110	68
Other .. .. .	38	43	48	34	63	58
<b>Food Trades—</b>						
Bread Baking .. .. .	158	112	114	89	114	105
Butchering and Smallgoods Making .. .. .	495	453	477	394	450	509
Other .. .. .	221	220	217	202	298	337
<b>Bootmaking .. .. .</b>	67	53	41	24	13	20
<b>Draughtsmen .. .. .</b>	203	158	119	72	172	119
<b>Hairdressing .. .. .</b>	1,431	1,466	1,302	940	977	789
<b>Other Trades .. .. .</b>	107	118	155	151	262	312
<b>All Trades—</b>						
Indentured Apprenticeships .. .. .	12,666	10,622	10,853	9,453	12,806	11,711
Trainee Apprenticeships .. .. .	1,781	1,268	1,533	1,822	2,570	2,124
<b>Total Apprenticeships .. .. .</b>	<b>14,447</b>	<b>11,890</b>	<b>12,386</b>	<b>11,275</b>	<b>15,376</b>	<b>13,835</b>

\* Comprises original and second or subsequent approvals in years prior to 1972-73, but excludes second or subsequent approvals in 1972-73 and later years; in 1974-75, there were 2,349 second or subsequent approvals (see text preceding table). Excludes apprenticeships with some governmental authorities and with employers who operate under Commonwealth awards and are not subject to awards made by the apprenticeship committees.

† Includes metal polishing and spinning trades.

**LICENCES FOR CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS**

Partly as a means of raising revenue, and partly to ensure a certain amount of supervision over persons who follow callings which bring them into contact with the general public or are carried on under special conditions, licences must be obtained by auctioneers, stock and station agents, real estate agents, business agents, pawnbrokers, moneylenders, hawkers, pedlars, collectors, second-hand dealers, hairdressers, milk vendors, and private enquiry agents.

The following table shows particulars of licences issued in connection with certain occupations in the last six years:—

**Table 21.6. Licences for Certain Occupations**

Class of Licence	Number of Licences					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Pawnbrokers' .. .. .	72	70	70	78	80	67
Moneylenders' .. .. .	1,363	1,719	1,682	2,185	1,798	1,703
Hawkers' and Pedlars' .. .. .	1,022	1,021	1,046	973	1,145	1,253
Secondhand Dealers' and Collectors' ..	2,826	2,727	2,747	2,527	2,636	2,538

Under the Firearms and Dangerous Weapons Act, 1973 (which repealed the Pistol Licences Act, 1927), any person who carries on a business involving the manufacture, repair, purchase, or sale of pistols must hold a pistol dealer's licence. At 31 December 1974, there were 214 licensed dealers.

**LICENSING OF AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS**

Auctioneers, stock and station agents, real estate agents, and business agents must be licensed under the Auctioneers and Agents Act, 1941–1975. In the 1975 amendment to the Act, the definitions of business agents, real estate agents, and stock and station agents were expanded to include listing services or bureaux and accommodation agents. A certificate of registration is also required by salesmen employed by business agents, by real estate agents, or by real estate dealers (persons not licensed as real estate agents whose sole or principal business is the selling, as owner, of land in allotments) and, since July 1968, by trainee auctioneers or stock and station salesmen. Since December 1968, new applicants for licences have been required to be qualified by examination, to have held an appropriate trainee's or salesman's certificate for at least two years, and to be able to prove competence in the particular agency field.

The annual fee for an auctioneer's, or a stock and station, real estate, or business agent's licence is \$31. A corporation carrying on business as auctioneer, stock and station agent, real estate agent, or business agent must take out a licence on its own behalf (annual fee \$71), and must employ a licensed person as employee-in-charge at each office or branch at which it carries on business as an agent. The annual fee for a certificate of registration as a trainee auctioneer, or business, stock and station, or real estate salesman is \$5.

Licensees are also required to contribute to a fidelity guarantee fund established under the Act to reimburse persons who suffer loss by reason of theft or fraudulent misapplication of their property by a licensee. The maximum reimbursement payable from the fund in respect of any one licensee is \$50,000. Contributions to the fund during 1974-75 amounted to \$70,324 and claims paid totalled \$876. The balance of the fund at the end of the year was \$1,253,602.

Particulars of licences and certificates issued in recent years are shown in the next table:—

**Table 21.7. Auctioneers and Agents: Licences and Certificates**

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Auctioneers .. .. .	2,429	2,375	2,359	2,604	2,786	3,302
Corporations .. .. .	978	1,116	1,209	1,421	1,544	1,696
Trainee Auctioneers .. .. .	304	530	545	733	1,083	1,000
Stock and Station Agents .. .. .	2,329	2,315	2,480	2,727	2,868	3,326
Stock and Station Salesmen .. .. .	1,057	1,223	1,142	1,521	2,170	1,869
Real Estate Agents .. .. .	5,846	6,024	6,325	6,803	7,292	8,441
Real Estate Salesmen .. .. .	4,543	5,771	5,412	6,981	8,831	6,478
Business Agents .. .. .	1,899	1,968	2,081	2,194	2,814	2,976
Business Salesmen .. .. .	610	931	936	1,313	1,732	1,404

### INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND SAFETY

Divisions of industrial hygiene in both the Health Commission of New South Wales and the Australian Department of Health undertake the investigation of occupational diseases, the supervision of health conditions in industry, and the dissemination of advice about measures which safeguard the health of workers. The Joint Coal Board is responsible for health conditions in the coal mining industry.

State legislation imposes on employers in the manufacturing, building and construction, shipping, mining, and (since 1962) rural industries the obligation to safeguard their employees against industrial risks. New factories and structural alterations and additions to existing factories must conform to approved standards.

A Factory and Industrial Welfare Board has been established to advise the Minister for Labour and Industry in regard to the welfare of employees and the prevention of accidents. The Board comprises representatives of employers and employees, with the Chief Inspector of Factories as chairman. Welfare committees and safety committees function in individual factories.

Factories and shops in New South Wales must be registered annually with the Department of Labour and Industry, and various provisions are imposed on the employment of women and juveniles in factories. The Department provides an advisory service on such matters as dangerous

machinery, lighting, ventilation, fire-fighting equipment, first aid, etc., and deals with safety measures for cranes and hoists, lifts, building work, diving, and compressed air works. Inspectors of the Department police the observance of laws relating to these matters, and are responsible for examining and issuing certificates of competency to crane-drivers, dogmen, scaffolders, and lift attendants. Employers are required to notify the Department of certain types of accidents which cause injury to workers.

### WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Employers in New South Wales must compensate employees for injuries sustained and disease contracted or aggravated in the course of their employment, and must insure against their liability to pay compensation. This obligation is imposed by the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1975, and by other legislation, of which the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act, 1942-1975, and the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts, are the most important. The Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act, as described in the chapters "Private Finance" and "Law, Order, and Public Safety", provides for compensation to members of the police force killed or disabled by injury in the execution of their duty. Federal legislation provides for compensation to employees of the Australian Government and to men in particular classes of work (such as seamen) subject to special risks.

The Workers' Compensation Act is administered by the Workers' Compensation Commission, which is described in the chapter "Law, Order, and Public Safety". The administrative expenses of the Commission are met from annual levies on the workers' compensation insurance premiums paid to insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by authorised self-insurers. Two separate authorities (each comprising two representatives of employers, two representatives of employees, and an independent chairman) administer the Acts relating to dust diseases contracted other than in the coal mines (which are covered by the Workers' Compensation Act); these are the Joint Committee established under the scheme covering workers in the Broken Hill mines and the Dust Diseases Board which administers the scheme covering all other workers except those in the coal mines. Appeal on questions of fact and of law from decisions of these authorities may be made to the Workers' Compensation Commission.

### WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT

Under the Workers' Compensation Act, workers are entitled to compensation for injuries which arise out of or in course of their employment and for diseases which are contracted or aggravated in the course of employment where the employment was a contributing factor. Compensation is also payable to workers injured on daily or periodic journeys between their home and place of employment and, in general, during any ordinary recess if temporarily absent from their place of employment. Diseases caused or aggravated by dust are compensatable under the Act only in the case of persons employed in or about coal mines.

Compensation is payable irrespective of the period of a worker's incapacity and irrespective of the level of his remuneration. Before April 1957, a

worker was not entitled to compensation if his remuneration (excluding overtime, bonuses, etc.) exceeded a prescribed limit (\$4,000 per annum immediately prior to this date). Compensation is payable in respect of workers engaged by employers in New South Wales but working in other parts of Australia, unless compensation had already been paid other than under the New South Wales Act.

Injured workers and their dependants (dependent wife, dependent children who are under age 16 years or are full-time students aged 16 and under 21 years, etc.) receive compensation in the form of weekly payments during the period of incapacity, as well as reimbursement of the cost of medical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. Where an injury involves the loss (or loss of use) of limbs or digits, the partial or total loss of sight, hearing, or the power of speech, or severe facial disfigurement, the injured worker is entitled to a lump sum in addition to the weekly payments.

The weekly amount of compensation payable under the Act is calculated at 85 per cent of the worker's average weekly earnings, up to a maximum of \$64. In addition there is a weekly payment of \$16 for a dependent wife or other female and \$8 for each dependent child. The total weekly payment to a worker and his dependants may not exceed the worker's average weekly earnings. In the case of total incapacity, compensation paid to adult workers is not less than \$42 per week.

Lump sums payable in respect of loss of limb, etc., include—arm, \$10,500; leg, \$9,600; hand, \$9,000; foot, \$8,000; loss of sight of one eye, with serious diminution of the sight of the other, \$9,600; loss of hearing of both ears or total loss of power of speech, \$8,250; complete deafness of one ear, \$3,900; joint of thumb, \$2,400; toe or joint of finger, \$1,200.

Where death results from an injury, the amount of compensation payable to the worker's dependants is \$20,000, plus an additional \$11 per week for each dependent child payable until the child reaches 16 years of age or, if a full-time student, until 21 years of age.

Injured workers are entitled to be reimbursed for medical costs up to a maximum of \$2,000 and for hospital costs to a maximum of \$2,000, but the Commission may order these limits to be exceeded in certain cases. A further amount of up to \$800 is payable for ambulance service.

Where a worker meets with an accident and aids such as teeth, spectacles, etc., artificial limbs, etc., or clothing are damaged, he may recover the cost of repairs or replacement to the extent of \$100, or to such further amount as is ordered by the Commission.

#### *Workers' Compensation Insurance*

Employers must insure with a licensed insurer against their liability to pay compensation, unless authorised by the Workers' Compensation Commission to undertake the liability on their own account. An employer must also be insured for at least \$100,000 against any common law liability arising, for example, from an injured worker's suit against his employer for damages on the grounds of negligence. The Commission may make



payments in respect of workers whose employers have failed to insure; in such cases, the employer must reimburse the Commission.

Under the Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme, which was introduced in 1945, the rates of insurance premium payable and a fixed loss ratio are determined by the Insurance Premiums Committee. The fixed loss ratio is 70 per cent. If insurers expend less than this proportion of their premium income on compensation claims, they are required to distribute the difference, at the direction of the Committee, either in rebates of renewal premiums to employers or in payments to an Equalisation Reserve. The funds of the Reserve may be applied by the Committee towards meeting deficiencies when the cost of claims exceeds the fixed loss ratio. The maximum rates of premium payable are generally reviewed triennially. However, the rates introduced in June 1974 were increased by 15 per cent from 1 January 1975 because of the fourth consecutive adverse loss ratio. The rates were increased by 50 per cent on 9 May 1975 to cover increased benefits payable to injured workers and were reduced by 10 per cent on 1 July 1975 owing to the introduction of the Medibank hospital and medical benefits scheme (insurers are able to claim rebates from Medibank for the majority of medical expenses incurred in respect of workers' compensation claims).

The distribution of premium income under the Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme in each of the last ten years is shown in the next table:—

**Table 21.8. Workers' Compensation: Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme**

Year ended 30 June	Per cent of Premium Income			Year ended 30 June	Per cent of Premium Income		
	Claims	Rebates to Policy Holders	Transfers to Equal. Reserve		Claims	Rebates to Policy Holders	Transfers to Equal. Reserve
1965	57·69	12·00	0·31	1970	64·57	5·43	...
1966	50·36	19·64	...	1971	76·40	...	(—)6·40
1967	49·90	20·10	...	1972	74·40	...	(—)4·40
1968	57·65	12·35	...	1973	83·66	...	(—)13·66
1969	59·61	10·39	...	1974	78·58	...	(—)8·58

The Insurance Premiums Committee comprises the Chairman of the Workers' Compensation Commission, a member nominated by insurers, and an officer of the public service. The Committee is responsible for the application of the Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme in respect of insurance under the Workers' Compensation Act, and is also required to levy contributions from employers to meet the cost of compensation under the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act (see below). It has the powers of a Royal Commission to investigate matters connected with its general functions and to enquire into workers' compensation insurance matters referred to it by the Minister for Labour and Industry.

Under the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, 1948, issued by the Joint Coal Board, employers in the coal mining industry must effect with the Board all workers' compensation insurance in respect of their mine-working employees. Under this scheme, the cost of workers'

compensation is spread evenly throughout the industry by the application of a uniform rate of premium. Coal Mines Insurance Pty. Ltd. acts as the Board's agent in the administration of the scheme.

### *Workers' Compensation Act—Statistics*

The statistics given below have been derived from the returns which insurers and self-insurers are required to supply to the Workers' Compensation Commission in respect of cases admitted to compensation under the Act. These statistics do not provide a complete record of all industrial accidents to workers in New South Wales, because some injuries are not compensatable in terms of the Act, some employees receive full wages in cases of illness and accident and claim compensation only when death or serious disability results, and some groups of employees are outside the scope of the Act. Injuries which result in incapacity for less than three days have been compensatable since December 1948, but only limited information about them is available. Since July 1967, a revised form for reporting compensation cases has been used for preparing the statistics. As a result, statistics for 1966-67 and earlier years (when the new cases reported were somewhat understated) are not strictly comparable with those for later years. New criteria for identifying injury by disease, introduced from 1 July 1967, have caused some types of cases, which previously would have been classified as "injury by accident", to be classified from 1967-68 as "injury by disease".

The following table shows, for each of the last eleven years, (a) the number of new cases of compensatable injury reported during the year and (b) the amount of compensation paid in the year irrespective of when the injury was reported. Because of this difference in basis, the number of cases shown in the table cannot be related to the amount of compensation paid; particulars of the average amount of compensation paid per case terminated in 1973-74 are given on page 548.

**Table 21.9. Workers' Compensation Act: Cases and Compensation Paid**

Year ended 30 June	New Compensation Cases					Compensation Paid *		
	Death or Incapacity for 3 Days or More			Incapacity for Less than 3 Days	Minor Injury (Medical Treatment only)	Death or Incapacity for 3 Days or More	Other	Total
	Death	Incapacity	Total					
						\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1964	279	94,513	94,792	37,654	132,285	21,752	1,605	23,357
1965	216	97,285	97,501	39,558	140,856	23,403	1,845	25,249
1966	275	95,352	95,627	39,517	140,294	24,509	1,977	26,486
1967†	303	97,561	97,864	39,813	127,750	25,685	1,933	27,618
1968	578	108,205	108,783	43,814	102,846	28,923	1,826	30,749
1969	566	107,596	108,162	45,622	101,637	31,363	1,953	33,316
1970	524	110,082	110,606	47,121	107,620	34,749	2,232	36,982
1971	487	109,889	110,376	47,461	108,396	37,825	2,437	40,262
1972	413	117,265	117,678	48,607	104,599	48,245	2,813	51,058
1973	386	135,790	136,176	52,724	97,594	63,352	3,068	66,421
1974	394	145,636	146,030	53,245	99,399	72,559	3,409	75,969

\* Includes medical, hospital, and ambulance expenses, but excludes legal costs, etc.

† Figures for 1966-67 and earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years—see text preceding table.

The total amount of compensation paid in 1973-74 included \$72,559,000 for cases resulting from death or incapacity for three days or more, \$1,649,000 for cases involving less than three days' incapacity, and \$1,761,000 for minor injuries for which medical treatment only was provided. Self-insurers paid \$6,561,000, or 9 per cent of the total compensation payments, the balance being paid by licensed insurers.

The compensation payments shown in the table exclude legal costs, alternative benefits under common law, and transport and investigation expenses. These items totalled \$22,106,000 in 1973-74, including \$16,143,000 for alternative benefits and \$3,373,000 for legal costs.

The new compensation cases reported in each of the last six years are classified in the next table to distinguish those arising from industrial diseases and those resulting from accidents:—

**Table 21.10. Workers' Compensation Act: New Cases Reported**

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Year ended 30 June	Injury by Industrial Disease		Injury by Accident						Total Cases Reported	
			On Journey to or from Employment		In Course of Employment		All Cases			
	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*
MALE WORKERS										
1969	217	4,125	91	4,641	233	83,299	324	87,940	541	92,065
1970	184	4,442	92	4,839	220	84,227	312	89,066	496	93,508
1971	172	4,575	79	5,046	213	83,364	292	88,410	464	92,985
1972	152	4,013	74	5,670	166	90,388	240	96,058	392	100,071
1973	130	4,299	67	6,349	167	105,746	234	112,095	364	116,394
1974	117	4,627	80	7,078	176	111,294	256	118,372	373	122,999
FEMALE WORKERS										
1969	2	909	12	2,909	11	12,279	23	15,188	25	16,097
1970	4	1,096	14	3,143	10	12,859	24	16,002	28	17,098
1971	2	1,216	20	3,355	1	12,820	21	16,175	23	17,391
1972	4	1,189	11	3,467	6	12,951	17	16,418	21	17,607
1973	2	1,279	12	3,782	8	14,721	20	18,503	22	19,782
1974	2	1,721	8	4,313	11	16,997	19	21,310	21	23,031
MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS										
1969	219	5,034	103	7,550	244	95,578	347	103,128	566	108,162
1970	188	5,538	106	7,982	230	97,086	336	105,068	524	110,606
1971	174	5,791	99	8,401	214	96,184	313	104,585	487	110,376
1972	156	5,202	85	9,137	172	103,339	257	112,476	413	117,678
1973	132	5,578	79	10,131	175	120,467	254	130,598	386	136,176
1974	119	6,348	88	11,391	187	128,291	275	139,682	394	146,030

\* Includes "fatal" injuries.

Of the total number of fatal cases in 1973-74, 47 per cent resulted from accidents in the course of employment, 22 per cent from accidents on journey to or from employment, and 30 per cent from industrial disease. For all cases (including fatal) the proportions were—in the course of employment, 88 per cent; on journey to or from employment, 8 per cent; and from industrial disease, 4 per cent.

Cases of compensation of male workers reported in 1973-74 were most numerous in metal and machinery works (24,392 or 20 per cent of the total), followed by construction, maintenance, etc. (14,815 or 12 per cent), building (13,924 or 11 per cent), food and drink manufacture (11,577 or 9 per cent), wholesale and retail trade (10,002 or 8 per cent), and transport (8,390 or 7 per cent). Amongst female workers, 46 per cent of the injuries reported in 1973-74 occurred in manufacturing industries, 22 per cent in domestic and personal employment, 15 per cent in professional (including clerical and administrative), and 13 per cent in wholesale and retail trade.

The following table shows, for each of the last two years, the number of new compensation cases of injury by accident, classified according to the principal categories of agency of accident:—

**Table 21.11. Workers' Compensation Act: Injuries by Accident, Classified According to Agency of Accident**

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Agency of Accident	1972-73			1973-74		
	Males	Females	All Workers	Males	Females	All Workers
Machines .. .. .	9,774	1,730	11,504	9,977	2,040	12,017
Means of Transport and Lifting Equipment .. .. .	16,312	2,579	18,891	17,366	2,846	20,212
Other Equipment .. .. .	26,074	3,606	29,680	25,868	4,017	29,885
Materials, Substances, and Radiations .. .. .	24,543	1,799	26,342	27,930	2,358	30,288
Working Environment .. .. .	22,160	6,001	28,161	23,992	7,028	31,020
Crates and Other Containers .. .. .	7,138	1,257	8,395	7,588	1,514	9,102
Other Specified Agencies .. .. .	4,288	1,261	5,549	3,777	1,229	5,006
Agencies not Classified for lack of Sufficient Data .. .. .	1,806	270	2,076	1,874	278	2,152
<b>Total New Cases .. .. .</b>	<b>112,095</b>	<b>18,503</b>	<b>130,598</b>	<b>118,372</b>	<b>21,310</b>	<b>139,682</b>

According to the statistics compiled for 1973-74, the most common causes of industrial accidents in New South Wales are—stepping on, striking against, or struck by objects, 62,306 (falling 11,869, other 50,437) or 45 per cent of all injuries by accident; over-exertion or strenuous etc. movement, 28,975 or 21 per cent; and falls or jumps by persons, 21,097 or 15 per cent.

Particulars of the ages of male workers involved in new compensation cases of industrial disease and injury by accident, as reported in each of the last six years, are given in the following table.

**Table 21.12. Workers' Compensation Act: Ages of Male Workers in New Compensation Cases**

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Age Group (years)	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Under 20	9,631	9,795	9,741	10,430	12,058	13,054
20-24	13,619	14,296	14,298	15,768	18,496	19,891
25-29	10,812	11,308	11,260	12,914	15,891	17,024
30-34	9,920	10,030	9,979	11,000	12,806	13,635
35-39	10,077	9,914	9,460	10,235	11,899	12,454
40-44	10,178	10,006	9,824	10,162	11,684	11,706
45-49	9,133	9,074	9,155	9,607	10,982	11,541
50-54	7,251	7,046	7,106	7,745	9,056	9,878
55-59	5,891	6,039	5,959	6,202	6,914	7,132
60-64	3,500	3,654	3,870	3,899	4,356	4,444
65 or more	1,346	1,247	1,300	1,115	1,109	1,018
Not Stated	707	1,099	1,033	994	1,143	1,222
Total	92,065	93,508	92,985	100,071	116,394	122,999

The nature of the injuries sustained by male workers in new compensation cases of injury by accident, as reported in the last two years, is shown in the next table:—

**Table 21.13. Workers' Compensation Act: Nature of Injuries by Accident Sustained by Male Workers**

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Nature of Injury	1972-73	1973-74
Fractures—		
Limbs only .. .. .	9,301	9,858
Trunk only .. .. .	1,453	1,489
Other .. .. .	854	921
Total .. .. .	11,608	12,268
Dislocations .. .. .	514	601
Displacement of intervertebral disc .. .. .	925	861
Sprains and strains—		
Limbs only .. .. .	15,649	17,066
Trunk only .. .. .	19,291	20,668
Other .. .. .	1,931	2,139
Total .. .. .	36,871	39,873
Hernias .. .. .	2,017	2,114
Concussion and internal injuries .. .. .	869	806
Amputations and enucleations .. .. .	499	530
Lacerations and open wounds .. .. .	24,660	24,313
Superficial injuries .. .. .	5,473	5,719
Contusions and crushings .. .. .	19,891	22,109
Burns .. .. .	3,919	4,478
Effects of electric current .. .. .	198	214
Other (including unspecified injuries) .. .. .	4,651	4,486
Total New Cases .. .. .	112,095	118,372

Particulars of the duration of compensation in cases compensated by weekly payments are given in the next table. These particulars relate to cases *terminated* during 1973-74, and not (as in preceding tables) to new cases reported in the year. Cases which commenced by way of weekly payments, but were terminated by lump sum payments, are not included. For cases terminated in 1973-74, the average duration was 3.4 weeks for male workers and 3.5 weeks for female workers.

Table 21.14. Workers' Compensation Act: Duration of Cases Terminated in 1973-74

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Duration of Compensation	Cases Terminated			Proportion of Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Weeks				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Under 1	28,008	5,015	33,023	24.13	23.27	24.00
1 and under 2	41,970	7,708	49,678	36.17	35.76	36.10
2 " " 3	16,213	3,120	19,333	13.97	14.46	14.04
3 " " 4	8,296	1,580	9,876	7.15	7.33	7.18
4 " " 8	13,406	2,326	15,732	11.55	10.79	11.43
8 " " 12	3,964	842	4,806	3.42	3.91	3.50
12 " " 24	2,794	642	3,436	2.41	2.98	2.50
24 or more	1,400	322	1,722	1.20	1.50	1.25
Total Cases	116,051	21,555	137,606	100.00	100.00	100.00

The amount of compensation (excluding legal costs) paid under the Workers' Compensation Act in each of the last six years is shown in the next table. These figures cannot be related to the number of new cases reported during the year, as compensation payments in many cases overlap from year to year, and in some instances continue for a number of years.

Table 21.15. Workers' Compensation Act: Compensation Paid

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Year ended 30 June	Fatal Cases	Disability Cases					Total, All Cases
		Lump Sum	Weekly Payments for—			Total, Disability Cases	
			Workers and Dependants	Medical Treatment, etc.	Total Weekly Payments*		
\$ thousand							
1969	2,525	7,570	14,011	7,229	21,268	28,838	31,363
1970	2,860	8,453	15,120	8,291	23,437	31,890	34,749
1971	3,071	8,456	17,362	8,899	26,298	34,754	37,825
1972	2,956	9,904	24,353	10,997	35,386	45,289	48,245
1973—							
Males	3,291	11,086	28,813	12,104	40,960	52,046	55,337
Females	53	1,902	3,975	2,078	6,060	7,962	8,015
Persons	3,344	12,988	32,789	14,182	47,021	60,008	63,352
1974—							
Males	3,188	14,111	31,456	13,768	45,276	59,387	62,575
Females	21	2,319	4,943	2,694	7,645	9,964	9,985
Persons	3,209	16,430	36,399	16,462	52,921	69,351	72,559

\* Includes damage to clothing, etc.

The average amount of compensation per case is computed in respect of the cases terminated during a year, and includes all payments (other than legal costs) in respect of the cases, irrespective of the year of payment. On this basis, the average compensation payments in respect of cases (excluding those of less than three days' incapacity) terminated in 1973-74 were—fatal cases, \$8,861; disability compensated by lump sum payments, \$2,768; disability compensated by weekly payments, \$240.00 (including \$165.61 for workers and their dependants and \$74.18 for medical treatment, etc.).

The estimated cost of insuring workers under the Workers' Compensation Act—i.e. the sum of the premiums (less rebates) payable by employers to licensed insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by authorised self-insurers—was \$139,186,000 in 1971-72, \$177,404,000 in 1972-73, and \$208,324,000 in 1973-74. The approximate average cost of insurance per \$100 of wages paid to insured workers was \$2.02 in 1971-72 and \$2.44 in 1972-73 and 1973-74.

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (BROKEN HILL) ACTS

Compensation for Broken Hill miners disabled by certain industrial diseases which cause gradual disablement is provided in terms of the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Act and the Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Act. In cases of pneumoconiosis or tuberculosis contracted in the Broken Hill mines by workers who entered employment in the mines after 1920, compensation is paid by the mine owners. In other cases, compensation is paid from the Broken Hill Pneumoconiosis-Tuberculosis Fund, which is maintained by equal contributions from the mine owners and the State Government. Particulars of compensation under these Acts in the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 21.16. Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts: Beneficiaries and Compensation Payments

At 30 June	Compensation by Mine Owners				Compensation from Fund				Total Compensation Payments *
	Cases	Beneficiaries		Payments *	Cases	Beneficiaries		Payments *	
		Workers	Depend- ants			Workers	Depend- ants		
				\$				\$	\$
1970	95	41	95	93,044	144	14	141	93,078	186,122
1971	89	40	89	88,301	131	12	129	80,713	169,014
1972	81	33	83	100,267	122	9	121	81,642	181,909
1973	78	29	83	101,092	103 <sup>r</sup>	6	102	74,101	175,193
1974	73	25	71	78,426	92	5	91	55,567	133,993
1975	69	24	67	72,746	79	5	78	55,522	128,268

\* Year ended 30 June. Includes medical, hospital, and funeral expenses.

## WORKERS' COMPENSATION (DUST DISEASES) ACT

A comprehensive scheme of compensation for death or disablement through exposure to silica dust and other specified dusts is provided, in terms of the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Amendment Act, 1975, for workers other than Broken Hill miners and coal miners (who are covered by Acts described earlier in this chapter).

The rates of compensation under the scheme are similar to those payable under the Workers' Compensation Act, except that a widow receives a lump sum of \$8,250 and weekly payments of \$37.50 (plus \$11 per week for each child under 16 years of age).

The cost of the scheme is spread over industry generally by means of an annual levy on the wages paid by employers (other than employers of Broken Hill miners and of coal miners) covered by the Workers' Compensation Act. The rates of contribution are determined and the contributions are collected by the Insurance Premiums Committee. In 1973-74, the rates of contribution per \$100 of wages paid by employers were \$3.50 in the metal trades industry and in other dust hazard industries, and one cent in all other classes of employment covered by the Workers' Compensation Act (except those where the tariff rate of premium is per capita). From 1 July 1974, these rates were increased to \$4.50 and one and three-quarter cents, respectively. From 1 July 1975, they were again increased to \$6.75 and 2.6 cents.

Particulars of the operations of the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Fund in the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 21.17. Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Fund

Year ended 30 June	Awards Made to Workers*	Income	Compensation Payments			
		Employers' Contributions	To Disabled Workers and Dependants	To Dependants of Deceased Workers	Medical, Hospital, etc.	Total Payments
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1970	51	1,200,000	743,007	326,794	11,421	1,081,222
1971	62 <sup>r</sup>	1,490,000	901,927	384,550	18,913	1,305,390
1972	86	1,750,000	1,143,691	561,745	25,331	1,730,767
1973	83	2,340,000	1,204,099	628,129	31,401	1,863,629
1974	73	2,290,000	1,287,236	661,763	30,230	1,979,249
1975	57	2,625,000	1,360,576	746,729	20,884	2,128,189

\* At 30 June 1974, weekly payments were being made under dust disease awards to 725 workers and 602 dependants of deceased workers.

## TRADE UNIONS

A trade union which has at least seven members and which complies with prescribed conditions as to rules, etc. may be registered as a union of employees or of employers (as the case may be) under the (State) Trade Union Act, 1881-1972. Registration of unions under the Act is the responsibility of the State Industrial Registrar. A registered trade union must admit as members all persons who are, by the nature of their occupation or employment, of the class for which the union was constituted and who are not persons of general bad character.



The (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940–1975, provides that the rules of a trade union must not conflict with an industrial award, and that a trade union's funds must not be applied to the furtherance of the political objects of any organisation unless the union is entitled to be affiliated with the organisation. Under the Act, the Industrial Commission is empowered to deal with matters concerning breaches of union rules and breaches of certain agreements between union members, between unions, and between a trade union and an employer. The Act also contains provisions which enable the correction of irregularities in the election of union officials.

Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, or an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 50 employees (or a single employer with at least 50 employees), may be registered as an industrial union. Prior registration as a trade union is not a prerequisite for an association of employers seeking registration as an industrial union. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association.

Under the (Federal) Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904–1975, an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees (or a single employer with at least 100 employees), or an association of (in general) at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organisation. Registered organisations include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

Further particulars of industrial unions registered under the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act and of industrial organisations registered under the (Federal) Conciliation and Arbitration Act are given in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".

Associations of trade unions of employees have been established in the main industrial centres of the State. These associations are usually known as Trades Hall or Labour Councils, and comprise representatives from affiliated unions. Their revenue is raised by affiliation fees, which are based on the membership of the affiliated unions.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions, formed in 1927, comprises officers elected by and from the annual Australian Congress of Trade Unions and a representative appointed by the central Labour Council of each State. The Council has authority to deal with interstate industrial matters between Congresses, on behalf of the unions which are members of the Congress.

The (Federal) Trade Union Training Authority Act, 1975, provides for the establishment and operation of trade union training courses, conducted at the national and State level by the Australian Trade Union Training Authority. Details are given in the chapter "Education".

*Statistics of Employee Unions*

Statistics of those trade unions of employees which are registered under the (State) Trade Union Act are compiled by the State Industrial Registrar. These statistics do not fully represent the position of trade unionism in New South Wales because some employee unions in the State are registered only under Federal legislation. Many of the employee unions have only a small membership. Of the 137 unions registered at the end of 1973, 59 had less than 1,000 members (including 13 unions with less than 100 members) and only 26 had more than 10,000 members (including 17 unions with over 20,000 members each). Average membership per union was 6,548.

Statistics of trade unions of employees in Australia, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from returns supplied direct by the unions, are shown in the next table. These statistics cover all employee unions, whether registered as industrial organisations under Federal legislation or registered only under State legislation.

**Table 21.18. Trade Unions: Number and Membership, Australia**

At end of Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	North-east Territory	A.C.T.	Total, Australia
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS*									
1970	208	156	139	137	155	114	45	82	305
1971	204	158	140	139	154	111	51	82	303
1972	198	158	138	132	151	112	55	84	305
1973	192	159	140	135	154	118	58	87	294
1974	190	158	137	135	151	121	65	88	285
1975	187	159	134	135	147	117	62	87	280
NUMBER OF MEMBERS (thousands)									
1970	912.3	591.5	330.2	202.7	168.6	73.9	6.6	28.8	2,314.6
1971	971.6	617.7	337.6	215.9	178.3	75.2	8.1	32.2	2,436.6
1972	988.4	632.1	343.5	223.7	184.8	80.5	11.1	39.7	2,523.7
1973	1,032.0	681.6	362.1	241.8	197.4	84.1	13.5	47.5	2,659.9
1974	1,047.9	711.6	375.1	252.8	216.4	89.1	16.4	52.5	2,761.7
1975	1,075.0	722.3	393.1	255.6	214.3	87.4	15.2	50.9	2,813.8

\* A union reporting members in a State is counted as one union within that State. The figures by States do not add to the Australian total because a union represented in more than one State is included in the figure for each State in which it is represented, but is counted only once in the Australian total. See also text preceding table.

Many Australian trade unions have branches in two or more States. At the end of 1975, there were 8 unions (with 18,000 members) operating in two States, 7 (57,300 members) in three States, 14 (147,600 members) in four States, 25 (202,100 members) in five States, and 87 (2,220,300 members) in all six States.

At the end of 1975, approximately 61 per cent of the wage and salary earners in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory (63 per cent for males and 48 per cent for females) were members of trade unions.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Statistics of industrial disputes in all classes of industry in New South Wales are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. These statistics relate to industrial disputes which involve a stoppage of work for a minimum of ten man-working-days. They include the time lost by employees who worked in establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the disputes, but they exclude the time lost, as a result of the disputes, by employees in other establishments.

In the figures for a particular year, the *number of disputes* relates to all disputes in existence in the year, including those carried forward from the previous year. However, *mandays lost* represents the number of man-days lost in the year specified, irrespective of the year in which the disputes commenced or finished. The *workers involved* in more than one dispute during a year are counted once for each dispute.

For *mandays lost* as a result of industrial disputes, the time between the cessation and the resumption of work is calculated in working days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays except when the establishment carries on a continuous process (e.g. metal smelting).

In analysing these statistics, and particularly in comparing them with similar statistics for other countries, careful consideration should be given to the basis of the statistics and the definitions of the terms used. Practices vary greatly in different countries.

Trends during the last six years in the incidence of industrial disputes in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 21.19. Industrial Disputes\*: Principal Industrial Groups†, N.S.W.

Year	Coal Mining	Manufacturing		Con-struction	Transport, Storage, and Communication		Other Industries	Total, All Industries
		Metal Products	Other		Steve-doring Services	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
1970	156	574	283	82	173	82	134	1,484
1971	161	505	155	89	121	89	116	1,236
1972	100	485	175	126	116	82	90	1,174
1973	158	451	170	113	164	85	158	1,299
1974	157	457	153	157	200	99	204	1,427
1975	110	427	125	87	128	74	102	1,053
WORKERS INVOLVED (thousands)								
1970	49.6	242.2	127.8	109.5	61.9	86.7	62.9	740.6
1971	58.0	249.2	44.0	130.7	32.3	53.9	75.6	643.7
1972	24.3	263.3	36.8	84.0	23.7	32.4	51.6	516.1
1973	24.7	113.1	31.7	57.2	31.2	13.8	115.8	387.5
1974	41.9	355.5	41.5	196.5	47.3	39.1	171.8	893.6
1975	33.5	247.0	60.3	38.5	22.2	21.8	63.1	496.4
MANDAYS LOST (thousands)								
1970	150.9	394.3	253.2	352.7	59.0	74.4	109.1	1,393.6
1971	211.8	378.8	98.6	828.9	21.2	159.4	188.8	1,887.5
1972	40.1	324.9	130.4	229.8	18.5	45.1	78.0	866.8
1973	57.8	366.2	211.3	218.1	20.8	25.8	198.1	1,098.1
1974	124.6	1,510.3	177.8	366.4	53.2	135.8	296.9	2,665.0
1975	225.9	654.8	130.8	122.7	20.1	22.4	301.1	1,477.8

\* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† Industrial disputes are classified by industry according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), described in the Bureau publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Vol. 1.

A more detailed dissection by industrial groups is given for the last two years in the next table:—

Table 21.20. Industrial Disputes\*: Industrial Groups†, N.S.W.

Industrial Group†	1974			1975		
	Disputes	Workers Involved	Mandays Lost	Disputes	Workers Involved	Mandays Lost
		thousands			thousands	
Agriculture, Forestry, etc. ..	2	6.0	28.2	3	6.0	3.8
Mining—						
Coal Mining .. .. .	157	41.9	124.6	110	33.5	225.9
Other Mining .. .. .	18	10.1	66.1	16	1.4	5.4
Total, Mining .. .. .	175	52.0	190.8	126	34.9	231.3
Manufacturing—						
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	55	21.5	99.6	33	12.9	39.4
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	8	2.1	3.8	5	0.5	4.0
Wood, Wood Products, and						
Furniture .. .. .	3	0.1	0.3	1	†	†
Paper, Printing and Publishing ..	16	5.4	39.2	28	31.7	39.9
Chemical, Petroleum, Coal						
Products .. .. .	28	6.7	11.7	25	8.5	25.9
Metal Products, Machinery, etc.	457	355.5	1,510.3	427	247.0	654.8
Other Manufacturing .. .. .	43	5.8	23.3	33	6.7	21.6
Total, Manufacturing .. .. .	610	397.0	1,688.1	552	307.3	785.6
Electricity, Gas, and Water .. ..	19	9.5	12.2	19	20.1	227.7
Construction .. .. .	157	196.5	366.4	87	38.5	122.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade .. ..	44	37.6	48.1	21	5.8	27.6
Transport and Storage, Com-						
munication—						
Road Transport, Storage, Com-						
munication .. .. .	44	27.5	90.1	30	8.5	9.3
Railway and Air Transport .. ..	28	9.7	40.2	21	9.0	8.2
Water Transport—						
Stevedoring Services .. .. .	200	47.3	53.2	128	22.2	20.1
Other Water Transport .. .. .	27	2.0	5.5	23	4.4	4.9
Total, Water Transport .. .. .	227	49.2	58.7	151	26.6	25.0
Total, Transport and Storage,						
Communication .. .. .	299	86.4	189.0	202	44.0	42.5
Entertainment, Recreation, Per-						
sonal Services .. .. .	45	63.0	77.4	9	1.5	1.8
Other Industries‡ .. .. .	76	45.5	65.0	34	38.2	34.8
Total, All Industries .. .. .	1,427	893.6	2,665.0	1,053	496.4	1,477.8

\* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† See note †, Table 21.19.

‡ Includes "Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Business Services", "Public Administration and Defence", and "Community Services".

† Less than 50.

The industrial disputes recorded in the last six years are classified in the following table according to the duration of the disputes:—

Table 21.21. Duration of Industrial Disputes\*, N.S.W.

Year	1 day or less	Over 1 day but not more than 2 days	Over 2 days but not more than 3 days	Over 3 days but less than 5 days	5 days but less than 10 days	10 days but less than 20 days	20 days or more	Total, All Disputes
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
1970	721	279	139	133	148	54	10	1,484
1971	553	215	155	124	120	44	25	1,236
1972	574	198	122	117	106	42	15	1,174
1973	563	219	146	117	154	72	28	1,299
1974	632	274	137	129	148	80	27	1,427
1975	509	181	82	90	139	39	13	1,053
MANDAYS LOST (thousands)								
1970	316.4	121.6	148.2	181.8	270.3	313.5	41.8	1,393.6
1971	275.7	101.5	135.4	114.3	217.6	984.9	58.2	1,887.5
1972	210.3	218.7	59.3	69.2	107.6	63.4	138.3	866.8
1973	164.4	83.5	61.4	59.2	344.7	184.1	200.6	1,098.1
1974	292.7	279.3	136.5	122.9	1,547.6	219.7	66.1	2,665.0
1975	139.9	82.9	478.3	48.1	210.8	286.9	230.9	1,477.8

\* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

Most of the recorded industrial disputes are of short duration. In 1975, the disputes which lasted for two days or less represented 66 per cent of the total number of disputes and accounted for 15 per cent of the total mandays lost in disputes. On the other hand, stoppages lasting five days or more represented 18 per cent of the total disputes but accounted for 49 per cent of the total mandays lost.

Particulars of the causes of the industrial disputes during the last six years are given in Table 21.22. The statistics of *causes* of industrial disputes relate to the *direct causes of stoppages of work* and include only those industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of ten mandays or more. Since 1970, the causes have been grouped under seven main headings, described below, compared with four headings shown in the earlier years.

*Wages.* Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g., increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours, or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important).

*Hours of work.* Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g., decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

*Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.* Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers' compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards; etc.

*Managerial policy.* Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers—for example: computation of wages, hours, leave, etc., in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspensions, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas; etc.

*Physical working conditions.* Disputes concerning physical working conditions—for example: safety issues; protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the condition of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks; etc.

*Trade unionism.* Disputes concerning—employment of non-unionists; inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities; etc.

*Other.* Disputes concerning—protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employer/employee relationships (e.g., political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport); non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppage; etc.

Table 21.22. Causes of Industrial Disputes\*, N.S.W.

Cause of Dispute †	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
NUMBER OF DISPUTES						
Wages .. .. .	625	469	399	464	471	273
Hours of Work .. .. .	15	9	4	23	25	10
Leave, Pensions and Compensation Provisions, etc. .. .	12	16	12	19	24	10
Managerial Policy .. .. .	438	381	413	395	428	430
Physical Working Conditions .. .	189	143	154	165	232	175
Trade Unionism .. .. .	165	164	128	169	184	105
Other .. .. .	40	54	64	64	63	50
Total Disputes .. .. .	1,484	1,236	1,174	1,299	1,427	1,053
MANDAYS LOST (thousands)						
Wages .. .. .	892.9	1,420.8	570.0	628.7	2,368.4	1,092.1
Hours of Work .. .. .	116.8	5.0	0.4	9.6	5.0	3.2
Leave, Pensions and Compensation Provisions, etc. .. .	29.9	6.6	2.4	37.0	12.1	5.4
Managerial Policy .. .. .	141.9	210.4	126.3	182.5	129.9	184.5
Physical Working Conditions .. .	45.0	121.2	39.9	57.5	45.2	43.8
Trade Unionism .. .. .	61.5	72.9	47.7	58.6	82.0	119.0
Other .. .. .	105.7	50.8	80.3	124.3	22.4	29.7
Total Mandays Lost .. .. .	1,393.6	1,887.5	866.8	1,098.1	2,665.0	1,477.8

\* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† See text above table.



## Chapter 22

### HEALTH SERVICES

Health services in New South Wales are administered by Australian, State, and local government authorities.

There are State Government institutions and public and private hospitals for the treatment of sickness, State and private institutions for those suffering from mental disorders, and repatriation hospitals for ex-service personnel suffering from war-caused injuries or illness. The Australian Government provides general hospital and medical benefits, and gives financial assistance to State Governments in the form of grants to assist in the development of health institutions and services. In local areas, municipal and shire councils administer ordinances under the Local Government Act as to hygiene and sanitation.

The notification of certain infectious diseases is compulsory. The Australian Government maintains a strict system of quarantine to prevent the introduction of diseases from abroad and prohibits the importation of food and drugs likely to be harmful. There are prescribed standards of quality and purity for food products, and the manufacture and supply of poisons and drugs are regulated under a licensing system. Medical practitioners, pharmacists, etc. must be registered before engaging in their profession.

Medical research in Australia is conducted in association with international research organisations. The Medical Research Endowment Fund was established by the Australian Government in 1937 to promote medical research. It is administered by the National Health and Medical Research Council, which also advises the Australian and State Governments on health questions generally.

#### FEDERAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES

Until December 1975, the Australian Department of Social Security administered the Australian Government's schemes relating to hospital and medical benefits and health benefits for age and other types of pensioners. The Australian Department of Health is now responsible for health insurance and related functions and the national health benefits scheme is administered by the Health Insurance Commission (see page 564). The Department of Health administers schemes relating to pharmaceutical

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and tuberculosis benefits, and maintains the quarantine services, the National Biological Standards Laboratory, the Australian Radiation Laboratory, the National Acoustic Laboratories, the Ultrasonics Institute, the Australian Institute of Anatomy, the Australian Dental Standards Laboratory, and a number of pathology laboratories throughout Australia. The Department also conducts (in association with the University of Sydney) a School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine and an Institute of Child Health, administers the Medical Research Endowment Fund, and has promoted national campaigns against tuberculosis, rubella, and poliomyelitis.

The Hospitals and Health Services Commission, established in April 1974, is an Australian Government authority which, with the assistance of the Australian Department of Health, has a board charter to recommend the provision of health services, and to administer, jointly with the State, the Community Health Program.

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission controls laboratories established to ensure the supply of essential biological products in accordance with national health needs. The laboratories, which are self-supporting, produce a wide range of vaccines, sera, antibiotics, insulin, and other products for use in the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of human and animal diseases. Comprehensive research in various areas is also undertaken.

#### STATE HEALTH AUTHORITIES

The New South Wales Ministry of Health, which is under the control of the Minister for Health, embraces the Health Commission of New South Wales and a variety of boards, committees, and other authorities concerned with health, hospitals, and associated services.

##### *The Health Commission of New South Wales*

The Health Commission of New South Wales was established in April 1973, when it assumed the functions of the former Department of Health and Hospitals Commission of New South Wales. It consists of five members appointed to the offices described below.

The *Chairman* exercises an oversight of all Commission responsibilities and has direct responsibility for the Division of Health Services Research, the Division of Epidemiology, and the Division of Nursing. The *Commissioner for Environmental and Special Health Services* is responsible for dental services, health education, forensic medicine, occupational health services, and immunisation, and for laboratories which provide diagnostic and analytical services for government authorities and private bodies. The Commissioner is responsible also for the administration of Acts of Parliament relating to pure foods, therapeutic goods, and sanitation, and the activities of local government authorities relating to public health matters. The *Commissioner for Personal Health Services* has responsibilities for the provision of health care services throughout the State. These include the activities of public hospitals, State psychiatric and mental retardation hospitals, other State hospitals and homes, and the State's community health programme. The *Commissioner for Manpower and Management Services* (who is Deputy Chairman) is responsible for such matters as staffing establishments of public, State, psychiatric, and mental retardation hospitals, and other branches and divisions of the Commission, personnel matters in

general, staff development, manpower planning, and industrial matters. In addition, he is responsible for the performance of management surveys, organisation and methods studies, and the provision of computer services. The *Commissioner for Finance and Physical Resources* is responsible for the financial aspects of the Commission, including the determination of Government and Commission subsidies to public hospitals, the funding of hospital development generally, and the funding of the Community Health Programme.

Thirteen Regional Offices of Health are operational throughout the State, each administered by a Regional Director of Health. Regional Offices of Health are located at Rozelle (Inner Metropolitan); Chatswood (Northern Metropolitan); Kogarah (Southern Metropolitan); Parramatta (Western Metropolitan); Wollongong (Illawarra); Newcastle (Hunter); Bathurst (Central Western); Albury (Murray); Tamworth (New England); Lismore (North Coast); Dubbo (Orana and Far West); Wagga Wagga (Riverina); and Goulburn (South Eastern). Regional Directors are delegated considerable authority consistent with overall Commission and ministerial responsibility. Central Administration of the Commission is responsible for policy making, determination of standards, the setting of budgets, and the monitoring of the performance of the Regional Offices of Health.

A prime aim of the Health Commission is to ensure the provision of fully comprehensive health care services for the population of New South Wales. It is pursuing this aim through its regionalisation policy and the establishment of a broad community-based health care system.

In addition to its public health and hospital responsibilities, the Health Commission is responsible for co-ordinating health care facilities operated by voluntary organisations, local government authorities, private medical practices, private hospitals and nursing homes, and government departments and authorities. When determining the health needs of the community and planning to meet these needs, the Commission takes into account health services provided by such organisations and agencies.

#### *Other Authorities*

These authorities include the Protective Commissioner of the Supreme Court (who controls and administers the estates of certain categories of patients in psychiatric hospitals), the New South Wales Ambulance Board (which supervises district ambulance services throughout the State), boards established for the registration of practitioners in certain professions (chiropody, dental, medical, nursing, optometry, optical dispensing, pharmacy, and physiotherapy), the Institute of Psychiatry, the State Cancer Council (for cancer education and research), and various boards and committees such as the Advisory Board of Health, the Poisons Advisory Committee, the Air Pollution Advisory Committee, the Health Advisory Council, the Professional Services Advisory Council, and the Nursing Consultative Committee.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES

Certain public health services are administered by local government authorities. In the Sydney and Wollongong areas, sewerage and stormwater drainage services are provided by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board; similar services are provided in the Newcastle district by

the Hunter District Water Board, at Broken Hill by the Broken Hill Water Board, and in other districts by municipal or shire councils.

Municipal and shire councils are responsible for the collection and disposal of garbage, and for the provision of sanitary services in unsewered built-up areas. Miscellaneous health services administered by the councils include street cleaning and drainage, supervision of the sanitation and drainage of buildings, and the prevention of nuisances. Councils also assist the Health Commission in such matters as the control of infectious diseases, the administration of the Pure Foods Act, and the medical examination of school children in country areas.

Further particulars of the activities of local authorities are given in the chapter "Local Government".

#### GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH

The expenditure (from revenue) by Australian and State Governments on health and related services in New South Wales is shown in the next table:—

**Table 22.1. Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Public Health in New South Wales**

Item	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$ thousand				
<b>Australian Government*—</b>					
Hospital Benefits—					
Pensioner .. .. .	9,052	9,168	9,422	9,556	10,230
Other† .. .. .	22,405	27,999	33,774	34,917	46,888
Medical Benefits—					
Pensioner .. .. .	7,439	10,268	11,623	13,517	18,677
Other† .. .. .	38,799	54,288	66,617	67,882	85,667
Pharmaceutical Benefits—					
Pensioner .. .. .	18,338	21,530	23,697	26,956	33,820
Other .. .. .	43,261	46,862	46,588 <sup>r</sup>	55,939	69,133
Domiciliary Care Benefits .. .. .	...	...	321	2,082	2,223
Nursing Home Benefits .. .. .	21,378	30,718	39,462	45,705	65,794
Supply of Milk to School Children .. .. .	3,485	3,649	3,998	2,894	15
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	1,612	2,441
<b>Total, Australian Government .. .. .</b>	<b>164,157</b>	<b>204,482</b>	<b>235,502</b>	<b>261,060</b>	<b>334,888</b>
<b>State:—</b>					
General and Psychiatric Hospitals, Community Health Centres, and Allied Services .. .. .	157,600	180,419	206,981	260,595	418,607
Other Health Services and the Environment .. .. .	12,904	15,214	17,169	22,867	32,957
National Fitness, Sport and Recreation .. .. .	1,300	1,542	1,749	2,167	2,872
<b>Total, State .. .. .</b>	<b>171,805</b>	<b>197,175</b>	<b>225,898</b>	<b>285,630</b>	<b>454,436</b>
<b>Total in New South Wales .. .. .</b>	<b>335,962</b>	<b>401,657</b>	<b>461,400</b>	<b>546,690</b>	<b>789,324</b>

\* Cash benefits to persons. Includes most of the unallocable expenditure on cash benefits to persons resident in the Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes benefits paid to non-residents of New South Wales through benefit organisations registered in the State.

<sup>r</sup> Payments from State Consolidated Revenue Fund and other special accounts (net of Federal health benefits disbursed by the State).

The above table does not include expenditure by the Australian Government in the administration of its health services, upon the medical treatment of ex-service personnel in repatriation hospitals, etc., and on certain health services (e.g. the production of polio vaccine) for which expenditure cannot be allocated between the States. It also excludes expenditure from loans (e.g., on works such as hospital buildings) and capital charges on loans.

**HEALTH BENEFITS****BENEFITS SCHEMES PRIOR TO MEDIBANK***Medical Benefits*

Prior to the commencement of the Medibank medical benefits on 1 July 1975, the Australian Government, under the Medical Benefits Scheme which had been in operation since 1953, paid medical benefits in respect of medical expenses incurred by persons who were members of registered medical benefits organisations or by the dependants of such members. The benefits were normally paid through the organisations to the member on receipt of a medical practitioner's account. The fund benefit and Commonwealth benefit were paid in accordance with the rates prescribed in the National Health Act, 1953-1975. Benefits were not payable where a patient received a payment by way of compensation or damages.

Medical benefits were related to schedule fees which were determined since 1973 by independent medical fees inquiries. The amount of the schedule fee to be met personally by a patient ranged up to a maximum of \$5 for the most expensive procedures. The maximum of \$5 also applied to the schedule fees for an operation and services directly associated with it. From November 1971, the benefits also covered prescribed medical services rendered in an operating theatre of an approved hospital by an approved dental practitioner.

Persons who received medical services from a specialist or consultant physician received benefits to cover the higher costs involved, provided they were formally referred by another medical practitioner, by a dentist for a service arising from a dental service, or by an optician or optometrist when referred direct to an ophthalmologist.

*Hospital Benefits*

Prior to the introduction of the Medibank hospital arrangements in New South Wales on 1 October 1975, the Australian Government provided the following hospital benefits to persons ordinarily resident in Australia at the time of admission to approved public or private hospitals and to Australian residents who received hospital treatment whilst temporarily overseas:

- \$2 per day for persons (and their eligible dependants) insured with a registered hospital benefits organisation and for patients granted free hospitalisation, whether or not the patient was insured;
- \$5 per day in respect of pensioners (and their eligible dependants) enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service and receiving free treatment as public ward patients in public hospitals; and
- 80 cents per day in respect of uninsured patients, insured patients not paid fund benefits because their contributions were in arrears, and any newly-insured patient whose waiting period under the organisation's rules (usually two months) had not expired.

In the case of insured patients in public or private hospitals, the Government benefit was paid to the contributor through his benefit organisation. In other cases, the benefit was paid direct to the hospital, and the patient's account (if any) was reduced by the amount of the benefit.

Because of the variation in charges depending on the type of public hospital treatment selected (i.e. public ward, intermediate ward, or private ward treatment), persons could insure with registered hospital benefit organisations to receive benefits which, together with the Government benefits mentioned above, would cover those charges.

#### *"Special Account" System*

Under a "Special Account" system introduced in 1959, and which is still operating, registered benefits organisations are authorised to provide benefit for an unlimited period of hospitalisation to contributors whose claim for organisation benefits would otherwise be disallowed under an organisation's rules relating to the maximum period of benefit for chronic or pre-existing ailments. The contributions paid by contributors in these categories are paid by the organisation into a "special account" and all benefits to which these contributors are entitled are paid from this account. From January 1969 until the introduction of the Medibank scheme, the benefit payable was equal to the amount for which the contributor was insured (up to the amount of the hospital charge). Under Medibank the maximum benefit payable from the special accounts in respect of any one patient is limited to \$30 per day. Deficits incurred in the organisation's special accounts are met by the Australian Government.

#### *Subsidised Health Benefits Plan*

From January 1970 until the advent of the Medibank scheme, under the Subsidised Health Benefits Plan, the contributions of certain persons to benefits organisations for full medical benefits and hospital benefits equal to the public ward charge were waived, and the Australian Government reimbursed the organisations for benefits paid. Persons eligible for this concession included family groups with low incomes (gross family incomes not exceeding \$80.50 per week as from 30 May 1975), recipients of unemployment, sickness, or special benefits under Social Services legislation, and migrants in respect of claims arising within two months of arrival in Australia. On 1 July 1970, the Plan was extended to provide partial assistance with contribution rates for family groups whose incomes were slightly in excess of the eligible limit for free insurance; as from 30 May 1975, one third of normal contributions was payable when weekly gross income exceeded \$80.50 but did not exceed \$86.50, and two thirds was payable when weekly gross income exceeded \$86.50 but did not exceed \$92.50. Also on 1 July 1970, the Plan was extended to enable beneficiaries to insure above the public ward level of benefits, if so desired, by paying the difference in contributions. The Plan terminated with the commencement of Medibank.

#### *Pensioner Medical Service*

A Pensioner Medical Service for pensioners and their dependants was introduced by the Australian Government in 1951 and operated until the commencement of the Medibank scheme. Persons eligible to receive the benefits of the Service were those receiving an aged, invalid, or widow's pension, a sheltered employment allowance under the Social Services Act, or a service pension under the Repatriation Act, and who were able to satisfy a special means test; and those receiving an allowance under the

Tuberculosis Act. Benefits were also payable for dependants of eligible persons.

Eligible persons received free medical attention by a general practitioner either in his surgery or at the patient's home. Eligible persons were also entitled to the free supply of a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines on prescription by a practitioner, and free hospital treatment was provided for public ward patients. The services did not extend to specialist treatment, general anaesthetics, pathology services, X-rays, operations, or the treatment of fractures. Medical practitioners participating in the scheme were paid by the Australian Government on a fee-for-service basis.

At 30 June 1975, the number of pensioners and dependants enrolled in the Service in New South Wales (including A.C.T.) was approximately 557,000. In 1974-75, expenditure by the Australian Government on the free medical services in New South Wales (including A.C.T.) amounted to \$18,875,000, and on the free pharmaceutical benefits to \$33,429,000. The number of benefit prescriptions dispensed was 12,141,000. The expenditure in 1974-75 on free hospital treatment provided under the Scheme was \$10,504,000.

Special provisions are made for eligible pensioners under the Medibank Scheme (see below).

### Statistics of Schemes

The payments by the Australian Government in recent years in respect of the medical and hospital benefits schemes in operation prior to the commencement of the Medibank Scheme are summarised in the next table:—

**Table 22.2. Medical and Hospital Benefits Schemes\*: Benefits Paid and Reimbursements of Fund Benefits in N.S.W.† by the Australian Government**

Year ended 30 June	Government Medical Benefits Paid and Reimbursements			Government Hospital Benefits Paid and Reimbursements				
	Medical Benefits Paid	Reimbursements of Fund Benefits		Hospital Benefits Paid			Reimbursements of Fund Benefits	
		Special Account Deficits	Subsidised Health Benefits‡	Insured Patients	Other Patients*¶	Total	Special Account Deficits	Subsidised Health Benefits‡
\$ thousand								
1971	36,669	1,643	487	9,515	598	10,113	10,518	1,786
1972	50,952	2,555	781	10,169	574	10,743	13,897	3,371
1973	61,730	3,782	1,188	10,363	555	10,918	17,819	5,091
1974	61,978	3,959	1,391	10,034	501	10,535	19,526	4,866
1975	75,231	6,886	2,560	10,836	468	11,303	27,992	7,606

\* Excludes Pensioner Medical Service Scheme.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Comprises reimbursements of fund benefits and payments to benefit organisations for management expenses under the Subsidised Health Benefits Plan (medical \$2,299,000 and \$261,000, respectively, and hospital \$7,134,000 and \$472,000, respectively, in 1974-75).

¶ Comprises Government benefits for uninsured patients and, from 1 July 1970, for patients hospitalised free of charge (\$349,000 and \$119,000, respectively, in 1974-75).

Table 22.3 shows details of the numbers of medical and hospital benefits organisations in New South Wales, the contributors to these organisations, and the funds benefits paid by the organisations for the last five years. Government benefits paid to contributors by the organisations are excluded from the figures.

**Table 22.3. Medical and Hospital Benefit Organisations, N.S.W.\*: Contributors and Benefits Paid**

Year ended 30 June	Benefit Organisations Registered at 30 June		Contributors at 30 June†				Fund Benefits Paid‡	
	Medical Benefit Organisations	Hospital Benefit Organisations	Ordinary Account		Other¶		Medical Benefits	Hospital Benefits
			Medical Benefits	Hospital Benefits	Medical Benefits	Hospital Benefits		
							\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1971	30	35	1,462,398	1,585,421	40,706	36,482	37,370	57,390
1972	29	34	1,509,836	1,578,675	52,621	45,169	46,334	81,239
1973	29	34	1,529,256	1,587,415	70,062	50,535	53,459	93,350
1974	30	34	1,546,741	1,594,272	87,614	54,228	57,067	92,830
1975	30	33	1,486,918	1,609,369	119,826	64,201	87,887	146,998

\* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Many persons contribute on behalf of both themselves and their dependants, and the total number of persons covered by the medical and hospital benefits schemes is considerably higher than the number of contributors. The figures include contributors who are non-residents of New South Wales.

‡ Includes fund benefits paid under the Special Account system and the Subsidised Health Benefits Plan and payments to contributors who are non-residents of New South Wales.

¶ Comprises Special Account and, from 1 January 1970, Subsidised Health Benefits Plan membership (97,373 and 22,453, respectively, for Medical Benefits and 43,211 and 20,990, respectively, for Hospital Benefits, in 1974-75).

### MEDIBANK HEALTH BENEFITS

A new universal national health benefits scheme, known as Medibank, was introduced from 1 July 1975. The scheme supersedes or extends the benefits conferred by a number of existing health programmes financed or subsidised by the Australian Government under the National Health Act, including medical and hospital benefits, the Pensioner Medical Service, payments to public hospitals in respect of tuberculosis patients, and pharmaceutical benefits paid to hospitals.

The scheme, which is designed to provide substantial financial cover against medical and hospital expenses for all persons living in Australia, is operated in terms of the Health Insurance Act, 1973, and is administered by the Health Insurance Commission, a statutory authority established in 1974 under the Health Insurance Commission Act, 1973. Medibank is financed through general revenue.

Australians temporarily overseas are also entitled to Medibank medical benefits (but not optometrical benefits), at the same rate of benefit as if service had been given in Australia, and to hospital benefits of \$16 per day. Overseas visitors are at present entitled, without contribution on their part, to the same Medibank medical and hospital benefits as Australian residents.

*Medibank Medical Benefits*

The medical provisions of Medibank came into force throughout Australia on 1 July 1975. In terms of the Health Insurance Act, medical benefits are payable in respect of fees charged by medical practitioners, certain dentists, and participating optometrists, for services specified in Schedule 1 of the Act. In general, benefits payable for a medical service are equal to 85 per cent of the fee specified in the Schedule, with the proviso that the difference between the schedule fee and the benefit payable for the service will not exceed \$5. In determining the schedule fee for each medical service, the Australian Government has accepted the various independent findings of Medical Fees Tribunals.

Medical benefits cover both general practitioner and specialist services whether performed at the doctor's surgery, in the patient's home or in hospital as a private patient (see "Hospital Benefits" on the next page). The schedule fees for services performed by specialists and consultant physicians are higher than those for the same services performed by general practitioners, and, to become entitled to the full benefit in respect of these higher fees, a patient must have a referral certificate from a general practitioner, otherwise general practitioner rates apply.

The patient is responsible for meeting the difference between the Medibank benefit and the actual fee charged for the service (which may be higher than the schedule fee). However, medical benefits insurance, to cover the difference between the Medibank benefit and the schedule fee, may be taken out with private health benefits organisations.

Medibank benefits are payable in three ways:—

- (a) in cash or by cheque, payable to a person who has incurred and paid medical expenses;
- (b) by cheque, made payable to the provider of the service (e.g. the doctor) in a case where a person has incurred, but not paid, medical expenses; and
- (c) by direct payment to the provider of the service, when the person incurring medical expenses has assigned his right to the benefit and the provider has accepted the benefit in full settlement. This third method is known as "assignment of benefit" or "direct billing" or more commonly as "bulk billing".

Cash payments of benefit are available at Medibank's cash payment centres, and through a number of private health insurance funds which act as Medibank agents. Claims for cheque payment can be lodged at any one of these points or by mail, or through more than 5,000 agent pharmacists throughout Australia—some 1,900 of them in New South Wales.

Under Medibank, eligible pensioners are entitled to the full range of medical services, including those of private-service specialists and consultant physicians. Government policy is that eligible pensioners receive these services without direct charge and medical practitioners are requested to give an undertaking that they will ask these pensioners whether they wish to assign their medical benefits to the practitioners. Where the assignment is agreed on, the benefits are payable to the practitioner by Medibank and accepted by him as full payment for the medical expenses incurred.



### *Medibank Hospital Benefits*

Medibank's hospital provisions were introduced in the several States on various dates from 1 July to 1 October 1975, after the signing of individual Hospital Agreements between the Australian and the respective State Governments. The Agreement with New South Wales became effective from 1 October 1975. In terms of the Agreement, the Australian Government contributes 50 per cent of the net operating costs of the State's public hospitals.

For purposes of the Agreement, hospitals are classified into two groups—"Recognised" (public) Hospitals and "Private" Hospitals. Patients admitted to a "recognised" hospital may elect to be treated as "Hospital Patients" or "Private Patients". A "hospital patient" receives full hospital care including all medical and diagnostic services, etc., free of charge. Such patients are treated in multiple, small, or single bed wards according to their medical needs. Persons who elect to be treated as "private patients" in a "recognised" hospital are required to pay accommodation charges of \$20 per day (shared accommodation) or \$30 per day (single room), but there are no other hospital charges. Such patients contract separately for medical services with the doctor of their choice, and the fees charged by the doctor attract the normal Medibank medical benefits.

All patients admitted to private hospitals are classified as "private patients". The Australian Government pays to these hospitals a Medibank benefit of \$16 per occupied bed day and this amount must be shown as a deduction on accounts rendered to patients.

The private health benefits funds offer full insurance against the accommodation charges for private patients in "recognised" hospitals and patients in private hospitals, and in some cases offer a higher level of insurance against many of the additional charges in private hospitals. (The "Special Account" system, which applies to chronic or pre-existing ailments, is described on page 562.)

Outpatient services are free at "recognised" hospitals, as the cost of providing such services is included in the cost-sharing arrangements between the Australian and State Governments.

### PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Under the pharmaceutical benefits scheme, assistance is provided towards the cost of a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines to persons receiving treatment from a medical practitioner. The drugs and medicines are supplied by an approved chemist upon presentation of a prescription from the patient's medical practitioner, or by an approved hospital to patients receiving treatment at the hospital. The drugs and medicines were originally supplied free of charge. However, between March 1960 and October 1971, patients (other than those treated under the Pensioner Medical Service) were required to pay the first 50 cents of the cost of a prescription. In November 1971, the patient contribution was increased to \$1, except for those treated under the Pensioner Medical Service (free), and those covered by the Subsidised Health Benefits Plan (see page 562) who continued to pay only the first 50 cents. From September 1975, the rates of patient contribution were increased to \$1.50 for the general public and to 75 cents for persons previously eligible under the Subsidised Health Benefits Plan (eligible pensioners are still supplied free of charge). From

October 1975, the costs of pharmaceuticals supplied to patients of "recognised" hospitals are covered by the Medibank hospital arrangements.

The cost of the scheme is borne by the Australian Government, and, in 1974-75, expenditure by the Government on pharmaceutical benefits in New South Wales (excluding benefits for persons enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service) amounted to \$67,220,000 (including \$16,050,000 in respect of drugs issued to patients in approved hospitals). The number of benefit prescriptions (excluding those in approved hospitals) was approximately 25,186,000.

#### NURSING HOME BENEFITS

The Australian Government provides benefits towards the cost of accommodation of patients in approved nursing homes. Benefit at the rate of \$3.50 per day is payable and an additional \$3 per day is payable when the patients receive intensive nursing care. An additional benefit of up to \$5.70 per day is payable by the Australian Government to patients who hold Pensioner Health Benefits cards or by the organisation to those patients who are insured with a hospital benefits organisation. Benefit organisations do not insure patients against the full cost of receiving treatment in nursing homes. In 1974-75, expenditure by the Australian Government on nursing home benefits in New South Wales was \$61,489,000.

#### DOMICILIARY NURSING CARE BENEFIT

Since March 1973, the Australian Government has provided a Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit to help meet the cost of home nursing for aged people who are chronically ill, but are being cared for in their own homes. The benefit of \$2 per day may be paid to a person who provides continuous care for a relative or, in certain circumstances, a patient other than a relative, in a private home, provided the home is the usual residence of both the person providing the care and the patient. The patient must be aged 65 years or more, and must be receiving care from a registered nurse on a regular basis involving at least two visits each week. In remote areas where professional nursing care is not readily available, some relaxation of this provision may be made. A person cannot receive benefits for more than two patients.

#### AIDS AND APPLIANCES

The Australian Government meets the cost of supplying (free of charge) hearing aids and batteries to children and to eligible pensioners and their dependants, and artificial limbs to civilians, as well as stoma appliances and home dialysis equipment and supplies to all persons in the community who need them. The National Acoustic Laboratories conducts hearing tests, and services and supplies the hearing aids; the Stoma Association of New South Wales supplies the stoma appliances; and the home dialysis equipment is supplied through the Renal Transplant Unit at Sydney Hospital.

#### FEDERAL HEALTH SERVICES

##### HOSPITALS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

In 1974-75, following a report by the Hospitals and Health Services Commission, the Australian Government initiated a five-year programme of capital assistance for the development of public hospitals. Grants are being

made to the States, subject to their meeting part of the cost from their own resources, for the construction and modernisation of approved public hospital and other residential health facilities, such as mental institutions, hostels for the mentally ill, and nursing homes and hostels for the physically infirm. New South Wales received \$8,830,000 under this Program in 1974-75. (In 1973-74 an amount of \$689,000 was provided under the Capital Cities Hospital Program, which operated for one year only.)

#### NURSING HOMES

The States Grants (Nursing Homes) Act, 1969, provided for the Australian Government to share on a \$1 for \$1 basis with the States, capital costs incurred, over the five year period 1969-70 to 1973-74, on approved nursing homes wholly or mainly for aged persons of limited means, with the Australian Government's contributions limited to \$5 million. The grants to New South Wales up to 1974-75 were \$108,000 with an estimate for 1975-76 being \$69,000 (for expenditure incurred prior to June 1974).

The Australian Government also meets the approved operating deficits of certain religious and charitable nursing homes which enter into an agreement with the Government for this purpose. Nursing home benefits (see page 567) are not payable in respect of patients accommodated in such homes. These deficit financing arrangements commenced from 1 January 1975, and Australian Government expenditure in New South Wales under these arrangements during 1974-75 amounted to \$3,278,000.

#### COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM

The Mental Health and Related Services Assistance Act, 1973, provided for grants to State governments, local government bodies, and voluntary organisations for the provision of services related to the diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of persons suffering from mental illness, mental disability, alcoholism, or drug dependence. The resulting Community Mental Health, Alcoholism and Drug Dependency Program appropriated moneys for each of the years 1973-74 and 1974-75, but has, from 1975-76, been incorporated into the broader based Community Health Program (see below).

During its two years in operation, the Community Mental Health Program provided full Australian Government funding to a wide range of community based facilities in New South Wales including "shop-front" clinics, out-patient clinics and day centres, and hostel and half-way-house accommodation for persons with chronic mental problems.

#### COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAM

The Community Health Program, which commenced in 1973, encourages an approach of prevention of health problems through education, etc. programmes and fosters the development of community based diagnostic, therapeutic, and rehabilitation services, particularly in high need areas.

Under the Program, the Australian Government contributes up to 75 per cent of capital costs and 90 per cent of operating costs of approved projects. The balance of the required funds is met by the State, for its projects, and by the organisation itself in the case of projects sponsored by voluntary organisations.

By January 1976, some 350 projects had been funded in New South Wales, under both the Community Mental Health and Community Health Programs. These projects range from very large centres such as the Mount

Druitt Polyclinic to relatively self-contained community nursing posts involving only one nurse. They include community health centres, day hospitals and day care centres, health hostels, rehabilitation facilities, referral and assessment centres, "shop-front" and "drop-in" facilities, mobile community health facilities, training courses, and community health co-ordination and administration teams. Financial assistance to New South Wales under the two Programs amounted to \$14,895,000 in 1974-75.

#### FAMILY MEDICINE PROGRAM

The Family Medicine Program, which is sponsored by the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners, commenced in 1973-74 as a national project under the Community Health Program. Its objectives are to improve the standard of family medicine, increase the recruitment of medical graduates to general practice, and to improve the availability of general practitioners to needy areas. The program offers medical graduates, especially women, training or re-orientation in general practice, aimed at assisting their entry or re-entry into family medicine. In 1974-75, \$4.1 million was allocated in Australia to the Program.

#### SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The Australian School Dental Scheme is a co-operative Federal-State venture introduced by the Australian Government in March 1973 with the aim of providing free routine dental care to all children under 15 years of age. It is planned to provide the service to all primary school children by 1982, and subsequently to all pre-school and secondary school children under 15 years of age. The service operates from school dental clinics, either fixed or mobile, and is staffed basically by dental therapists who work under the general direction and control of dentists. The previous school dental service has been absorbed into this scheme. As at June 1975 the Scheme had three dental therapy training schools and 32 clinics operating in New South Wales.

The Health Commission of New South Wales is responsible for the development and administration of the Scheme within this State. The Australian Government meets all costs of the Scheme except for 25 per cent of the running costs of the clinics. Federal expenditure on the Scheme in New South Wales in 1974-75 was \$4.2 million of which \$1.0 million was for operational costs and \$3.2 million for capital costs.

#### HEALTH EDUCATION CAMPAIGNS

The Australian and State Governments are co-operating in the conduct of two national education campaigns in the health field, namely the Drug Education Campaign and the Anti-Smoking Campaign. The Drug Education Campaign commenced in 1970-71 and is concerned with education and research into drug abuse. The Anti-Smoking Campaign began in 1971-72 and uses extensive anti-smoking advertising and the distribution of booklets and leaflets to the public. Grants made to New South Wales under both campaigns in 1974-75 were \$284,000.

#### TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

Under the Tuberculosis Act, 1948-1973, the Australian Government has reimbursed the State for recurrent expenditure on the maintenance of tuberculosis patients in hospitals and on anti-tuberculosis campaigns, to the

extent that this expenditure, in any financial year, has exceeded that for the years 1947-48; and for approved capital expenditure on facilities for the treatment of tuberculosis. The reimbursement for the maintenance of patients in hospital will now be covered by the Medibank hospital cost-sharing arrangements (see page 566) and new hospital facilities will be funded under the Hospitals Development Program. In 1974-75, grants to New South Wales in respect of recurrent expenditure amounted to \$3,923,000 and in respect of capital expenditure to \$34,000.

#### BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICES

The Australian Government reimburses the State Government for 35 per cent of the costs of the Australian Red Cross Society in operating the Blood Transfusion Service, provided the State Government meets 95 per cent of the total costs of operating the service. Blood collected by the Service is processed into blood fractions, plasma, and serum by the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission and the Australian Government reimburses the Commission for the cost of processing the blood. The blood products are supplied, free of charge, to hospitals and approved pathologists. Grants to New South Wales in 1974-75 amounted to \$590,000.

#### FREE MILK FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN

The Scheme, under which the States were reimbursed by the Australian Government for the cost of supplying milk free to school children under thirteen years of age, together with half the administrative expenses involved, was discontinued from the beginning of the 1974 school year. During 1973-74, reimbursements received by New South Wales totalled \$2,908,000.

#### PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Primary health care services throughout the State are provided mainly by private general medical practitioners, community nurses, and other health professionals. General practitioners are registered physicians who elect to practise privately and who do not limit themselves to one branch of medicine. They often refer patients to specialist medical practitioners for more specialised treatment. Patients are also referred for treatment to persons in the para-medical professions such as speech therapy, orthoptics, or physiotherapy.

#### COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

##### *Community Nursing*

Community nurses undertake nursing duties of a preventive and rehabilitative nature within the community, in co-ordination with nurses employed in baby health centres, mental health shop-front centres, and district nursing services. These nurses are based at convenient locations such as local government or voluntary organisation premises, baby health centres, or hospitals, and supplement the medical services provided by general practitioners.

##### *Generalist Community Nursing*

A new concept in community nursing has been introduced in recent years, that of the "generalist community nurse". These nurses are employed by the Health Commission in areas where there is a scarcity of health services,

and are usually based at primary schools and work within geographically defined areas. The functions of generalist community nurses include providing an advisory service for mothers and children; providing a counselling service for individuals and families; participating in health screening programmes and undertaking specific screening tasks; providing ordinary domiciliary care; mobilising such supporting services (e.g. housekeeping, delivered meals, transport) as may be essential; keeping under surveillance those at special risk of breakdown such as the very old, the isolated, the recently bereaved, and those recently discharged from hospital with chronic disability. Nurses with specialised experience in baby health, geriatrics, mental retardation, and mental health are available as consultants to generalist nurses.

The first generalist community nurses were appointed in the Western Metropolitan Health Region in December 1973.

### *Community Health Centres*

Back-up services required to give support to the primary health care services form a secondary level of health care services. These services are usually housed in community health centres which are administered by a community physician or other health professional, with appropriate administrative and clinical staff. The range of services available through these centres includes child health teams, consisting of medical officers, child psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker, and speech therapist; mental health teams (psychiatrist, psychologist, community mental health nurses, social worker, drug and alcohol counsellor); geriatric/rehabilitation teams (geriatrician, social worker, physiotherapist, occupational therapist, speech therapist); and general and specialist services personnel such as health education officers, community psychologists, social workers, and visiting specialists such as paediatricians and ophthalmologists. Marriage guidance, family planning, and ante-natal clinics are also included in community health centre services.

The size of community health centres and the services available vary according to the needs of the community. Some centres (Area or District Health Centres) have smaller satellite centres (such as Neighbourhood Health Centres) with a basic staff and accommodation for visiting teams or other personnel from the local area health centre. The largest type of centre is known as a Polyclinic. The first of these has been operating since May 1975 at Mount Druitt in Sydney's outer western suburbs.

Apart from normal services offered by an area health centre, facilities are available for the public hospitals system to conduct specialist outpatient clinics locally rather than have patients make long journeys to the metropolitan hospital concerned.

There are more than 250 community health centres in operation in New South Wales varying in size from the large area health centre to the single community nurse based in outback areas.

### *Specialised Health Services*

Baby, Child, School, Maternal, and Aboriginal Health Services, and Bush Nursing Services are available throughout New South Wales as part of the community health services. Most Baby Health Centres and Child Health Centres have diversified, and the range of services offered by these centres has been expanded to include facilities for the provision of general health care services for the community.

An Aerial Health Service, based in the Hunter Health Region, enables Community Health teams to reach remote areas of the State. The teams include a medical officer, a social worker, a welfare officer, and a community nurse, but specialists in paediatrics and other fields are also available for consultation.

A Prison Medical Service, which is a division of the Health Commission, provides a comprehensive range of hospital, medical, psychiatric, and dental care for adults who are in custodial institutions in New South Wales. In certain gaols, a medical service is provided by private practitioners who visit on a regular basis.

### *Community Health Programme*

The philosophy and concepts of the Community Health Programme, as developed and tested in New South Wales, formed the basis of a nation-wide programme which was launched in 1973-74 (see page 568).

The State's programme is funded jointly by the State and Australian Governments. For the year 1974-75, the Australian Government provided financial assistance of \$14,895,000 to cover both recurrent and capital costs of the combined Community Health and Community Mental Health Programmes administered by State and local government authorities in New South Wales.

In the case of health services provided by voluntary or charitable organisations, funding arrangements are between the Australian Government and the organisation concerned. The State provides funds to specific approved voluntary organisations on an individual basis.

The total number of Health Commission employees engaged in community health care services in April 1976 was 2,221 including 140 generalist community nurses.

## HOSPITAL SERVICES

Institutions for the treatment of sickness and disease comprise private hospitals and nursing homes, which do not receive a subsidy from the State Government; public hospitals, etc., which are maintained (with the assistance of a State subsidy) by charitable organisations or by people resident in the district in which the hospital is situated; repatriation hospitals, maintained by the Australian Government for the treatment of servicemen and of ex-service personnel, or their widows and dependent children in certain circumstances; and State hospitals and homes (mainly for the care of the aged) and State psychiatric centres, which are fully maintained by the State.

### *Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes*

In New South Wales, a private hospital or nursing home may be conducted only under licence issued annually in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act, 1908-1972, which prescribes that every private hospital and nursing home must be under the direct control of a person approved by the Health Commission of New South Wales. Licensees are required to comply with regulations as to structure, management, and inspection of premises.

Private hospitals and nursing homes are usually run as business enterprises with a significant proportion operated on a non-profit basis by charitable or church-affiliated organisations.

Particulars of the private hospitals conducted in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 22.4. Private Hospitals in N.S.W.

At 31 December	Medical and Post- operative	Medical and Surgical	Medical, Surgical, and Lying-in	Other	Total		
					Metropol- itan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
HOSPITALS							
1970	46	39	15	14	87	27	114
1971	45	39	16	15	86	29	115
1972	37	40	16	15	79	29	108
1973	36	40	15	16	77	30	107
1974	33	40	13	16	78	24	102
1975	31	42	10	22	81	24	105
NUMBER OF BEDS*							
1970	1,266	1,492	612	339	3,196	513	3,709
1971	1,352	1,537	646	437	3,339	633	3,972
1972	1,092	1,663	703	513	3,320	651	3,971
1973	1,114	1,643	771	554	3,382	700	4,082
1974	1,041	1,777	827	731	3,636	740	4,376
1975	953	1,965	659	1,024	3,775	826	4,601

\* Excludes cots (436 in 1975).

At 31 December 1975, there were 32 private hospitals with more than 50 beds each, 57 with 20 to 49 beds, 14 with 10 to 19 beds, and 2 with less than 10 beds. Of those in the Sydney metropolitan area, the numbers were 28, 43, 9, and 1, respectively.

Nursing homes provide nursing care for convalescents, the aged, and those chronically ill but needing little medical care. The next table shows the number of licensed nursing homes in New South Wales and their accommodation in recent years:—

Table 22.5. Private Nursing Homes in N.S.W.

At 31 December	Nursing Homes			Number of Beds*		
	Metropolitan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.	Metropolitan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
1970	355	81	436	14,281	2,743	17,024
1971	376	92	468	16,700	3,351	20,051
1972	374	99	473	17,228	3,810	21,038
1973	367	100	467	17,268	3,863	21,131
1974	338	96	434	16,044	3,501	19,545
1975	355	80	435	17,606	2,973	20,579

\* Excludes cots (257 in 1975).

At 31 December 1975, there were 160 licensed nursing homes with more than 50 beds each, 222 with 20 to 49 beds, 45 with 10 to 19 beds, and 8 with less than 10 beds. Of those in the metropolitan area, the numbers were 143, 174, 33, and 5, respectively.



*Public Hospital Services*

The Public Hospitals Act, 1929–1972, provides for the systematic organisation of the public hospital services—hospitals, convalescent, nursing, foundling, etc. homes, and organisations which provide district nursing services, aerial medical services, blood transfusion services, etc., or services to hospitals. The Act is administered by the Health Commission.

Public hospitals and related bodies are classified under the Public Hospitals Act according to the schedule to the Act in which they are listed, as follows:—

*Second Schedule Hospitals* are those constituted as corporate bodies under the Act and generally, under present circumstances, have Government appointees as the members of their Boards. Each hospital is managed by a board of between nine and twelve directors; generally all directors are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Health Commission, but there is provision in the Act for between five and seven of the directors to be elected triennially by “subscribers”.

*Third Schedule Hospitals* are those incorporated or established other than by the operation of the Act, and include hospitals incorporated under the Companies’ Act, established by special Acts of Parliament, or established within the organisation of a religious or charitable body.

*Fifth Schedule Hospitals* are those operated by the Health Commission of New South Wales, including State hospitals and homes and psychiatric hospitals.

*The Fourth Schedule* includes miscellaneous related bodies such as the Australian Red Cross Society (in respect of the Blood Transfusion Service), the Newcastle Regional Nurse Training Council, the New South Wales College of Nursing, and the New South Wales Hospitals Planning Advisory Centre.

The Health Commission determines which hospitals, etc. are to be subsidised, and the amount of subsidy to be paid to each institution. It also has power to establish new hospitals and to close down or amalgamate existing hospitals, which are incorporated under the Public Hospitals Act.

Outpatient treatment since 1 October 1975 is provided at public hospitals free of charge. Outpatient services consist of X-ray, physiotherapy, pharmaceuticals, pathology, etc.

Special facilities for dental treatment are provided at the United Dental Hospital, Sydney, at other public hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle, and by dental clinics which are transported by road or train through country districts.

The statistics of “public hospitals” shown in the next three tables relate only to hospitals and homes which are mentioned in the Second and Third Schedules of the Public Hospitals Act (see above) and which received a maintenance subsidy from the State during the year; also included is the Sydney Dialysis Centre controlled by Sydney Hospital. In addition to these hospitals, Table 22.9 includes particulars of those organisations (including the Australian Red Cross Society’s Blood Transfusion Service, and the Sydney Home Nursing Service) listed in the Fourth Schedule of the Act and which received a maintenance subsidy.

Table 22.6. Public Hospitals and Homes: Number and Accommodation

At 30 June	Hospitals			Beds					
	Metro- politan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total	Private	Inter- mediate	Public	Private, Intermediate, and Public		
							Metro- politan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total
1970	64	201	265	1,230	7,006	17,579	12,045	13,770	25,815
1971	79*	186*	265	1,151	7,448	17,755	13,561*	12,793*	26,354
1972	81	187	268	1,219	8,338	17,414	13,860	13,111	26,971
1973	81	187	268	1,198	9,022	17,033	14,056	13,197	27,253
1974	84	188	272	1,223	9,512	16,986	14,226	13,495	27,721
1975	99	188	287	1,232	9,947	16,895	14,453	13,621	28,074

\* In 1970-71, 15 hospitals in the Parramatta-Blue Mountains area were re-classified from "Rest of N.S.W." to "Metropolitan".

The number of beds available in public hospitals and homes increased by 9 per cent between 1970 and 1975. The increase in accommodation occurred mainly in wards classified as intermediate. In 1975, the average accommodation in public hospitals and homes was 98 beds (146 in Sydney, and 72 in other districts).

The following table shows particulars of patients and bed-days in public hospitals and homes:—

Table 22.7. Public Hospitals and Homes: Patients and Bed-days

Year ended 30 June	In-patients*			Out-patients		Average Mainten- ance Cost per Occupied Bed per Day†† (A.D.A. Basis)	Babies born in Hospital	
	Treated	No. of Bed-days	Average Daily No. of Occupied Beds†	Treated	Attend- ances		No.	Bed-days
1965	553,060	6,382,301	17,575	1,502,499	3,738,991	\$ 13.59	73,042	596,082
1966	555,843	6,448,058	17,711	1,584,377	3,949,612	14.41	72,646	584,548
1967	574,623	6,654,108	18,238	1,652,656	4,084,079	16.06	74,580	594,074
1968	594,279	6,787,181	18,559	1,813,882	4,497,549	17.32	75,354	586,917
1969	621,499	6,906,711	18,916	1,932,861	4,754,015	19.66	80,423	603,017
1970	639,923	7,016,893	19,225	2,058,227	5,061,419	21.82	82,541	600,572
1971	682,220	7,156,090	19,606	2,139,315	5,204,894	25.59	91,287	650,013
1972	727,277	7,319,180	20,015	2,237,879	5,349,944	29.96	93,244	650,387
1973	763,534	7,390,092	20,271	2,363,347	5,665,341	32.79	87,385	605,587
1974	775,534	7,429,031	20,437	2,492,393	6,122,257	40.53	88,459	576,954
1975	786,568	7,500,553	20,549	2,618,700	6,543,134	59.35	80,077	549,674

\* Excluding newly-born babies.

† Revised.

†† See text following table.

In calculating the average maintenance cost per occupied bed per day (on an adjusted daily average (A.D.A.) basis), the adjusted daily average is calculated by summing:

- the daily average number of beds occupied by in-patients (excluding new-born babies); and
- the notional result obtained by dividing the number of out-patients treated by 700, where 700 out-patient registrations are deemed to be equivalent to 365 bed-days.

During 1974-75, the adjusted daily average number of all persons (excluding new-born babies) occupying beds was 24,384.

Further particulars of in-patients in public hospitals and homes are shown in the following table:—

**Table 22.8. Public Hospitals and Homes: In-patients\***

Year ended 30 June	Patients treated during Year	Discharges and Deaths during Year			In Hospital at 30 June		
		Deaths	Discharges	Total	Males	Females	Persons
1970	639,923	17,688	601,581	619,269	8,533	12,121	20,654
1971	682,220	18,079	643,629	661,708	8,424	12,088	20,512
1972	727,277	17,507	688,926	706,433	8,486	12,358	20,844
1973	763,534	17,504	726,206	743,710	8,338	11,486	19,824
1974	775,533	17,757	736,458	754,215	9,100	12,219	21,319
1975	786,568	18,533	746,851	765,384	9,040	12,144	21,184

\* Excludes newly-born babies.

The principal source of the income of public hospitals and homes and public hospital services is government aid, which accounted for 68 per cent of total income for maintenance in 1974-75. Patients' fees accounted for 31 per cent of the total. Of the total expenditure for maintenance in 1974-75, gross salaries and wages accounted for \$405,622,000 (or 77 per cent). The next table shows the income and expenditure for maintenance of the public hospitals and homes and public hospital services in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years. The amounts shown in the table are exclusive of loan receipts and loan expenditure. State loan expenditure on public hospitals, State hospitals and homes, and psychiatric hospitals amounted to \$50,300,000 in 1974-75.

**Table 22.9. Public Hospitals and Homes and Public Hospital Services: Income and Expenditure**

Year ended 30 June	Income for Maintenance							Expenditure for Maintenance
	Government Aid				Patients' Fees	Other	Total Income for Maintenance	
	State Government Subsidies		Australian Government Hospital Benefits†	Total				
	Poker Machine Tax Proceeds*	Other						
1965	12,666	42,014	6,357	61,037	36,685	1,788	99,509	100,042
1966	14,761	48,300	6,735	69,796	37,574	1,839	109,209	107,232
1967	18,650	46,885	8,431	73,966	44,860	2,212	121,039	120,744
1968	22,063	53,482	10,029	85,573	48,975	2,295	136,843	136,869
1969	25,294	64,103	10,365	99,763	56,230	2,652	158,645	155,538
1970	29,426	72,524	10,799	112,750	63,410	2,909	179,069	176,546
1971	33,803	93,253	11,023	138,079	69,566	4,355	212,000	214,856 <sup>r</sup>
1972	37,324	104,802	11,446	153,572	102,961	5,592	262,125	254,537
1973	41,585	111,065	12,143	164,793	115,261	6,170	286,224	283,089
1974	49,829	173,444	12,841	236,114	119,050	6,192	361,356	355,016
1975	70,900	297,362	15,380	383,642	177,671	6,824	568,136	528,239

\* Excludes that portion of Poker Machine Tax Proceeds allocated to the Housing Account (\$1,000,000 in 1963-64 and later years).

† Excludes Government hospital benefits paid (to insured contributors) through benefit organisations.

The paid staff of the public hospital services at 30 June 1975 totalled 54,973 and included 2,096 medical officers and 25,869 nurses. Of this staff, 40,192 were attached to metropolitan hospitals and 14,781 to hospitals in other districts.

*State Hospitals and Homes*

There are six State hospitals (three of which have "home" sections) which are managed by the Health Commission. These hospitals, primarily for the treatment of geriatric patients, are maintained wholly by the State and are not included in the foregoing statistics relating to public hospitals. At 30 June 1975, the number of beds in the State hospitals was 2,035, while beds in the "home" sections numbered 34.

*Repatriation Hospitals*

In accordance with provisions of the Repatriation Act, free medical treatment and drugs are provided by the Department of Repatriation for all disabilities accepted as related to service in the Australian armed forces. Free medical treatment is also provided for all disabilities, whether service-related or not, for—a veteran receiving a disability pension at or above 100 per cent of the general rate; a veteran receiving a service pension (subject to means test); any veteran, including a nurse, who served in the 1914-18 War, or the South African War; a veteran who was a prisoner-of-war. Special provisions exist for the treatment of cancer and pulmonary tuberculosis, whether service-related or not. Free medical treatment is also provided for certain dependants of deceased veterans.

At 30 June 1975, the patient capacity in the repatriation hospitals in New South Wales (the Repatriation General Hospital and the Lady Davidson Hospital) was 1,503. There is also a repatriation block at Callan Park Psychiatric Hospital and a ward set aside for repatriation patients at the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, Picton, as well as an out-patients' clinic and an Artificial Limb Appliance Centre in Sydney (which also supplies artificial limbs free of charge to civilian amputees).

The Department of Repatriation's Local Medical Officer Scheme, operated with the co-operation of the Australian Medical Association, enables eligible patients to be treated by the private medical practitioner chosen by them from an area panel.

*Psychiatric Centres*

In New South Wales, the care, treatment, and control of persons suffering from mental disorders is undertaken in terms of the Mental Health Act, 1958-1972.

Patients may also be admitted to psychiatric centres under the provisions in the Inebriates Act and on an "informal" basis.

Patients are classified into three broad groups according to the status under which they are admitted to the care (or remain under the care) of a psychiatric centre. The largest group is comprised of "voluntary" patients, i.e., patients who may discharge themselves (or, if under 18 years of age, may be discharged on application by a parent or guardian); these are patients admitted upon their own application (or, if under 18 years of age, upon application by a parent or guardian) under the provisions of the Mental Health Act, or are patients (referred to as "informal patients") who are admitted for psychiatric treatment but do not come under the provisions of the Mental Health Act. The second group (referred to as "formally recommended") consists of patients who have been admitted under the Mental Health Act and who may be discharged only on the decision of the hospital or, in certain circumstances, of some other mental

health authority, and patients who have been admitted under the provisions of the Inebriates Act. The third group (referred to as "forensic") consists of patients who are held in custody in respect of a criminal offence, and whose detention cannot be terminated solely by the hospital or other mental health authority.

Formally recommended patients include patients who appear to be suffering from a mental disorder and have been admitted to a psychiatric admission centre for examination by two medical practitioners; patients whom the practitioners recommend should be detained for further observation and whom a magistrate, after hearing evidence, directs should be detained for treatment as a "temporary" patient for a period not exceeding 6 months; and patients whom a Mental Health Tribunal (comprised of a psychiatrist, a medical practitioner, and a barrister or solicitor), after examination, determines should be detained for a further 3 months as "temporary" patients or for an indefinite period as "continued treatment" patients. "Continued treatment" patients are examined periodically to determine whether continued hospitalisation is necessary.

The role of the Protective Commissioner and the Master assigned to the Protective Division of the Supreme Court in the control and administration of the affairs of persons who are mentally ill and incapable of managing their own affairs, is described in the chapter "Law, Order, and Public Safety".

At 30 June 1975, psychiatric centres comprised the fifteen State psychiatric institutions (which include a diagnostic centre for mentally retarded children), six authorised private psychiatric hospitals, and the psychiatric units of twelve general hospitals. A psychiatric hospital and associated admission centre are regarded as one psychiatric centre.

By arrangement with the Government of South Australia, patients from Broken Hill are accommodated in hospitals in that State, the cost of their maintenance being paid by the New South Wales Government. Patients from the Australian Capital Territory are accommodated in New South Wales, the cost being borne by the Australian Government.

Particulars of the in-patients receiving treatment at the psychiatric centres in New South Wales in recent years are given in the next table:—

**Table 22.10. Psychiatric Centres\*: Number of In-patients**

Year ended 30 June	First Admissions and Re-admissions	Discharges (including deaths)	Distinct Persons under Care during Year	Resident at 30 June					
				Males	Females	Persons			Total
						Voluntary Patients	Formally Recommended Patients	Forensic Patients	
1969	20,162	20,620	25,943	5,634	4,532	3,896	6,169	101	10,166
1970	21,397	22,165	26,182	5,312	4,118	4,242	5,093	95	9,430
1971	20,522	21,130	25,247	5,202	3,680	4,567	4,233	82	8,882
1972	20,987	21,631	24,778	4,947	3,303	4,333	3,843	74	8,250
1973	23,393	23,918	25,369	4,738	3,205	4,307	3,571	65	7,943
1974	23,537	23,906	25,238	4,548	3,086	3,807	3,749	78	7,634

\* See text preceding table.

In recent years, the tendency has been to treat patients as day or out-patients. This tendency is reflected in the figures in Table 22.10 which shows 7,634 patients resident in psychiatric centres at 30 June 1974 compared with 10,166 at 30 June 1969.

The age distribution of patients who were admitted to or discharged from psychiatric centres in 1973-74, and of patients resident in the centres at 30 June 1974, is given in the next table:—

**Table 22.11. Admissions and Discharges at Psychiatric Centres, 1973-74: Ages of Patients**

Age (years)	First Admissions and Re-admissions		Discharges (excl. Deaths)		Deaths		Resident Patients at 30 June 1974		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
0-9	275	231	225	191	5	4	198	126	324
10-19	779	921	745	861	6	7	529	463	992
20-29	2,541	2,248	2,540	2,303	9	6	719	477	1,196
30-39	2,342	2,036	2,394	2,034	16	8	558	360	918
40-49	2,817	2,077	2,860	2,120	39	14	735	413	1,148
50-59	2,175	1,625	2,207	1,653	43	20	766	416	1,182
60-69	1,052	1,018	1,029	1,016	57	39	658	389	1,047
70 or more	574	826	475	785	115	80	385	442	827
Total	12,555	10,982	12,475	10,963	290	178	4,548	3,086	7,634

The following table shows particulars of the psychiatric diagnoses of patients admitted to psychiatric centres during 1973-74:—

**Table 22.12. Admissions to Psychiatric Centres, 1973-74: Diagnosis of Patient**

Psychiatric Diagnosis	First Admissions	Re-admissions	Total Admissions		
			Males	Females	Persons
Senile and pre-senile dementia .. .. .	376	220	259	337	596
Alcoholic psychosis .. .. .	260	448	554	154	708
Other organic psychoses .. .. .	354	312	347	319	666
Schizophrenia and paranoid states .. .. .	1,244	3,411	2,275	2,380	4,655
Depressive psychosis .. .. .	572	1,105	496	1,181	1,677
Other functional psychoses .. .. .	252	584	335	501	836
Depressive neurosis .. .. .	1,460	1,422	923	1,959	2,882
Other neuroses and psychosomatic disorders	546	504	436	614	1,050
Alcoholism .. .. .	1,260	3,845	4,278	827	5,105
Drug dependence .. .. .	236	344	311	269	580
Other personality disorders .. .. .	738	1,048	874	912	1,786
Transient situational disturbances and behaviour disorders of children .. .. .	858	480	515	823	1,338
Non-psychotic mental disorder associated with physical condition .. .. .	110	94	130	74	204
Mental retardation .. .. .	327	594	530	391	921
No psychiatric diagnosis (includes observation, etc.) .. .. .	271	262	292	241	533
Total, All Diagnoses .. .. .	8,864	14,673	12,555	10,982	23,537

At 30 June 1974, there were 7,156 patients in the State psychiatric centres in New South Wales. The resident medical staff of these centres totalled 233, and the nursing staff 3,730 (1,692 males and 2,038 females).

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the State psychiatric centres are shown below:—

**Table 22.13. State Psychiatric Centres and Institutions: Receipts and Expenditure**

Year ended 30 June	Receipts					Expenditure from Revenue	Loan Expenditure (gross) †
	Maintenance Collections from Estates and Relatives of Patients	Sales of Farm Produce, Old Stores, etc.	Australian Government		Total*		
			Hospital Benefits	Pharma- ceutical Benefits			
\$ thousand							
1966‡	2,205	84	223	529	3,042	20,453	5,365
1967	2,042	107	73	583	2,804	22,742	7,031
1968	2,135	109	104	618	2,966	24,413	5,606
1969	2,543	76	122	601	3,342	25,753	5,899
1970	4,307	159	120	646	5,232	29,634	5,342
1971	4,687	233	115	659	5,695	33,270	3,752
1972	5,621	195	95	748	6,659	38,011	3,867
1973	6,136	239	64	805	7,243	41,045	4,441
1974	6,824	121	53	854	7,852	n.a.	4,489
1975	7,842	246	23	910	9,021	n.a.	n.a.

\* Excludes Australian Government grants towards capital expenditure.

† Includes expenditure from Australian Government grants towards capital expenditure.

‡ Includes Allandale Hospital for geriatric patients (opened in February 1963). From 1966-67 Allandale Hospital is included with State hospitals.

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SPECIAL HEALTH SERVICES

### TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Within the State, the Health Commission is vested with authority to make provision for the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. (The Australian Government is responsible for the administration of the quarantine laws in respect of vessels, aircraft, persons, and goods arriving from overseas ports.)

The following infectious diseases are notifiable under the Public Health Act—anthrax, arbovirus diseases (including dengue fever), brucellosis, cholera, an outbreak of food poisoning consisting of two or more cases, diphtheria, viral encephalitis, hydatid disease, infantile diarrhoea (of more than 48 hours duration in an infant under two years of age), viral hepatitis, hepatitis A, hepatitis B, leprosy, leptospirosis, malaria, ornithosis, plague, poliomyelitis (acute anterior), Q-fever, smallpox, tetanus, tuberculosis, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, typhus fever, and yellow fever. Particulars of deaths and death rates for certain of these diseases are given in the chapter "Vital Statistics".

Hospital isolation of persons suffering from infectious diseases is effected principally at Prince Henry Hospital in Sydney, but there are also isolation facilities at other hospitals throughout the State.

*Tuberculosis*

The Tuberculosis Division of the Health Commission co-ordinates measures for the detection, cure, and prevention of this disease; regulates admission of patients to approved hospitals; investigates conditions of homes and places of employment of tubercular persons; arranges for the treatment of patients not in approved hospitals and for the examination of contacts; and also undertakes publicity in tuberculosis.

Compulsory mass X-ray surveys are planned by the Tuberculosis Division and carried out by the Community Health and Anti-Tuberculosis Association, a private organisation which is funded by the State for this purpose. It is compulsory for all persons aged 25 years or more, in proclaimed districts, to submit themselves for X-ray examination of the lungs. The Public Health Act empowers, in certain circumstances, investigation of suspected tubercular persons and the compulsory hospitalisation of persons suffering from active tuberculosis.

Under the Tuberculosis Act, 1948–1973, the Australian Government pays a single comprehensive allowance to permanent residents of Australia aged not less than 16 years who are suffering from tuberculosis, provided that they refrain from working and undergo treatment. Since November 1975, the maximum weekly rates of allowance are \$34 each for a sufferer and dependent spouse, \$42.75 for a person whose only dependants are children, \$7.50 (in addition to child endowment) for each dependent child, and \$42 for a person without dependants if living at home and \$38.75 if maintained in an institution. For tuberculosis sufferers under 70 years of age, the allowance is subject to a means test on income, but not on property; it is reduced by the amount of combined income in excess of \$34.50 in the case of a married couple, income in excess of \$20 plus \$6 per child in the case of a person whose only dependants are children, \$20 in the case of a single person without dependants, and \$17.25 in the case of a person with a spouse but not entitled to the married rate of allowance. The number of persons receiving the allowance in New South Wales was 114 at 30 June 1975, and the amount of allowances paid in 1974–75 was \$275,000.

The general administration of the tuberculosis allowance scheme is the responsibility of the Australian Department of Health. The medical eligibility of applicants is assessed by the Tuberculosis Division of the Health Commission of New South Wales, and benefit is assessed and paid by the Australian Department of Social Security.

*Venereal Diseases*

The Venereal Diseases Act, 1918–1972, prescribes that all persons suffering from such diseases must place themselves under treatment by a qualified medical practitioner and must remain under treatment until cured. Treatment by unqualified persons is prohibited, and drugs used in connection with these diseases may not be sold unless prescribed by a qualified medical practitioner. The Health Commission conducts a clinic in Sydney, and all public hospitals provide examination and treatment free of charge. Medical practitioners are required to notify the Commission of all cases of the disease, and all possibly infected contacts. Persons suspected of suffering from the disease may be required to submit to examination.



### *Leprosy*

Persons suffering from infectious forms of leprosy are segregated in the Institute of Tropical Medicine at Little Bay, Sydney. Cases considered to be non-infectious are kept under domiciliary treatment and surveillance. At 31 December 1975, there were no patients suffering from leprosy at the Institute of Tropical Medicine while 32 were under domiciliary treatment and surveillance.

## IMMUNISATION CAMPAIGNS

### *Poliomyelitis*

An anti-poliomyelitis campaign is conducted in Australia by the Australian and State Governments. Poliovirus vaccine for use in the campaign is supplied free by the Australian Government, the States accepting responsibility for the distribution of the vaccine.

The Health Commission of New South Wales directs the campaign in New South Wales, and the State undertakes to meet the net costs incurred in vaccinating children under 15 years of age. Vaccine is made available free to medical practitioners for use in their private practice. "Sabin" oral vaccine is used in the campaign and vaccination is usually commenced at 3 months of age and three primary feedings are given at intervals of two months with booster doses at the age of 15 to 18 months, and again at 5 to 6 years of age.

### *Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough*

Triple antigen vaccine is issued free by the Australian Government to local government authorities which run regular clinics for the immunisation of children against these diseases. The Health Commission recommends that the first injection be given at the age of 3 months, the second at 4 months, and the third at 5 months, with a booster injection at 15 to 18 months and the second booster at 5 to 6 years.

### *Rubella*

Since 1971, the Health Commission has conducted a rubella (German measles) immunisation campaign for girls aged twelve to fourteen years. The vaccine is provided free by the Australian Government and is administered, with parental consent, in schools by medical staff from the Health Commission. The vaccine is also available to women of child-bearing age.

### *Measles*

The Australian Government supplies, free of charge, a live measles vaccine and the Health Commission directs a campaign of mass immunisation. Vaccine is available free to private medical practitioners. Immunisation is usually carried out between the ages of one and two years, but may be given to children over the age of one year and under the age of nine who have not previously been immunised or had an attack of measles.

## DENTAL SERVICES

A dental service to schools is provided by the Health Commission of New South Wales. This service aims to offer free dental treatment to all infant and primary school children throughout the State by 1982 and to extend this to include all pre-school children and children up to the age of 15 by 1986.

By June 1975, there was a staff of 48 school dental officers, 24 school dental nurses, 49 dental assistants, 5 technical officers, and 12 clerical personnel, and the service was being provided by dental clinics established in the grounds of seven Sydney and eleven country public schools; there were nineteen mobile clinics in country areas and a dental team with the Royal Flying Doctor Service (with headquarters at Broken Hill). The expanding service is to be staffed basically by school dental nurses and, in order to provide the necessary personnel, three training schools have been established at Newcastle, Westmead, and Sylvania with a fourth to commence training at Shellharbour in 1976. A dental clinic construction programme is progressively providing facilities for the school dental nurses as they become available from the training schools. Dental services are also provided by the Health Commission for corrective institutions and for patients in Commission-operated hospitals.

#### PERINATAL MEDICINE

The Division of Perinatal Medicine (formerly the Division of Maternal and Perinatal Studies) of the Health Commission investigates maternal deaths and deaths of babies who are stillborn or who died within 28 days of birth. Research is directed towards the prevention of such deaths and the reduction of the incidence of physical and mental damage to mothers and babies during pregnancy and childbirth.

#### HEALTH, FOOD, DRUGS, AND POISON INSPECTION

Health Commission inspectors investigate and implement action with regard to breaches of Acts of Parliament under Health Commission administration. This work is undertaken in close liaison with other concerned public authorities at Federal, State, and local government levels, particularly in food and environmental sanitation matters which involve shared responsibilities under the legislation.

#### SCIENTIFIC HEALTH SERVICES

The Health Commission provides a number of scientific health services. The Division of Occupational Health and Radiation Control is mainly concerned with the investigation and control of occupational health hazards and research into new processes and hazards. The main function of the Division of Analytical Laboratories, headed by the Government Analyst, is the analysis of samples submitted by health and food inspectors and police officers. The Institute of Clinical Pathology provides a comprehensive pathology service for the State. This service is available free of charge to all public and State hospitals and to medical practitioners attending patients unable to afford the fees of a private pathologist. The Oliver Latham Laboratory provides a specialised clinical pathology service concerned with neuropsychiatric illness, mental retardation, and screening programmes to detect metabolic disorders in all young children and many adults throughout New South Wales. A forensic pathology and forensic biology service is provided by the Division of Forensic Medicine. Division officers perform routine post-mortem examinations for the City Coroner.

### HEALTH EDUCATION

The Division of Health Education promotes public awareness of health improvement, mainly through health education programmes aimed at target populations who are regarded as at risk and who would benefit from a preventive health programme. The education programmes involve the use of audio-visual media and the provision of advisory services to teachers, students, and numerous community bodies. Some programmes are on nutrition, drugs, mental health, and venereal disease. While health education activities related to ethnic groups are carried out principally by community nurses, attention is given to problems associated with migrants such as providing information on special diets during pregnancy, and preparation of medicine labels in different languages.

### HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH AND PLANNING

The Division of Health Services Research undertakes research projects to evaluate existing health services and to provide information as a base for planning future health services. The Division is directly responsible to the Chairman of the Health Commission and provides a service to all parts of the Commission both centrally and regionally.

A wide range of studies is undertaken by the Division, including evaluation of community health services, the conduct of household health interview surveys, utilisation studies of health services, research into the effects of excessive use of alcohol and drugs, childhood accident studies, and the collection and analysis of a range of data on the activities of hospitals and other health services.

### CENTRAL CANCER REGISTRY

The objective of this registry is to define the public health problem of cancer in the State by preparing data collected from hospitals and radio-therapy departments. It is the central source of information for follow-up of cancer patients and a central repository of data from which specific studies may be mounted.

### DISASTER PLANNING

A Sydney Metropolitan Disaster Medical Programme has been introduced and additional plans are being implemented on a Regional basis. Disaster planning involves close relationships between the Health Commission, Police, State Emergency Services, Ambulance Services, Fire Brigades, hospitals, medical practitioners, the Blood Transfusion Service, and others.

### MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH SERVICES

#### SOCIETIES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

*The New South Wales Society for Crippled Children* cares mainly for physically handicapped children; in certain instances, the Society will also care for physically handicapped people up to the age of 60 years. The Society maintains two hospitals for crippled children, and six special schools for physically handicapped children in Sydney; it has several regional country offices, and also maintains two sheltered workshops in Sydney and one in

Nowra. It is supported principally by public donations, by payments under the Australian Government's hospital benefits scheme, and by assistance from the Health Commission towards the cost of maintaining its hospitals. The Department of Education provides the teachers in the schools and subsidises the transport costs of children attending the schools.

The care of crippled children in the Newcastle and north coast districts is undertaken by the *Newcastle Association for Crippled Children*, and there are similar societies in Lithgow and Wollongong. In the western districts of the State, crippled children are cared for under the *Royal Far West Children's Health Scheme*.

*The Spastic Centre of New South Wales* at Mosman (Sydney), its Hostel for Country Children (French's Forest), and its Newcastle Treatment and Training Unit, undertake the care and training of children suffering from infantile cerebral palsy.

In terms of the Handicapped Persons Assistance Act, 1974, the Australian Government pays a subsidy of \$4 for each \$1 subscribed from private funds for capital expenditure upon training centres, equipment, and accommodation for handicapped children.

#### CARE OF THE DEAF AND BLIND

The care of deaf, blind, and deaf-blind school-age children is undertaken at the *Royal New South Wales Institution for Deaf and Blind Children* (maintained partly by a State Government subsidy and partly by public subscription). The *Royal Blind Society of New South Wales* provides vocational and social rehabilitation for visually handicapped persons of all ages, conducts a child development programme on a home visiting basis for blind infants, sponsors group discussions for the parents of blind children, operates a residential nursery and training centre for pre-school children, a sheltered workshop, and braille and talking book library services, and maintains hostels for the elderly blind. Institutions for the deaf are conducted by Roman Catholic religious societies, at Waratah for girls and at Castle Hill for boys; there are also Roman Catholic schools for blind boys and girls at Wahroonga.

Under the Australian Government's invalid pension system, provision is made for the payment of pensions to permanently blind persons above the age of 16 years, as described in the chapter "Welfare Services". Descriptions of provision made for the education of deaf and blind children in public and private schools and of library facilities for the blind are given in the chapter "Education".

#### NATIONAL FITNESS

A movement for the advancement of national fitness, physical education, community health and recreation, and youth services is fostered in New South Wales by the National Fitness Council under the administration of the Minister for Culture, Sport, and Recreation. The Council advises the Sport and Recreation Service of New South Wales in its activities, which include organising free vacation play centres, learn-to-swim campaigns, and the maintenance of nine residential camps. Eleven regional offices have been established to encourage participation in recreational sport. Similar bodies have been formed in the other Australian States, and there is a Federal body which co-ordinates activities and allocates grants by the Australian Government for the encouragement of the movement.

Expenditure by the State (from Consolidated Revenue) on national fitness in 1974-75 was \$2,872,000. In addition, the Council received an amount of \$160,000 from the Australian Government for national fitness purposes.

#### HEALTH SERVICES IN REMOTE AREAS

Medical practitioners practising in outlying bush settlements are subsidised by the State Government. In rural areas with a small hospital, the subsidised doctor is also the honorary medical officer of the hospital. The maximum subsidy payable is \$6,000 per annum, and total subsidies paid in 1974-75 amounted to \$125,000. Subsidies, based on the number of miles travelled, are also payable to a medical practitioner who provides a visiting medical service to districts located at some distance from towns where there is a hospital or medical practitioner.

Aerial medical services, subsidised by the Australian and State Governments, are provided at a number of inland centres in Australia (see chapter "Civil Aviation"). An aerial dental service is also operated in conjunction with the Royal Flying Doctor Service from Broken Hill.

#### HOME NURSING SERVICES

The Sydney Home Nursing Service is a voluntary organisation which engages nurses to visit the sick, gratuitously if necessary, in the Sydney Metropolitan area. Of the 168 nurses involved, most work in the role of district nurse. However in some regions their work is integrated with that of Community Nurses, and six regions the Service has integrated with Community Health Centres, with the Service nurses working in the Centres.

The Service operates from 11 centres throughout Sydney with headquarters at Glebe. In the year ended 30 June 1975, there were 14,135 patients attended to in 356,531 visits over 1,765,000 kilometres. The Service receives subsidies and grants from the State and Australian Governments, and works in close association with the Health Commission of N.S.W. Public donors provide some financial assistance as well as items such as blankets, linen, clothing, and groceries which the Service distributes to patients.

Several other similar voluntary organisations are based in particular local government areas.

#### THE AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Australian Red Cross Society provides Blood Transfusion services in New South Wales. The Society also provides a wide variety of voluntary community services and has over 500 branches throughout the State. The Red Cross conducts two homes for ex-service personnel, two homes for children of disadvantaged families, a geriatric hospital at Bodington, an international tracing bureau for separated families, a youth organisation of voluntary service within the school structure, a Voluntary Aid Service Corps with emphasis on first aid and community health, a welfare service specialising in family casework, and a handcraft training service for disabled persons.

## AMBULANCE AND FIRST AID SERVICES

The *St. John Ambulance Brigade* (New South Wales District) was established in 1902. It is a voluntary and unpaid organisation which provides first aid services on sports grounds, at pleasure resorts, places of entertainment, public gatherings, and in emergencies generally. The Brigade treated about 113,000 persons for accidents, etc., in 1974, and had approximately 2,250 members at the end of the year.

The *New South Wales Ambulance Board* controls and provides ambulance transport services for sick and injured persons throughout New South Wales. The Board receives an annual grant from the State for the services; in 1973-74 the amount was \$2,050,000, which included an amount of \$750,000 received from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund. The number of cases transported and treated at casualty rooms in 1973-74 was 693,474, and the mileage travelled was 10,075,896. In addition, 3,795 cases were transported by the Board's air ambulance, involving 840 flights and 3,447 flying hours.

## REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, NURSES, ETC.

The State exercises a measure of supervision over the practice of professional persons engaged in the treatment of sickness and disease. Medical practitioners, dentists, optometrists, optical dispensers, physiotherapists, chiropodists, and pharmacists are required to register with a board established for each profession under statutory authority, and are required to renew their registration annually. The Dental Technicians Registration Board was established in early 1976.

The number of medical practitioners, dentists, optometrists, pharmacists, etc. on the register in recent years is shown below:—

Table 22.14. Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists, etc., on Register

Particulars	At 31 December					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Medical Practitioners .. ..	8,591	9,300	9,878	10,313	10,764	11,041
Dentists .. ..	2,024	2,078	2,098	2,103	2,114	2,203
Optometrists .. ..	407	405	395	405	416	415
Optical Dispensers .. ..	433	447	463	476	499	510
Physiotherapists .. ..	1,522	1,613	1,683	1,750	1,822	1,819
Chiropodists .. ..	457	476	465	460	440	422
Pharmacists .. ..	5,029	5,081	5,160	5,417	5,505	5,621
Dealers in Poison (not Pharmacists) .. ..	197	199	176	180	161	165
Drug Dealers—						
Manufacturers .. ..	39	38	38	32	31	34
Distributors .. ..	143	137	132	141	151	149

In localities in which there is no pharmacist, persons may be licensed by the Health Commission to sell poisons. Persons engaged in the manufacture or wholesale distribution of drugs of addiction are licensed by the Health Commission.

Nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act, 1953-1973. Seven classes of nurses are registered (general, geriatric, midwifery, psychiatric, infants', mothercraft, and mental retardation), but nurses may register under more than one classification. All nurses are required to renew their registration annually.

The number of new registrations of the various classes of nurses in recent years is shown in the next table. New registrations in any year include some nurses who were already registered under another classification.

**Table 22.15. Nurses: New Registrations during Year**

Year	General	Geriatric	Midwifery	Psychiatric	Infants'	Mothercraft	Mental Retardation
1970	3,667	312	1,221	391	21	299	115
1971	4,020	197	1,211	361	20	292	138
1972	3,398	251	1,199	593	16	354	103
1973	3,137	122	1,315	379	17	324	118
1974	3,297	76	1,243	417	13	274	120
1975	3,470	88	1,145	419	27	245	139

In addition to nurses, nursing aides who practise in New South Wales are required to register annually in terms of the Nurses Registration Act. There were 1,846 nursing aides newly registered during 1975.

### CREMATION

The provisions of the law dealing with cremation are contained in the Public Health Act. There are sixteen crematoria in New South Wales—seven in the Sydney area, and one in Albury, Lismore, Newcastle, Orange, Ourimbah, Wagga Wagga, Wollongong, Tamworth, and Tweed Heads. The proportion of cremations to deaths has increased steadily since the first crematorium (at Rookwood, in Sydney) was opened in 1925.

**Table 22.16. Cremations and Deaths**

Year ended 31 December	Deaths			Cremations			Proportion of Cremations to Deaths		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
							Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
1970	24,123	19,478	43,601	11,009	9,078	20,087	45.6	46.6	46.1
1971	22,603	19,088	41,691	10,763	9,203	19,966	47.6	48.2	47.9
1972	23,044	18,608	41,652	10,975	9,142	20,117	47.6	49.1	48.3
1973	22,663	18,459	41,122	10,758	9,233	19,991	47.5	50.0	48.6
1974	24,168	19,831	43,999	11,896	9,618	21,514	49.2	48.5	48.9
1975	22,319	18,178	40,497	11,188	9,342	20,530	50.1	51.4	50.7

## Chapter 23

# WELFARE SERVICES

### GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL AMELIORATION

The following table shows the expenditure (from revenue) by the Australian and State Governments on social amelioration in New South Wales. Loan expenditure and the administrative costs associated with the Australian Government benefits are excluded.

**Table 23.1. Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Social Amelioration in New South Wales**

Item	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$ thousand				
<b>Australian Government*—</b>					
Age and invalid pensions† .. ..	269,960	312,310	405,739	516,538	719,885
Funeral benefits for pensioners .. ..	648	613	615	606	641
Maternity allowances .. ..	2,981	3,085	2,832	2,773	2,640
Child endowment .. ..	67,961	73,948	89,796 <sup>r</sup>	79,743	75,983
Widows' pensions .. ..	32,945	37,623	49,413	63,919	86,252
Supporting mothers' benefits .. ..	...	...	...	13,395	26,473
Orphans' pensions .. ..	...	...	...	245	601
Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits .. ..	7,923	15,406	26,726 <sup>r</sup>	38,610	123,454
Veterans' disability and service pensions and allowances .. ..	83,134	92,929	104,827	125,191	165,774
Community rehabilitation .. ..	1,175	1,245	1,518	1,698	2,927
Personal Care Subsidy .. ..	423	450	792	1,233	1,904
Delivered Meals Subsidy .. ..	127	118	197	461	485
Handicapped children's benefits .. ..	160	167	172	219	346
Handicapped child's allowances .. ..	...	...	...	...	672
Tuberculosis campaign—					
Allowances .. ..	229	217	225	223	275
States grants (deserted wives) .. ..	909	1,258	2,290	1,769	1,879
Sheltered employment allowance .. ..	272	343	607	710	1,484
Telephone concessions .. ..	1,265	1,651	1,879	2,928	3,165
Structural Adjustment Assistance .. ..	...	...	...	...	21,552
Other .. ..	6,206	113	25	24	18
<b>Total, Australian Government .. ..</b>	<b>476,318<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>541,476<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>687,653<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>850,285</b>	<b>1,236,410</b>
<b>State Government†—</b>					
Relief of destitute, blind, aged, etc.¶	8,118 <sup>r</sup>	12,885 <sup>r</sup>	17,992 <sup>r</sup>	20,138	22,987
Maintenance of deserted wives, widows, children .. ..	2,312	2,668	2,785	3,118	4,399
Legal aid .. ..	372	452	481	600	786
Food relief and cash assistance .. ..	1,869	3,001	4,729	4,418	5,469
Administration§ .. ..	6,038 <sup>r</sup>	7,282 <sup>r</sup>	7,967 <sup>r</sup>	9,512	12,650
Housing .. ..	147	122	159	142	188
Contribution to miners' pensions .. ..	160	144	128	112	96
Relief of Natural Disasters .. ..	7,460	1,131	1,157	5,976	2,756
Workers' Compensation (Broken Hill) .. ..	52	55	47	39	52
<b>Total, State Government .. ..</b>	<b>26,528<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>27,739<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>35,445<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>44,055</b>	<b>49,383</b>
<b>Total in New South Wales .. ..</b>	<b>502,846<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>569,215<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>723,098<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>894,340</b>	<b>1,285,793</b>

\* Australian Government cash benefits for welfare paid to individuals in New South Wales.

† Includes wives' pensions (see page 592).

‡ Payments from Consolidated Revenue Fund.

¶ Expenditure on State hospitals and homes previously included under this heading is now included in "General and Psychiatric Hospitals, etc." in Table 22.1.

§ Includes payments for care of Aborigines.

|| Emergency assistance to woolgrowers (\$6,188,000 in 1970-71 and \$93,000 in 1971-72).

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in March 1976.



The growing expenditure reflects the expansion in the scope of government social services, higher rates of benefit, and increased numbers of beneficiaries.

### FEDERAL SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The principal social service and repatriation benefits provided by the Australian Government are age, invalid, wife's, widows', veterans' disability, and service pensions, sheltered employment allowances, supporting mother's benefits, maternity allowances, child endowment, double orphans' pensions, handicapped child's allowances, and unemployment, sickness, and special benefits. The provision of these benefits is administered by the Department of Social Security in terms of the Social Services Act, 1947-1975, except for veterans' disability and service pensions which are administered by the Department of Repatriation. Particulars of the Australian Government's Home Savings Grants Scheme are given in the chapter "Housing and Building".

The Australian Government has entered into agreements with New Zealand and the United Kingdom for reciprocity in relation to pensions, child endowment, and unemployment and sickness benefits.

Through the Health Insurance Commission, the Australian Government also provides hospital and other benefits for the treatment and prevention of sickness. An outline of these health benefits is given in the chapter "Health Services".

### AGE, INVALID, AND WIFE'S PENSIONS

An age pension scheme was initiated by the State Government in 1901, and an invalid pension scheme in 1908. These schemes were discontinued when age and invalid pensions were introduced by the Australian Government.

The Australian Government commenced to pay age pensions for men and women at age 65 years (or 60 years if permanently incapacitated) in July 1909, and age pensions for women at age 60 years and invalid pensions in October 1910. The payment of the pensions, and of associated allowances and benefits, is regulated under the Social Services Act, 1947-1975.

Age and invalid pensions are payable subject to age and residence qualifications and subject to a means test, except where the person has attained the age of seventy years or is permanently blind. No person may be granted both an age and an invalid pension or both an age or invalid pension and a widow's pension, supporting mothers' benefit, tuberculosis allowance, or service pension (other than a service pension for pulmonary tuberculosis which may be held concurrently with an age pension).

Age pensions are payable to men of 65 years of age or more, and to women of 60 years or more, who are residents of Australia at the time of lodgement of the claim for a pension, and who at any time have resided in Australia continuously (apart from absences in certain circumstances) for at least 10 years or an aggregate of more than 10 years' residence, at least

5 of which must be continuous. Invalid pensions are payable to persons of 16 years of age or more who are permanently incapacitated (incapacity of at least 85 per cent) or blind. There is no residence condition to be satisfied if permanent incapacity or blindness occurs in Australia. However, if permanent incapacity or blindness occurs outside Australia, the residence requirements are the same as for an age pension. Residence in the United Kingdom or New Zealand may be counted as residence in Australia under special agreements with these two countries. A period of residence in an Australian external territory, with the exception of Norfolk Island, counts as residence in Australia. A period of residence on Norfolk Island, while not counting as residence in Australia, is not regarded as breaking continuity of residence in Australia. Pension may continue to be paid if the pensioner chooses to reside outside Australia, and in certain exceptional circumstances age and invalid pensions may be granted to former Australian residents living overseas.

Under the means test the amount of pension payable is dependent on a person's *means as assessed*, which comprise his annual rate of income plus a property component equal to \$2 for each complete \$20 of his property in excess of \$400. The pension payable is calculated by deducting from the maximum annual rate of pension half the amount by which the *means as assessed* exceed \$897 where the pensioner is paid at the "married" rate (*see below*) and \$1,040 in the case of other pensioners.

In assessing a person's income for purposes of the means test, the main types of income excluded are—income derived from property, benefits (other than annuities) from friendly societies, sick pay from trade unions, food relief from the State, maternity allowances, child endowment and similar payments for children, hospital, medical, and pharmaceutical benefits, payments under the Tuberculosis Act, and gifts and allowances from parents, children, brothers, or sisters. The income is also reduced by up to \$312 per annum for each dependent child (*see below*). Free board and lodging received is assessed as income at not more than \$65 per annum.

In assessing the value of a person's property for purposes of the means test, certain classes of property are disregarded. These include his permanent home, a vehicle for private use, his furniture and other personal effects, the surrender value (up to \$1,500) of life insurance policies, the capital value of annuities, and the present value of reversionary interests.

Superannuation, pensions, benefits, and allowances received from a former employer, and annuity-type payments purchased on a commercial basis for life or for a specified period, may be converted to a "property value" basis or treated as income. The property value of a superannuation, pension, etc. is calculated by applying a conversion factor, based on the life expectancy of the person, to the annual rate of superannuation pension. The rate of pension paid is the higher of the pensions payable using the "property value" or "income" bases.

For purposes of the means test in the case of a married couple (except where they are legally separated or in other special circumstances), the income of each is taken to be half the income of both and each is regarded as owning half the property of both, even if only one is a pensioner or claimant. Permanently blind persons are eligible for the maximum basic

rate of pension, free of the means test, but there are special limits to the combined amount a blind person may receive from age or invalid pension and veterans' disability pension.

Differential basic rates of age or invalid pension are payable to two groups of pensioners:—

- (a) single, widowed, or divorced pensioners and married pensioners whose spouse is not receiving an age, invalid, or wife's pension, a service pension, or a tuberculosis allowance, and each of a married pensioner couple who are living apart for an indefinite period due to illness or infirmity of either or both—pension is payable to these pensioners at the "standard" rate; and
- (b) married pensioners whose spouse is receiving an age, invalid, or wife's pension, a service pension, or a tuberculosis allowance—pension is payable to these pensioners at the "married" rate.

Since November 1975, the maximum standard basic rate of pension has been \$38.75 per week (\$2,015 per annum) and the maximum married basic rate has been \$32.75 per week (\$1,677 per annum).

Where an age or invalid pensioner has one or more dependent children, additional pension is payable, subject to the means test, of up to \$390 per annum for each dependent child. Additional pension by way of a guardian's allowance is payable to a widowed or other unmarried pensioner with one or more dependent children; the maximum rate of allowance, which is subject to the means test, is \$208 per annum, or \$312 per annum where there is an invalid child or a child under 6 years of age. In applying the means test, the maximum rates of guardian's allowance and additional pension for children are added to the maximum annual basic rate of pension before deducting half the amount by which the *means as assessed* exceed \$1,040 for a single, etc. pensioner or \$897 in the case of a married pensioner.

"Dependent children" are those who are being maintained by a pensioner and who are either under the age of 16 years or are full-time students aged 16 years or more attending a school, college, or university. The number of dependent children of age and invalid pensioners in New South Wales at 30 June 1975 was 21,948.

A wife's pension is payable to a woman who is unable to qualify for a pension in her own right, but is the wife of an age or invalid pensioner. The pension, which was introduced in October 1972, is payable at the same rate and subject to the same means test as the age and invalid pension paid to each of a married pensioner couple. At 30 June 1975, there were 18,685 recipients of a wife's pension in New South Wales.

Supplementary assistance is payable (subject to a special means test) to pensioners who are receiving pension at the maximum rate and who pay rent or pay for board and/or lodging. Under the special means test, assistance at the maximum annual rate (\$260) is reduced by the excess over \$52 of the *means as assessed*.

Pensions payable to men aged 65 years or more and women aged 60 years or more have been subject to income tax since 1 July 1973.

Changes in the maximum rates of pension and allowances since October 1971 are summarised in the following table:—

**Table 23.2. Age and Invalid Pension Rates per Week**

Month of Change	Maximum Basic Rate of Pension*		Maximum Supplementary Assistance	Maximum Additional Amount Payable to Pensioners		
	Standard Rate	Married Rate†		Wife's Allowance	Guardians' Allowance	Dependent Children's Allowance (for each Child)
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1971: October ..	17.25	15.25	2.00	8.00	4.00‡	4.50
1972: May ..	18.25	16.00	2.00	8.00	4.00‡	4.50
October ..	20.00	17.25	4.00	†	4.00‡	4.50
1973: March ..	21.50	18.75	4.00	†	4.00‡	4.50
October ..	23.00	20.25	4.00	†	4.00‡	5.00
1974: April ..	26.00	22.75	4.00	†	4.00‡	5.00
August ..	31.00	25.75	4.00	†	4.00‡	5.00
November ..	31.00	25.75	5.00	†	4.00‡	5.00
1975: May ..	36.00	30.00	5.00	†	4.00‡	7.00
November ..	38.75	32.25	5.00	†	4.00‡	7.50

\* Standard and married rates of pension are described on the previous page.

† From October 1972 the wife of a pensioner, who is unable to qualify for a pension in her own right, may receive a wife's pension equivalent to the married rate of pension.

‡ \$6 if there is an invalid child or a child under 6 years of age.

The progressive relaxation of the means test, and the extent to which income and property limits (see page 591) have been affected over recent years by variations in the rates of pension and allowances payable, are illustrated in the next table:—

**Table 23.3. Age and Invalid Pensions: Income and Property Limits**

Month of Change	Annual Income Limit (assuming the value of property is less than \$420)		Property Limit (assuming income is nil)	
	Standard Pension Rate*	Married Pension Rate*	Standard Pension Rate*	Married Pension Rate*
	\$	\$	\$	\$
FOR MAXIMUM PENSION				
1967: April ..	520	442	5,619	4,839
1972: October ..	1,040	897	10,839	9,389
ABSOLUTE LIMIT†				
1969: October ..	2,080	1,820	21,200	18,600
1970: October ..	2,132	1,872	21,720	19,120
1972: May ..	2,418	2,106	24,580	21,460
October ..	3,120	2,691	31,600	27,320
1973: March ..	3,276	2,847	33,160	28,880
October‡	3,432	3,003	34,720	30,440
1974: April ..	3,744	3,263	37,840	33,040
August ..	4,264	3,575	43,040	36,160
1975: May¶	4,784	4,017	48,240	40,500
November ..	5,070	4,251	51,110	42,910

\* Standard and married rates of pension are described on page 592.

† Limit which precludes payment of any pension. The limit for a pensioner entitled to a guardian's allowance and/or additional pension for children (see previous page) is higher.

‡ From October 1973, no means test is applicable to persons aged 75 years or more.

¶ From May 1975, no means test is applicable to persons aged 70 years or more.

The next table shows the number of age and invalid pensioners, the number of new claims, and the total amount of pensions and allowances paid in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 23.4. Age and Invalid Pensions and Payments, N.S.W.

At 30 June	Age Pensions				Invalid Pensions				Payments during year ended June†
	New Claims*	Pensioners			New Claims*	Pensioners			
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
									\$ thous.
1965	22,020	69,078	174,715	243,793	10,024	22,933	19,052	41,985	167,725
1966	19,408	73,362	173,955	247,317	6,967	22,907	19,518	42,425	174,201
1967	21,743	74,382	177,565	251,947	7,948	24,894	20,549	45,443	189,043
1968	26,633	76,066	186,625	262,691	9,552	25,025	21,184	46,209	200,962
1969	24,068	77,870	191,624	269,494	10,276	28,001	22,455	50,456	217,581
1970	38,656	85,403	207,486	292,889	12,297	30,875	24,575	55,450	248,904
1971	26,455	87,288	212,866	300,154	10,312	31,157	25,239	56,396	269,960
1972	25,055	90,029	217,903	307,932	10,735	31,658	25,602	57,260	312,310
1973	49,797	102,380	239,639	342,019	13,515	34,962	26,511	61,473	405,739
1974	50,074	115,587	260,929	376,516	11,933	37,505	26,419	63,924	516,538
1975	44,947	125,972	276,398	402,370	13,123	41,963	26,965	68,928	719,885

\* During year ended 30 June.

† Includes all pension payments and allowances, and, from October 1972, payments to recipients of a wife's pension.

### SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE

This allowance has been payable, since June 1967, to disabled persons who are employed in sheltered workshops and are not receiving an invalid pension, but would be eligible for an invalid pension if not provided with sheltered employment. The maximum rate of the allowance is the same as the maximum rate of invalid pension, and similar benefits (wife's pension, additional pension for dependent children, etc.) are payable. The means test for the allowance is the same as for invalid persons.

Since November 1974, an incentive allowance of \$5 per week is payable to recipients of sheltered employment allowances, free of means test in lieu of supplementary assistance. At 30 June 1975 there were 1,434 recipients of sheltered employment allowance in New South Wales.

### WIDOWS' PENSIONS

A pension scheme for widows and their dependent children was initiated by the Australian Government in June 1942. Since that date, payments under the State scheme of widows' pensions, which had operated since March 1926, have been limited to supplementary allowances for children of widows (see page 609).

Under the Australian Government scheme, a widow's pension is payable, subject to a means test, to a widow resident in Australia if (a) she and her husband were residing permanently in Australia at the time she became a "widow", or (b) she had resided in Australia continuously for 5 years immediately prior to claim, or (c) she had, at any time, resided in Australia continuously for 10 years.

Widows eligible for pension are classified into three groups. Class A widows are those with one or more dependent children. Class B widows are those who have no dependent children and are at least 50 years of age, or who, after reaching 45 years of age, ceased to receive a Class A

pension because they no longer had a dependent child. Class C widows are those who are less than 50 years of age, have no dependent children, and are in necessitous circumstances within the twenty-six weeks following the husband's death.

For all classes, the term "widow" is defined as including a woman who, though not legally married to him, was maintained by a man as his wife for at least three years immediately prior to his death. For Classes A and B, the term "widow" includes a wife deserted by her husband for not less than six months; a divorced woman who has not remarried; a woman whose husband is in a mental hospital; and a woman whose husband is in prison and has been so for at least six months. To be eligible for the pension, a deserted wife or divorced woman must have taken reasonable action to obtain maintenance from her husband or former husband.

The types of income and property disregarded for purposes of the means test, and the definition of "dependent children" (see page 592), are virtually the same for widows' pensions as for age and invalid pensions. In assessing income, a deduction of up to \$312 per annum is allowed for each dependent child. In the case of a deserted wife or divorced woman, any amount in excess of \$312 per annum received from the husband for maintenance of a child is included as income.

Under the means test for Class A and Class B widows' pensions, pension at the maximum annual rate is reduced by half the excess over \$1,040 of a widow's *means as assessed*, which comprise her annual rate of income plus a property component. There is no specific means test for a Class C widow's pension, which is paid only where it is evident that a widow has insufficient means of support.

For Class A widows, the maximum basic rate of pension has been \$2,015 per annum (\$38.75 per week) since November 1975. In addition, pensioners are eligible for a mother's allowance of up to \$208 per annum (\$4 per week), or \$312 per annum (\$6 per week) where there is an invalid child or a child under 6 years of age, plus an allowance of \$390 per annum for each dependent child. If the value of property exceeds \$4,500, the property component included in the *means as assessed* is equal to \$2 for each complete \$20 of property in excess of \$2,000; if the value of property is \$4,500 or less, no property component is included. In applying the means test, the maximum rate of mother's allowance and additional pension for children is added to the maximum annual basic rate of pension before deducting half the amount by which the *means as assessed* exceed \$1,040.

The maximum basic rate of pension for Class B widows has been \$2,015 per annum (\$38.75 per week) since November 1975. The property component included in the *means as assessed* for a Class B pension is equal to \$2 for each complete \$20 of property in excess of \$400. Since 1974, a Class B widow who has the custody, care, and control of a dependent child other than her own, who entered her custody after she became a Class B widow, may receive a mother's allowance and an additional pension for the child.

For Class C widows, the rate of pension has been \$38.75 per week since November 1975. The pension is payable for not more than 26 weeks immediately following the husband's death or, if the widow is expecting a child to the husband, until the birth of the child (when she may qualify for a Class A pension).

Supplementary assistance of up to \$260 per annum (\$5 per week) is payable to widow pensioners on the same basis as to age or invalid pensioners (see page 592). Funeral benefit of up to \$40 is also payable to widow pensioners, as described on page 599.

Changes in recent years in the maximum rates of widows' pensions and allowances are shown in the following table:—

**Table 23.5. Widows' Pensions: Maximum Rates per Week**

Month of Change	Class A			Classes B and C
	Maximum Basic Rate of Pension	Maximum Rate of Mother's Allowance	Maximum Additional Amount for each Dependent Child	Maximum Basic Rate of Pension
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1971: October ..	17.25	4.00*	4.50	15.25
1972: May ..	18.25	4.00*	4.50	16.00
October ..	20.00	4.00*	4.50	17.25
1973: March ..	21.50	4.00*	4.50	21.50
October ..	23.00	4.00*	5.00	23.00
1974: April ..	26.00	4.00*	5.00	26.00
August ..	31.00	4.00*	5.00	31.00
1975: May ..	36.00	4.00*	7.00	36.00
November ..	38.75	4.00*	7.50	38.75

\*\$6 if there is an invalid child or a child under 6 years of age.

The following table gives particulars of the widows' pensions paid in New South Wales during the last eleven years:—

**Table 23.6. Widows' Pensions in New South Wales**

Year ended 30 June	Pensions Current at 30 June							Payments during the Year
	Class A		Class B		Class C	Total Widows Receiving Pension		
	Number	Average Weekly Rate*	Number	Average Weekly Rate*	Number	Number	Average Weekly Rate*	
		\$		\$			\$	\$ thous.
1965	10,951	18.56	13,870	10.33	40	24,861	13.95	17,736
1966	11,759	18.70	14,314	11.52	52	26,125	14.75	18,753
1967	13,219	20.12	14,700	11.90	33	27,952	15.79	21,188
1968	13,163	20.14	14,711	11.90	41	27,915	15.79	22,745
1969	13,949	23.00	14,927	12.57	36	28,912	17.66	25,589
1970	16,217	24.69	15,781	13.08	36	32,034	18.96	30,151
1971	17,154	25.06	15,684	13.80	35	32,873	19.68	32,945
1972	17,711	29.89	15,213	15.53	37	32,961	23.25	37,383
1973	20,319	34.02	16,803	21.25	31	37,153	28.24	49,413
1974	23,117	38.43	17,919	25.46	26	41,062	32.76	63,919
1975	24,554	52.17	19,143	35.46	40	43,737	44.84	86,252

\* Includes supplementary assistance and allowances.

#### SUPPORTING MOTHER'S BENEFIT

A Supporting Mother's Benefit was introduced by the Australian Government in July 1973. The benefit is payable, subject to a means test, to an unmarried mother, a deserted de facto wife, the de facto wife of a prisoner, or a married woman not living with her husband, who is not qualified to receive some other social service benefit and who has the custody, care, and control of a "dependent child" (see page 592). No period of residence

conditions need to be met if a person becomes a "supporting mother" while residing permanently in Australia. In other cases, there is a qualification of five years' continuous residence, immediately prior to claiming benefit, or ten years' continuous residence at any time.

The benefit is payable at the same rate (including mother's allowance, allowance for each dependent child, and supplementary assistance), and subject to the same means test, as a Class A widow's pension. The benefit becomes payable six months after the date of the event (i.e. birth of child or commencement of separation from husband) giving rise to eligibility to receive it.

#### VETERANS' DISABILITY AND SERVICE PENSIONS

Disability and dependants' pensions are provided by the Australian Government, in terms of the Repatriation Act, 1920-1975. Disability pensions are payable to veterans (male and female) who are incapacitated (wholly or partly) as a result of service in the Australian defence forces. Dependants' pensions are payable to eligible dependants of incapacitated veterans and dependants of veterans whose death has been accepted as service-related. These pensions are payable in respect of service in the Australian Forces in the 1914-18 War, the 1939-45 War, the Korea-Malaya Operations, the Far East Strategic Reserve, Special Overseas Service, and, since 7 December 1972, service in the Regular Defence Force. Pensions are also payable under the Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act, 1940-1975, and various Cabinet decisions granting eligibility to persons who were attached to the defence forces under service conditions.

Disability and dependants' pensions are not subject to a means test or to income tax. The rate of pension payable to incapacitated veterans is determined according to the assessed degree of incapacity. A special rate of pension (\$74.10 per week since November 1975) is granted to those who are totally and permanently incapacitated (i.e. who are unable, because of service-related disabilities, to earn more than a negligible proportion of a living wage), and to those who have been totally blinded as a result of service. An amount equivalent to the special rate is granted (under certain conditions) to those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis or temporarily incapacitated for at least three months, or to a double amputee. An intermediate rate of pension (\$51.05 per week) is payable to those who are incapable of working otherwise than part-time or intermittently. The general rate of disability pension (which ranges from 10 to 100 per cent of the maximum general rate) is payable to other persons with a service-related disability; the maximum general rate current since November 1975 is \$28.00 per week. Allowances ranging from \$2.55 to \$46.20 per week are payable (in addition to the general and intermediate rates of pension) for certain specific disabilities—subject to the total pension and allowance not exceeding the special rate of pension.

Dependants' pensions are payable (at rates according to the assessed degree of incapacity of the pensioner) for an incapacitated veteran's wife and children under 16 years of age or over age 16 years in the case of a full-time student not receiving an education allowance from the Australian Government. The maximum rates per week (current since October 1964) are \$4.05 for a wife and \$1.38 for each child.

The pension payable to the widow of a veteran whose death resulted from service has been \$38.75 per week since November 1975. A domestic allow-



ance of \$12 per week is payable, in addition to the pension, to a widow who has a dependent child under 16 years of age (in certain cases over this age), or is 50 years of age or more, or is permanently unemployable.

The rate of pension for each child under 16 years of age of a veteran whose death resulted from service is \$10.45 per week. Where both parents are dead, the pension is \$20.90 per week for each child under 16 years of age. A student child attaining the age of 16 years stops receiving a pension and may receive an allowance under the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme (see the chapter "Education").

Pension is also payable, in certain circumstances, to the widowed mother or to the parents of a veteran whose death or incapacity resulted from service. Allowances for attendants, clothing, sustenance, recreation, transport, motor vehicles, and other purposes are payable to veterans under certain conditions.

Particulars of disability and dependants' pensions in New South Wales are given in the following table:—

**Table 23.7. Veterans' Disability and Dependants' Pensions in New South Wales\***

At 30 June	Number of Pensions				Average Rate per Week			Amount Paid during year ended 30 June
	Incapacitated Veterans	Dependants of—		Total	Incapacitated Veterans	Dependants of—		
		Incapacitated Veterans	Deceased Veterans			Incapacitated Veterans	Deceased Veterans	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$ thous.
1970	78,423	105,810	22,001	206,234	8.36	1.42	19.41	65,645
1971	78,420	101,904	22,021	202,345	8.68	1.46	21.05	69,171
1972	77,581	97,681	21,896	197,158	9.30	1.50	23.38	77,005
1973	76,223	96,526	21,684	194,433	11.36	1.51	26.94	81,816
1974	74,779	93,506	21,456	189,741	14.49	1.54	32.46	92,087
1975	72,829	88,745	21,293	182,867	17.57	1.57	43.93	115,789
1975—								
1914War	5,207	6,965	7,134	19,306	30.43	2.16	47.27	25,120†
1939War	63,848	74,569	13,722	152,139	16.98	1.58	42.63	87,865†
Other†	3,774	7,211	437	11,422	9.81	0.94	30.25	2,804‡

\* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes pensions payable in respect of service in the Korean and Malayan operations, the Far East Strategic Reserve, Special Overseas Services, and Miscellaneous War Pensions.

‡ Estimated.

Service pensions (as distinct from disability and dependants' pensions) for certain classes of veterans (male and female) were introduced in 1936. These pensions are subject to a means test (except for persons aged 70 years or more), but are not conditional upon disabilities arising from service. For those persons who are eligible to receive both a disability pension and a service pension, 50 per cent of the disability pension is disregarded when applying the means test for a service pension. Persons eligible to receive a service pension are men who have served in a theatre of war or in a designated operational or special overseas service area, and women who have served in a theatre of war, or who have served or embarked for service abroad, and who have reached age 60 years and 55 years, respectively. Veterans who are permanently unemployable or who are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis are also eligible. Service pensions are also payable to wives of service pensioners provided they are not in receipt of a pension from the Department of Social Security. Additional pension is payable

for each dependent child. Following the amending legislation effective from 8 May 1975, eligibility for service pensions was extended to certain veterans with continuous residence in Australia for at least ten years and with "theatre of war" service in the Armed Forces of other countries of the British Commonwealth in wars or warlike operations in which Australian Forces were engaged.

Since November 1975, the maximum weekly rate of service pension has been \$32.25 each for a married pensioner and his wife. Other pensioners (single, widowed, divorced, or separated) receive a maximum weekly rate of \$38.75. An additional pension of \$7.50 is payable for each eligible dependent child. Supplementary assistance, guardian's allowance, and funeral benefit are payable to service pensioners under conditions similar to those applying to age and invalid pensioners.

From 1 July 1973, service pensions payable to men aged 65 years or more (women aged 60 years or more) and to wives of pensioners in that age group have been subject to income tax.

Recipients of disability, dependants', and service pensions are entitled to a wide range of medical services within the Repatriation system.

Particulars of service pensions in New South Wales are given in the next table:—

Table 23.8. Service Pensions in New South Wales\*

At 30 June	Number of Pensions					Average Pension per Week		Amount Paid during year ended 30 June
	Veterans who are—			Dependants of Veterans	Total	Veterans †	Dependants	
	Aged	Perma- nently Unemploy- able	Suffering from Pulmonary Tuber- culosis					
						\$	\$	\$ thous.
1970	12,276	5,526	405	5,258	23,465	12.55	5.52	12,806
1971	12,542	5,738	422	5,426	24,128	13.02	5.51	13,963
1972	12,746	5,528	433	5,559	24,266	15.44	6.20	15,633
1973	14,896	6,242	506	8,206	29,850	18.42	15.04	23,011
1974	17,573	6,364	547	9,571	34,055	22.61	20.32	33,104
1975	19,601	6,463	556	12,203	38,823	29.93	26.21	49,985

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes additional pension payable for children; see text preceding table.

#### FUNERAL BENEFITS

Funeral benefit of up to \$40 is payable to the recipient of an age, invalid, widow's, wife's, or service pension, or to a person in receipt of a supporting mother's benefit, who is responsible for the cost of the funeral of another such pensioner or of a spouse or dependent child. A benefit of up to \$20 is payable to any other person who is responsible for the cost of the funeral of an age or invalid pensioner. Funeral benefit is also payable, under similar conditions, to recipients of tuberculosis, rehabilitation, or sheltered employment allowances. The amount of benefit payable is the cost of the funeral (excluding payment from a contributory funeral benefit fund other than a friendly society or trade union fund) or the maximum rate, whichever is the less. In 1974-75, the amount paid on these benefits in New South Wales was \$641,000 for 21,772 claims granted.

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Maternity allowances in respect of the births of children have been paid by the Australian Government since October 1912. The allowances are not subject to a means test.

The maternity allowance is payable to a woman who resides or intends to reside permanently in Australia and gives birth to a child either in Australia, during a temporary absence abroad, or (unless entitled to a similar benefit from another country) on board a ship proceeding to Australia or between Australian ports or Territories. The allowance is payable to a mother who is not a British subject if she or her husband resided in Australia for at least twelve months immediately before the birth of the child, or if she is likely to remain permanently in Australia. An allowance is payable in respect of the birth of a still-born child, or a child which lives for less than twelve hours, only if the child has developed for at least 5½ months.

Since July 1947, the maternity allowance has been \$30 if there is no other child under age sixteen years in the family, \$32 if there is one or two other children, and \$35 if there are three or more other children under sixteen. In the case of plural births, the allowance is increased by \$10 for each additional child born.

Particulars of maternity allowances paid in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are given in the next table:—

Table 23.9. Maternity Allowances Paid in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Number of Allowances Paid				Amount of Allowances Paid
	No Other Children	1 or 2 Other Children	3 or more Other Children	Total	
					\$ thousand
1965	27,945	37,167	15,480	80,592	2,569
1966	28,890	35,143	13,706	77,739	2,475
1967	29,891	36,317	12,870	79,078	2,514
1968	29,965	35,368	12,082	77,415	2,462
1969	34,018	40,695	12,843	87,556	2,761
1970	34,170	40,179	12,177	86,526	2,741
1971	37,938	44,180	12,500	94,618	2,981
1972	40,141	45,344	11,989	97,474	3,085
1973	36,762	42,608	10,181	89,551	2,832
1974	35,575	43,352	8,840	87,767	2,773
1975	33,860	42,143	7,608	83,611	2,640

In 1974-75, there were 901 claims granted in respect of twins and 13 in respect of triplets.

## CHILD ENDOWMENT

The system of child endowment paid by the Australian Government was introduced in July 1941.

Endowment is payable, free of a means test, to a person who is resident in Australia and has the custody, care, and control of one or more children (including ex-nuptial children) under 16 years of age, or aged 16 and under 21 years if full-time students and not in employment or engaged in work on their own account. Where the children are inmates of an approved

institution the endowment is paid to the institution. The endowment for the first (or only) child in the family under age 16 years has been payable since June 1950, and for "student children" since January 1964.

If the claimant and child were not born in Australia, they must have resided in Australia for one year immediately preceding the claim, except in cases where the Department of Social Security is satisfied that the claimant and the child are likely to remain permanently in Australia. Where the child's father is not a British subject, endowment is payable if the baby was born in Australia, if the mother is a British subject, or if the child is likely to remain permanently in Australia. Under certain conditions, endowment may be paid to Australians who are temporarily absent overseas.

The rates of endowment are \$0.50 per week (since June 1950) for the first (or only) child under 16, \$1 per week (since November 1948) for the second child, and \$2 per week (since October 1971) for the third child in the family under 16 years of age and for each child under 16 in an approved institution. For each "student child" aged 16 and under 21 years the rate is \$1.50 per week. Weekly rates for the fourth and subsequent children under 16 in the family are (since September 1967) in each case \$0.25 more than that payable in respect of the next eldest child under 16 in the family. As a general rule, endowment for children in family units is paid to the mother.

Particulars of child endowment in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 23.10. Child Endowment in New South Wales**

At 30 June	Endowed Children under 16 Years of Age					Endowed Student Children *	Total Endowed Children	Endowment Paid during year ended 30 June
	Family Units Receiving Endowment			Approved Institutions				
	Family Units	Endowed Children		Institutions	Endowed Children			
		Total	Per Family Unit					
								\$ thousand
1965	579,744	1,258,370	2.171	133	6,713	43,549	1,308,632	59,897
1966	587,291	1,270,262	2.163	134	5,365	45,567	1,321,194	61,050
1967	594,967	1,281,366	2.154	135	6,113	58,046	1,345,525	68,816†
1968	604,456	1,294,661	2.142	138	6,185	66,568	1,367,414	64,684
1969	605,788	1,306,568	2.157	141	6,263	76,993	1,389,824	66,430
1970	621,621	1,333,330	2.145	130	5,819	81,673	1,420,822	75,504†
1971	636,912	1,355,950	2.129	131	5,840	80,218	1,442,008	67,961
1972	651,033	1,373,981	2.110	135	5,824	83,956	1,463,761	73,948
1973	656,254	1,368,706	2.086	142	5,631	78,926	1,453,263	86,250†
1974	662,970	1,372,913	2.071	142	5,585	84,428	1,462,926	76,478
1975	668,471	1,369,618	2.049	149	5,541	88,618	1,463,777	75,983

\* Includes "endowed student children" in approved institutions (157 in 1975).

† Comprises 5 twelve-weekly payments, instead of the usual 4 twelve-weekly payments, for endowment paid into bank accounts.

The following table shows, for recent years, a classification of the endowed family units in New South Wales according to the number of children under 16 years of age in the family unit:—

**Table 23.11. Child Endowment: Family Units in New South Wales**

Number of Children under age 16 Years in Family Unit	Family Units receiving Endowment at 30 June in respect of Children under age 16 years						
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
1	214,586	220,178	226,246	232,508	235,864	237,131	239,585
2	203,226	210,717	218,919	226,693	233,242	240,907	248,178
3	111,540	114,679	117,030	119,011	118,205	118,994	118,720
4	48,279	48,753	48,293	47,538	45,747	44,329	42,500
5	17,417	17,015	16,593	16,027	14,924	14,051	12,878
6	6,705	6,492	6,213	5,867	5,333	4,903	4,339
7	2,559	2,387	2,268	2,150	1,908	1,713	1,452
8	970	916	891	824	661	627	573
9	327	308	305	289	255	214	166
10 and over	179	176	154	126	115	101	80
Total Family Units	605,788	621,621	636,912	651,033	656,254	662,970	668,471
Endowed Children*	1,306,568	1,333,330	1,355,950	1,373,981	1,368,706	1,372,913	1,369,618

\* Excludes "student children" endowed (88,461 in 79,464 family units in 1975).

### DOUBLE ORPHANS' PENSIONS

Payment of a Double Orphan's Pension was introduced by the Australian Government in October 1973. The pension is paid to the guardian of a child both of whose parents (natural or adoptive) are deceased or one of whose parents is deceased if the other parent is missing or a long-term inmate at a prison or psychiatric hospital. Orphans under 16 years of age or full-time students who are 16 but under 21 years are eligible. The pension is not payable in respect of a child receiving a war orphan's pension under the Repatriation Act.

The weekly rate of pension is \$11 for each eligible child and is free of a means test. In general the conditions for payment are the same as those for child endowment. An institution which has been approved for child endowment purposes is also eligible to receive a Double Orphan's Pension for any qualified child in its care. At 30 June 1975, there were 1,406 pensions being paid in New South Wales.

## HANDICAPPED CHILD'S ALLOWANCE

Payment of a handicapped child's allowance was introduced by the Australian Government in January 1975. The allowance is paid to the parents or guardians of a severely mentally or physically handicapped child under the age of 16 years who is living in the family home and needs constant care and attention. The allowance is paid at the rate of \$10 per week and is free of a means test. Conditions for payment are generally as for child endowment. At 30 June 1975, 4,318 allowances were being paid in New South Wales.

## UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS

The scheme of unemployment and sickness benefits provided by the Australian Government came into operation on 1 July 1945. The benefits are limited, in general, to persons between the ages of 16 and 65 years (60 years in the case of women), who have resided in Australia for twelve months immediately prior to the date of claim or intend to remain permanently in Australia. Persons receiving an age, invalid, wife's, widow's, or service pension, a supporting mother's benefit, or a tuberculosis allowance, are not eligible for unemployment or sickness benefits or special benefits (see below).

To qualify for unemployment benefit, a claimant must establish that his unemployment is not due to direct participation in a strike, that he is able and willing to undertake suitable work and has endeavoured to obtain it, and that he has registered for employment with the Commonwealth Employment Service. Requirements for sickness benefit are temporary incapacity for work by reason of sickness or accident and the loss thereby of wages or other income.

Unemployment benefit is payable from the seventh day after the claimant becomes unemployed, or from the seventh day after the date of registration for employment, whichever is the later. Sickness benefit is payable from the seventh day after the day on which the claimant becomes incapacitated, if the claim is made within 13 weeks from the date of incapacity, and from the date of application if the claim is made after 13 weeks. For both types of benefit, the waiting period of seven days is not required to be served more than once in any period of 13 weeks.

A means test is imposed, and benefit is reduced by the amount of income in excess of the limit shown below. For unemployment (but not sickness) benefit purposes, a claimant's income is taken to include the income of his spouse unless they are permanently separated. "Income" does not include child endowment or other payments for children, war pensions,

Australian Government hospital and other health benefits and amounts received from registered benefit organisations, or sickness pay from an approved friendly society. There is no means test on property.

The maximum rates of unemployment benefit and permissible income (current since November 1975) are as follows:—

	Benefit per week	Permissible Income per week
	\$	\$
Married Person (any age) .. ..	32.25	6
Single Person (aged 16–17 years, with at least one parent in Australia) ..	36.00	3
Other .. .. .	38.75	6

Additional benefit of \$32.25 per week may be paid for a dependent spouse and \$7.50 for each child under 16 years of age or dependent full-time student aged 16 years or more in a beneficiary's care. If no allowance is paid for a dependent spouse, a similar benefit may be paid for a claimant's housekeeper, provided there are one or more dependent children and the woman is substantially dependent on the claimant but not employed by him.

Sickness benefits are paid at the same rates as unemployment benefits. However, the amount of any war pension, and of compensation, damages, or similar payments, received for the same disability is deducted from the sickness benefit otherwise payable. Income received by the wife of the claimant may reduce the additional benefit payable for the wife. A person who has been receiving sickness benefit for a continuous period of 6 weeks may also receive a supplementary allowance of up to \$5 per week if he pays rent or for lodgings and is wholly or substantially dependent on the benefit. The allowance is not payable to a person who is in hospital if he has no dependants. A married woman is usually not entitled to receive sickness benefit in her own right if her husband can maintain her.

A special benefit (at the rates for unemployment benefit) may be granted, under certain circumstances, to a person not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefits who is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Special benefits are also paid to migrants who are in Australian Government centres or hostels awaiting their first placement in employment in Australia.

Particulars of claims admitted, beneficiaries, and payments in New South Wales in the last eleven years are shown below:—

Table 23.12. Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits in New South Wales

Year ended 30 June	Claims Admitted			Receiving Benefit at 30 June			Amount of Benefits Paid (\$ thous.)
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT							
1965	16,084	12,237	28,321	2,356	2,311	4,667	2,227
1966	27,135	13,630	40,765	4,843	2,996	7,839	2,773
1967	36,230	14,391	50,621	5,520	2,650	8,170	3,948
1968	33,255	15,162	48,417	3,745	2,692	6,437	3,665
1969	25,473	11,997	37,470	2,965	1,849	4,814	2,628
1970	19,655	10,707	30,362	2,263	1,541	3,804	2,451
1971	25,098	12,052	37,150	3,857	1,819	5,676	2,945
1972	56,632	18,172	74,804	9,331	3,929	13,260	7,949
1973	58,641	23,628	82,269	6,952	4,776	11,728	14,065
1974	48,820	24,511	73,331	7,313	4,636	11,949	19,900
1975	173,499	66,377	239,876	39,090	18,315	57,405	93,760
SICKNESS BENEFIT							
1965	19,395	7,258	26,653	2,878	1,266	4,144	2,681
1966	19,444	7,345	26,789	2,975	1,280	4,255	2,665
1967	20,875	7,771	28,646	3,118	1,338	4,456	2,655
1968	20,695	7,867	28,562	2,756	1,147	3,903	2,502
1969	19,784	5,172†	24,956†	2,670	700†	3,370†	2,187†
1970	20,606	5,374	25,980	2,793	747	3,540	2,773
1971	22,812	5,828	28,640	3,359	916	4,275	3,950
1972	24,392	6,645	31,037	4,341	1,096	5,437	6,243
1973	30,088	8,682	38,770	5,493	1,621	7,114	10,056
1974	33,801	9,699	43,500	6,768	1,776	8,544	15,508
1975	39,004	11,081	50,085	7,384	2,055	9,439	24,395
SPECIAL BENEFIT*							
1965	497	469	966	206	469	675	349
1966	569	452	1,021	227	441	668	368
1967	580	478	1,058	185	426	611	338
1968	540	473	1,013	248	462	710	351
1969	567	2,909†	3,476†	251	1,045†	1,296†	657†
1970	619	3,256	3,875	177	1,134	1,311	818
1971	741	4,882	5,623	154	1,471	1,625	1,028
1972	644	4,957	5,601	193	1,419	1,612	1,214
1973	779	5,669	6,448	225	1,474	1,699	1,845
1974	702	4,899	5,601	275	1,812	2,087	2,766
1975	1,210	5,159	6,369	529	1,460	1,989	4,281
TOTAL							
1965	35,976	19,964	55,940	5,440	4,046	9,486	5,257
1966	47,148	21,427	68,575	8,045	4,717	12,762	5,807
1967	57,685	22,640	80,325	8,823	4,414	13,237	6,941
1968	54,490	23,502	77,992	6,749	4,301	11,050	6,518
1969	45,824	20,078	65,902	5,886	3,594	9,480	5,473
1970	40,880	19,337	60,217	5,233	3,422	8,655	6,042
1971	48,651	22,762	71,413	7,370	4,206	11,576	7,923
1972	81,668	29,774	111,442	13,865	6,444	20,309	15,406
1973	89,508	37,979	127,487	12,670	7,871	20,541	25,966
1974	83,323	39,109	122,432	14,356	8,224	22,580	38,174
1975	213,713	82,617	296,330	47,003	21,830	68,833	122,436

\* Particulars of claims admitted and persons receiving benefit exclude immigrants awaiting their first placement in employment in Australia, but the amount of benefits paid includes payments to these immigrants.

† Women who before July 1968 were eligible for a sickness benefit to cover the period before and after the birth of a child out of wedlock now receive special benefit instead.



## HANDICAPPED CHILDREN'S BENEFIT

A benefit is payable by the Australian Government for each physically or mentally handicapped child who is under 16 years of age and resides in an approved home conducted by a charitable or religious organisation. Since December 1975, the rate of benefit has been \$3.50 per day. In 1974-75, expenditure by the Australian Government on handicapped children's benefits in New South Wales was \$346,000. At 30 June 1975, 417 eligible handicapped children were accommodated in 18 approved homes in New South Wales.

## STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE SCHEME

Following the provision of assistance to employees displaced as a direct result of the Australian Government's decision to reduce tariffs by 25 per cent in 1973, an expanded scheme of income maintenance was introduced with effect from 23 April 1974. This expanded scheme assists people who become unemployed as a direct result of specific action by the Government which is designed to bring about significant structural changes in industry in the national interest and which the Government judges will have effects beyond the normal adaptive capacity of the economy. Two examples of prescribed cases for which Structural Adjustment Assistance was available were the cessation of the school milk scheme and the removal of sales tax exemption on aerated waters.

The scheme provides for payments equal to a person's average weekly earnings over the previous six months, with a limit equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the national average weekly earnings, for up to 6 months or until suitable alternative employment is obtained, whichever is the lesser period. Assistance with re-location is available in approved cases. Persons receiving income maintenance assistance under this scheme are not eligible for unemployment benefits.

The Structural Adjustment Assistance Scheme is administered by the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations and in 1974-75 total expenditure on the scheme in New South Wales was \$21,552,000. There were 14,426 applications for assistance lodged and 8,598 new recipients of assistance during that year.

## AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT REHABILITATION SERVICE

The Australian Government Rehabilitation Service assists disabled persons—those who are unable to work because of a long-term disability or who have had to give up their employment because of sickness or injury—to reach their maximum physical, mental, and social usefulness and to prepare for suitable employment. Rehabilitation is generally provided at the various centres operated by the Rehabilitation Service and is effected through medical treatment, physiotherapy, remedial physical training, occupational therapy, vocational training, and job placement.

Rehabilitation is provided free to selected invalid and widow pensioners, supporting mothers (other than those eligible for training under the National Employment and Training System—see the chapter “Employment”), and persons receiving unemployment, sickness, or special benefit; to those receiving a tuberculosis allowance; to persons aged 14 or 15 who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension at age 16; to former members of the permanent armed forces who are disabled at the time of discharge but are ineligible for rehabilitation assistance from the Department of Repatriation; and to persons who become disabled while working for the Australian Government and are covered by the Compensation (Australian Government Employees) Act, 1971–1974. Persons from these groups are selected for rehabilitation if their disability is a substantial handicap for employment but can be overcome by treatment or training and if there is a reasonable prospect that they will be able to start work following rehabilitation. Disabled persons who do not qualify for the free service may pay for rehabilitation themselves and provision is made for charges to be reduced in accordance with a person's capacity to pay. People may also be sponsored by private or government organisations.

During treatment, a person who qualifies for free rehabilitation continues to receive his pension or benefit. When vocational training begins, the pension or benefit is suspended and replaced by a training allowance based on the adult male average minimum wage. Other allowances and expenses are payable and artificial aids and appliances are supplied free.

In 1974–75, 461 disabled persons were accepted for rehabilitation in New South Wales and 212 were placed in employment.

#### TRAINING SCHEME FOR WIDOW PENSIONERS AND SUPPORTING MOTHERS

In September 1968, a scheme was introduced to train widow pensioners in vocational skills. In July 1973, the scheme was widened to include recipients of the newly-introduced Supporting Mother's Benefit. From October 1974, the scheme was incorporated into the National Employment and Training System (NEAT) administered by the Commonwealth Employment Service (see the chapter “Employment”).

#### HANDICAPPED PERSONS ASSISTANCE

Under the Handicapped Persons Assistance Act, 1974 (which replaced the Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act, 1967–1973) and the Handicapped Children (Assistance) Act, 1970–1973, financial assistance is provided by the Australian Government to eligible organisations conducting sheltered workshops or handicapped children's training centres. Grants are also made available for activity therapy centres for handicapped persons. A subsidy is available towards the cost of rehabilitation facilities (including holiday homes) which are ancillary to, or provided together with, an approved programme of training, activity therapy, sheltered employment, or residential accommodation. All capital and equipment subsidies are paid at a rate of \$4 for every \$1 raised from non-government sources. A salary subsidy of 50 per cent of actual salaries may be paid toward the cost of salaries of most staff, while a higher rate of 100 per cent may be paid

during an initial period in the case of some new enterprises. Since October 1970, a training fee of \$500 has been paid to sheltered workshop organisations for each handicapped person who remains in normal employment for twelve months following at least six months training by the organisation.

During the year ended 30 June 1975, organisations in New South Wales received subsidies totalling \$4,851,000.

A Sheltered Employment Allowance and an Incentive Allowance (see page 594) are payable to a disabled person employed in a sheltered workshop.

#### DELIVERED MEALS SUBSIDY

In terms of the Delivered Meals Subsidy Act, 1970–1974, the Australian Government makes subsidies to those (“Meals on Wheels”) organisations which provide delivered meals to the aged and the sick in their own homes. The amount of this subsidy is equal to \$2.50 (\$3 if fruit or fruit-juice is provided) for each ten meals delivered in the preceding calendar year. During the year ended 30 June 1975, 166 organisations in New South Wales received subsidies totalling \$482,000.

#### SUBSIDY FOR DESERTED WIVES

Under the States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act, 1968, the Australian Government shares with the States (on an equal basis, up to an amount equal to half the amount payable in respect of a Class A Widow's Pension) the cost of providing assistance to needy mothers of families without a breadwinner where the mother is not eligible for benefits under the Social Security Act (for example, during the first six months of desertion). In 1974–75, payments to New South Wales amounted to \$1,879,000. (See “Primary Social Aids”, page 609.)

#### OTHER FEDERAL WELFARE CONCESSIONS

Several other types of concessions are available for pensioners and other needy persons through the provision by the Australian Government of subsidies towards certain services.

Pensioners holding a Pensioner Health Benefits card are required to pay half fare only on Australian Government Railways between capital cities. For sea passenger services between Tasmania and the mainland on the Australian National Line, pensioners may also receive a 50 per cent fare reduction.

The Australian Legal Aid Office provides legal advice to needy persons. The Office also gives assistance in all legal matters to persons for whom the Commonwealth has responsibility, such as pensioners. The provision of legal assistance is subject to a means test and payment of a contribution if necessary.

Under certain conditions, a reduction of one-third in the basic annual rental for a telephone is available to most civilian and repatriation pensioners and recipients of Department of Social Security benefits and allowances.

### STATE SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The State social welfare services are limited, for the most part, to the assistance of persons not eligible for Australian Government benefit and the provision of certain forms of assistance not available from the Australian Government. The services are intended to provide some form of help in any case of genuine hardship, particularly where families with children are concerned. There is no specific statutory limitation to the relief that can be provided, and all cases are dealt with individually.

The services are administered by the State Department of Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs, through its Field Division. They are classified as primary and secondary social aids, emergency aids, and miscellaneous social aids.

### PRIMARY SOCIAL AIDS

Primary social aids, which are generally subject to a means test, consist of temporary assistance, continuing assistance, and ancillary services. Assistance of this type is provided for persons in need who have applied for, but have not yet received, Australian Government benefits, persons not eligible or excluded from Australian Government assistance for various reasons, persons temporarily or suddenly deprived of a means of existence, and many other classes of people.

The maximum rates of assistance per fortnight are:—

	<i>Temporary Assistance</i>	<i>Continuing Assistance</i>
Man or woman—		
Aged 21 years or more, with no dependent children under 16 years	\$11.00	\$48.00
With one or more dependent children under 16 years	\$13.20	\$60.00
Husband and wife—		
With no dependent children under 16 years	\$16.50	\$62.00
With one or more dependent children under 16 years	\$19.80	\$66.00

A woman with one or more dependent children may receive a mother's allowance (\$14 per fortnight or \$10 where rent or board is not paid), plus a child's allowance of \$12 per fortnight for each dependent child under 16 years of age or student child, in addition to the continuing assistance payment. A permissible income of \$8 per fortnight from other sources is allowed where a man or woman has one or more dependent children under 16 years of age and \$4 per fortnight in other cases, the maximum rates being reduced by the amount by which the assessed income exceeds the permissible income.

Unmarried persons 16 and under 21 years of age, with no dependent children, receive lower payment and are allowed a smaller permissible income.

The ancillary services that may be provided for recipients of continuing assistance include special foods for persons suffering from malnutrition and ill-health.

The expenditure on primary social aids amounted to \$5,454,000 in 1974-75.

#### SECONDARY SOCIAL AIDS

Secondary social aids, for which there is no exact means test, are designed to meet special needs of recipients of temporary and continuing assistance, pensioners, and other groups of persons. They include the provision of surgical aids, spectacles, the transport of necessitous persons for medical treatment at hospitals and for other special purposes, the issue of blankets and baby outfits, and financial assistance to meet funeral charges and other special needs. Expenditure on secondary social aids amounted to \$618,000 in 1974-75.

#### EMERGENCY AIDS

Emergency aids and relief are provided to meet distress caused by fire, flood, or other catastrophe, in the form of cash grants, clothing, bedding, food orders, household effects, and alternative accommodation.

The Community Liaison Bureau of the Department of Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs administers a Housekeepers' Emergency Service, which operates in the Sydney metropolitan area and a number of country centres, and which provides help where the householder is unable to carry out normal household duties because of sickness or other emergency. The service is provided for a limited period, except in special circumstances such as where a mother has had tuberculosis or poliomyelitis. The amount charged for the service depends upon individual family circumstances.

Home aids, as distinct from housekeepers, to perform heavy work, such as washing and ironing, for one or two days per week, are available for aged persons and for certain other cases of particular need.

Expenditure by the State in subsidising the emergency housekeeping and home aids services amounted to \$700,000 in 1974-75.

#### MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL AIDS

Miscellaneous social aids include grants to church and philanthropic organisations, special Christmas grants, and the provision of temporary accommodation for homeless women and children. Expenditure on these aids amounted to \$301,000 in 1974-75.

#### OTHER STATE WELFARE CONCESSIONS

The New South Wales State Government provides subsidies and concessions towards certain services provided for pensioners and other needy

people. Public transport concessions are available to civilian and repatriation pensioners holding Pensioner Health Benefits cards. Reduced fares are paid on New South Wales Government trains, buses, and ferries, and privately-operated bus services. Rail concessions also include travel at reduced fares on certain main interstate trunk lines, and one free economy class return journey per year between any two New South Wales stations at least one of which is outside the Sydney metropolitan area. Blind persons are entitled to free rail, bus, and ferry travel within the Newcastle and Sydney areas and half-fare concessions on country and interstate rail services. These concessions may be extended to a companion.

Pensioners holding Pensioner Health Benefits cards and certain classes of repatriation pensioners can qualify for a 50 per cent rebate on council rates up to a maximum of \$120 per annum. Rebates of 50 per cent are also available on water rates, up to a maximum of \$60 per annum, and sewerage rates, up to \$60 per annum.

Persons of limited means and income may be provided with free legal assistance by the Public Solicitor for certain proceedings. Free legal advice may be provided to persons in necessitous circumstances by Chamber Magistrates at the various Courts of Petty Sessions.

Pensioners holding a Pensioner Health Benefits card pay reduced ambulance subscriptions or fees.

### CHILD WELFARE

The care of children under the supervision of the State is a function of the Department of Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs in terms of the Child Welfare Act, 1939–1973. There is an Advisory Council to advise the Minister upon matters relevant to the welfare of children.

The Child Welfare Act provides for the care and maintenance of wards of the State, the assistance of children of necessitous mothers, the supervision of children in private foster homes and charitable institutions and in child care centres, the protection of children from ill-treatment and neglect, the maintenance of juvenile offenders in State institutions, and the supervision of those released on probation from Children's Courts or discharged from State institutions. The Act prevents the employment of children in dangerous occupations and regulates their employment in public entertainment and in street trading. Special courts, called Children's Courts, are maintained to deal with offences committed by or against children and with complaints of neglect and uncontrollability.

Other Acts having special reference to the welfare of children are the Adoption of Children Act, 1965–1973, and the Maintenance Act, 1964–1973, described below, the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1934, by which, in legal disputes as to guardianship, the mother is accorded equal rights with the father, and the Infants Custody and Settlement Act, 1899. The Liquor Act, 1912–1975, prohibits the supply of intoxicating liquor to juveniles. A period of compulsory school attendance, viz., from 6 to 15 years of age, is

prescribed by the Public Instruction (Amendment) Act, 1916–1973. Exemptions from school attendance may be granted by the Department of Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs in certain cases, details of which are given in the chapter "Education".

The Department also supervises immigrant children in New South Wales not under the care of parents or relatives.

The number of children under the care or supervision of the Department in each of the last six years is shown in the following table. The figures do not include children licensed for street-trading or for employment in public entertainment.

**Table 23.13. Children in the Care of, or Supervised by, the State at 30 June**

Classification	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
<b>Children in the Care of the State—</b>						
In foster homes or with relatives .. ..	4,804	4,568	4,438	4,290	4,117	3,776
With own parents .. .. .	242	181	160	170	172	209
In training schools .. .. .	1,358	1,392	1,358	1,199	903	939
In shelters .. .. .	235	236	290	285	271	266
In depots, homes, hostels .. .. .	1,005	955	1,010	1,060	1,115	1,021
In mental hospitals and other non-departmental institutions .. .. .	103	131	153	153	138	142
Other .. .. .	52	73	92	98	102	146
<b>Total in the Care of the State .. ..</b>	<b>7,799</b>	<b>7,556</b>	<b>7,501</b>	<b>7,255</b>	<b>6,818</b>	<b>6,499</b>
<b>Children Supervised by the State—</b>						
Living with mothers receiving children's allowance .. .. .	2,381	3,123	4,444	5,284	4,147	4,779
Living in charitable homes .. .. .	1,226	1,271	1,350	1,325	1,172	1,057
On probation .. .. .	5,141	4,935	5,924	5,789	6,354	6,018
After-care (ex-institution inmates) .. ..	690	739	776	811	883	713
<b>Total Supervised by the State .. ..</b>	<b>9,438</b>	<b>10,068</b>	<b>12,494</b>	<b>13,209</b>	<b>12,556</b>	<b>12,567</b>
<b>Total Children under Care and Supervision ..</b>	<b>17,237</b>	<b>17,624</b>	<b>19,995</b>	<b>20,464</b>	<b>19,374</b>	<b>19,066</b>
Maintained or Subsidised by the State ..	10,504	11,170	12,554	12,474	10,897	11,980
Not Maintained or Subsidised by the State ..	6,733	6,454	7,441	7,990	8,477	7,086

## WARDS OF THE STATE

Under the Child Welfare Act, 1939–1973, children may be admitted to the control of the State as wards upon application by parents or other guardians where the conditions of home life are unsatisfactory or the children are orphaned or deserted. Neglected or uncontrollable or delinquent children may be placed under control as wards by order of the Children's Court.

The Minister is the guardian of wards until they attain the age of 18 years or are otherwise discharged from State control.

Where practicable, wards are placed with approved foster parents to be maintained under normal conditions of home life. Allowances are paid to the foster parents, and medical, dental, and other special expenses, such as equipment for school or employment, are met by the Department of Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs. The allowances usually cease when children reach the normal school-leaving age, but they may be con-

tinued, with the Minister's approval, to enable a ward to further his secondary or tertiary education, or in cases of ill-health or physical disability. District officers of the Department exercise supervision over wards placed with foster parents, and assist in their placement in employment after they leave school. The earnings of wards placed in employment may be supplemented by the Department.

Most wards not placed with foster parents are cared for in homes operated by the Department. The Department maintains "receiving" homes for new wards or children (other than delinquent children) remanded for further court appearance; a home for babies (which also provides pre-natal and post-natal care for pregnant girls); homes for intellectually handicapped children; two special training homes where boys are trained in farming work and girls in domestic science, clerical work, etc.; and homes for pre-school and school-age children.

The number of wards (excluding children who became wards through committal to an institution), at 30 June 1975, was 5,294 (2,848 boys and 2,446 girls). Of these, 3,776 were boarded out with foster parents, 209 were restored to their parents, 1,205 were being cared for in the homes operated by the Department or in psychiatric hospitals, etc., and 104 were on leave or had absconded. The allowances paid for wards with foster parents or in charitable institutions amounted in 1974-75 to \$1,690,000.

#### CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Children may be placed by their parents or guardians in licensed private foster homes or charitable institutions conducted by religious bodies and other organisations, in preference to being boarded out as wards. If the parents or guardians of children in the care of charitable institutions fail to pay maintenance, allowances in respect of the children may be paid to the institutions by the State (before April 1966, children in this category were admitted to State control as wards.) At 30 June 1975, 1,057 such allowances were being paid. The rate of allowance, since October 1975, is \$12.50 per week for each eligible child. The total expenditure during 1974-75 was \$538,000.

Any place used for the reception and care of one or more children under 16 years of age apart from their parents (or other blood relatives) must, in general, be licensed by the Department of Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs.

At 30 June 1975, there were 419 licensed private foster homes (for the reception of 5 children or less) and 117 licensed charitable institutions (for the reception of more than 5 children) with accommodation for 500 and 4,427 children, respectively.

#### ASSISTANCE FOR CHILDREN OF NECESSITOUS MOTHERS

An important activity of the Department of Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs relates to the maintenance of the children of necessitous mothers in their own homes. Allowances for this purpose are paid under the system of primary social aids outlined on page 609.



## CHILDREN LICENSED FOR EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, ETC.

The following table shows the number of children licensed during recent years to be employed in public entertainment or to engage in street-trading:—

Table 23.14. Children Licensed for Employment in Public Entertainment, etc.

Year ended 30 June	Employment in Public Entertainment						Street-trading		
	Boys	Girls	Children				Boys		
			Aged 7 to 9	Aged 10 to 12	Aged 13 to 15	Total	Aged 14	Aged 15	Total
1970	776	677	806	497	150	1,453	56	50	106
1971	775	922	812	640	245	1,697	38	28	66
1972	871	1,049	878	718	324	1,920	30	16	46
1973	881	1,167	864	825	359	2,048	30	15	45
1974	945	1,206	860	778	513	2,151	20	19	39
1975	996	1,218	880	803	531	2,214	4	8	12

## ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

Legal provision is contained in the Adoption of Children Act, 1965–1973, for the permanent adoption of children upon order of the Family Law Division of the Supreme Court. The principle underlying the Act is that the interests and welfare of the child shall be the paramount consideration. The Court may not make an order for the adoption of a child unless the Director of the Department of Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs has made a report concerning the proposed adoption. Application to the Court for an adoption order must be made on behalf of the applicant by the Director or the principal officer of a private adoption agency, except in the case of an application for adoption by a relative (grandparent, uncle, or aunt), or by two persons one of whom is a natural parent or relative of the child. In such a case, the application may be made on behalf of the applicant by a solicitor.

Charitable organisations desiring to conduct negotiations and make arrangements for the adoption of children must be approved by the Director of the Department of Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs as private adoption agencies. In 1974–75, there were seven approved private adoption agencies.

The consent of a child's parents or guardians is required to an adoption except in certain circumstances, when it may be dispensed with by the Court. Consent may be given in favour of the adoption of the child by a particular parent or relative of the child, but, in all other cases, the consent must be a consent to the adoption of the child by any person(s) in accordance with the law of New South Wales. If over 12 years of age, the child's consent is necessary, unless the Court dispenses with it owing to special circumstances. Orders of adoption are registered by the Registrar General.

Upon the making of an adoption order, all rights and liabilities between the child and his natural parents terminate. The adopted child has, as his surname, the surname of his adoptive parent(s) and becomes a child of the adopter(s) as if he had been born to the adopter(s) in lawful wedlock.

For statistical purposes, adoptions are recorded when the adoption order is signed. The number of orders signed in a year may be affected by administrative and other special circumstances, as well as by the numbers of children being surrendered for adoption, and this should be borne in mind when comparing adoption statistics from year to year.

Most adoptions are arranged through the Department of Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs. In 1974-75, the total number of adoptions was 1,799, of which 1,403 (or 78 per cent) were arranged through the Department. The following table shows the numbers of adoptions arranged through the Department of Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs, private adoption agencies, and solicitors in each of the last six years:—

**Table 23.15. Adoptions: Adoption Agency and Sex of Adopted Child**

Year ended 30 June	Adoptions Arranged Through—						Total Adoptions
	Department of Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs*		Private Adoption Agencies		Solicitors		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1970	920	796	295	252	47	36	2,346
1971	1,421	1,242	273	247	43	49	3,275
1972	2,051	1,831	293	259	48	57	4,539
1973	1,391	1,313	267	268	41	35	3,315
1974	754	696	213	224	27	22	1,936
1975	722	681	175	148	33	40	1,799

\*Prior to 1974, entitled the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare.

In the following table, the age and sex distribution of adopted children is shown for the last two years:—

**Table 23.16. Adoptions: Age and Sex of Adopted Child**

Age of Adopted Child*	Sex of Adopted Child					
	1973-74			1974-75		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 month . . . . .	175	187	362	138	112	250
1 month and under 2 months . . . . .	441	410	851	435	390	825
2 months and under 3 months . . . . .	46	53	99	53	47	100
3 months and under 6 months . . . . .	58	50	108	55	45	100
6 months and under 1 year . . . . .	44	22	66	37	31	68
1 year and under 2 years . . . . .	17	23	40	16	27	43
2 years and under 5 years . . . . .	18	22	40	19	24	43
5 years and under 10 years . . . . .	7	11	18	7	13	20
10 years and under 20 years . . . . .	4	2	6	..	4	4
Not applicable† . . . . .	184	162	346	170	176	346
Total Adopted Children . . . . .	994	942	1,936	930	869	1,799

\*At date of placement with adoptive parent(s). Children are normally placed with prospective adoptive parent(s) soon after surrender for adoption and the order for adoption is signed subsequently, if the Court approves the placement.

†Where child has remained in custody of natural parent(s).

The next table shows, for each of the last six years, a summary of adoptions by sex and age of the child, and the relationship of the adoptive parents:—

**Table 23.17. Adoptions: Sex and Age of Child and Relationship to Adoptive Parents**

Year ended 30 June	Sex		Age*		Status of One or Both Adoptive Parents			Total Children Adopted
	Males	Females	Under 1 year	1 year or more	Natural Parent of Adopted Child	Relative of Natural Parent †	Not Related	
1970	1,262	1,084	1,284	1,062	282	38	2,026	2,346
1971	1,737	1,538	1,385	1,890	582	88	2,605	3,275
1972	2,392	2,147	3,609	930	702	109 <sub>r</sub>	3,728 <sub>r</sub>	4,539
1973	1,699	1,616	2,570	745	583	73 <sub>r</sub>	2,659 <sub>r</sub>	3,315
1974	994	942	1,486	450	346	41	1,549	1,936
1975	930	869	1,343	456	346	18	1,435	1,799

\* Age at date child placed with adoptive parent(s).

† Grandparent, uncle, or aunt of child.

In 1974–75, adoption orders were made in favour of one person in 7 cases and in favour of husband and wife jointly in 1,703 cases; of the latter, 731 were families of one child, 437 had more than one child, and 535 were childless. The adoptive parents comprised 118 with an income of \$5,000 and less per annum, 1,407 with an income from \$5,001 to \$11,000, and 274 with an income of more than \$11,000.

#### DELINQUENT CHILDREN

Cases of juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years are dealt with in the Children's Courts by magistrates with special qualifications for dealing with delinquent children. No child under the age of 8 years is held responsible for an offence.

Children committed to institutions may be detained in custody until the expiration of the period specified by the Court (which may not exceed 3 years) or, where the Court has not specified a definite period of detention, for a period up to 3 years, or until reaching the age of 18 years. Committal to an institution is a final resort, and many of the children brought before the courts are released after admonition, or on probation. The Department of Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs exercises control of delinquent children committed to State institutions and supervises those released on probation or discharged from the institutions.

There are seven remand homes (shelters) for the reception and temporary detention of delinquent children, as well as training schools for delinquent boys at Camden, Windsor, Mittagong, Kurri Kurri, and Gosford, and training schools for girls at Parramatta, Thornleigh, and Campbelltown. There is a special school for truant boys and girls at Burradoo, and a special institution at Tamworth for boys who have failed to respond to the rehabilitation training at other training schools.

Statistics of the Children's Courts are given in the chapter "Law, Order, and Public Safety". Particulars of truancy are given in the chapter "Education".

## DESERTED CHILDREN

In cases of desertion of wife or of legitimate children, the husband or father may be ordered, in terms of the Maintenance Act, 1964-1973, to pay periodical contributions for their support. In cases relating to ex-nuptial children, the father may be ordered to pay the expenses incidental to birth and periodical contributions for maintenance of the child. Mothers may be required to contribute towards the support of their children in certain cases.

A mother who has been deserted by her husband for a period of six months is eligible to apply for a widow's pension in terms of the Social Services Act, 1947-1975. During the first six months of desertion the mother may receive assistance from the State (see "Primary Social Aids" on page 609).

The (Federal) Family Law Act, 1975, provides for maintenance action to be taken in any part of Australia (including Norfolk Island) and for the recognition and enforcement, by Australian courts having jurisdiction under the Act, of maintenance orders made in certain overseas countries. The Act also provides for the recognition and enforcement of Australian orders by these countries.

## IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

By delegation of ministerial powers under the (Federal) Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act, 1946-1973, the Director of the Department of Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs supervises immigrant children in New South Wales who are under 18 years of age and who entered Australia as permanent residents other than in the care of a parent or relative.

The number of such immigrant children under supervision at 30 June 1975 was 167. During the year, there were 203 arrivals and 98 were discharged from supervision.

## CARE OF THE AGED AND CHRONICALLY ILL

There are six institutions directly administered by the State for the care and treatment of the aged, infirm, and chronically ill. Further information on the medical treatment of aged persons is given in the chapter "Health Services".

At 31 December 1975, there were 20,579 beds in registered private nursing homes, including registered voluntary and religious institutions. The basic interests of patients in these nursing homes are protected by the requirement that such homes are licensed by the State and are subject to regular inspection.

The Housing Commission of New South Wales provides self-contained dwelling units at low rentals for aged pensioners. The scheme has been financed since 1959-60 from State Government funds supplemented, since June 1969, by Australian Government grants for dwellings for single aged pensioners. These grants are currently being made available under the States Grants (Dwellings for Pensioners) Act, 1974, and amounted to \$3,000,000 in 1974-75. The 1974 Act widened the eligibility conditions to include single invalid and Class B widow pensioners and single repatria-

tion pensioners who are permanently unemployable or suffering from tuberculosis. By 30 June 1975, a total of 7,959 dwelling units had been completed.

The Australian Government makes grants in terms of the Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act, 1954-1974, to assist private organisations (usually religious, charitable, or benevolent organisations) and local government authorities to meet the cost of providing homes in which aged and (since 1974) adult disabled persons may live in conditions resembling ordinary domestic life as closely as possible. Since 1974, the grants have been made on the basis of \$4 for each \$1 (excluding government assistance and borrowed money) raised by the organisation. From the inception of the scheme in 1954 to 30 June 1975, grants amounting to \$66,314,000 had been approved in New South Wales for 831 projects accommodating 16,281 aged or disabled persons. From September 1969, a personal care subsidy has been provided, in terms of this Act, to eligible organisations providing personal care services in hostel-type accommodation for persons of 80 years of age or more. In 1973, eligibility for this subsidy was extended to persons who, though not yet 80 years of age, require personal care services. In 1974, the subsidy was increased to \$15 per week.

In terms of the Aged Persons Hostels Act, 1972, the Australian Government, subject to certain conditions, meets the cost of providing additional hostel accommodation for the aged by eligible organisations (up to a maximum of \$11,700 per person). The Government pays an additional grant of up to \$2,400 per person for the purchase of land and a further \$250 per person is available for furnishing. Accommodation provided under the Act must be allocated strictly on the basis of need and without any contribution from the prospective resident. In 1974-75, \$13,345,000 was provided to New South Wales hostels under this Act.

The States Grants (Home Care) Act, 1969-1973, which is administered by the Australian Department of Social Security, provides for financial assistance to the States to assist them in developing senior citizens' centres and a range of home care services providing housekeeping or other domestic assistance for aged persons in their homes. Payments to New South Wales up to 30 June 1975 amounted to \$349,000 for senior citizens' centres and \$611,000 for home care services. The States Grants (Nursing Homes) Act, 1969, and the States Grants (Paramedical Services) Act, 1969, are administered by the Australian Department of Health and provide assistance to the States towards capital expenditure on public nursing homes and towards the provision of paramedical services such as physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and chiropody. Payments to New South Wales during 1974-75 for nursing homes were \$108,000, while no payments have yet been made for paramedical services.

### CHARITABLE ORGANISATIONS

Charitable organisations, as a general rule, must be registered under the Charitable Collections Act, 1934-1972. It is not lawful for any person to make an appeal for support for any charity unless the charity is registered, or is exempted from registration, under the Act. Registered charities must be administered by a responsible committee or other body consisting of not less than three persons; proper books of account must be kept, and the accounts are subject to audit and inspection.

Several organisations are engaged in charitable relief. Some conduct institutions such as homes for children and the aged; others supply casual aid for indigent persons, and help for discharged prisoners, etc. In many suburbs and country towns, benevolent organisations are active in the relief of local distress.

### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The affairs of friendly societies in New South Wales are conducted in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act, 1912–1973. These societies may be divided into two classes—those which provide some or all of the traditional benefits (e.g., sick pay, funeral expenses, life assurance, and medical, pharmaceutical, and hospital benefits), and those miscellaneous societies which are concerned only with the dispensing of, or reimbursement for, medicine for members of other friendly societies.

At 30 June 1974, there were 9 affiliated societies (i.e., societies with branches), 28 single societies with no branches, and 17 miscellaneous societies. The members of sickness and funeral funds numbered 158,629 (156,000 adults and 2,629 juveniles). Members of medical funds and hospital funds (many of whom were also members of sickness and funeral funds) numbered 330,356 and 300,201, respectively.

The sick pay benefit for members generally commences at \$2.10 per week for the first six months of illness and becomes progressively lower as the duration of illness continues. Industrial group sickness benefits of up to \$65 per week are also available. The funeral benefits usually range from \$20 to \$500 at death of the member or his wife or child.

The maximum benefits permitted under the Friendly Societies Act are \$16,500 in assurances, \$650 in annuities, \$65 per week sick pay, and \$500 funeral expenses.

Supplementary medical and hospital benefits are available to members and their dependants by payment or reimbursement, up to specified limits, of the costs of medical treatment and hospitalisation which are not covered by Medibank hospital and medical benefits. (Details of Medibank benefits are shown in the chapter "Health Services".)

A number of societies provide medical, optical, dental, and physiotherapy benefits for members and dependants, and, in addition, accident benefits to cover treatment arising from accidents.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure and the accumulated funds of freindly societies are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

Since 1908, the State has paid an annual subvention to the friendly societies to relieve certain aged members of the necessity of paying contributions.

Particulars of the amounts paid to the societies in each year since 1965–66 are as follows:—

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
	\$		\$		\$
1965–66	259,130	1968–69	207,278	1971–72	176,670
1966–67	226,862	1969–70	199,692	1972–73	168,039
1967–68	217,122	1970–71	205,210	1973–74	105,281

## COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT AND SETTLEMENT SOCIETIES

The Co-operation Act, 1923–1974, provides, *inter alia*, for the formation of community advancement societies and community settlement societies, and for the registration, as such, of previously unincorporated clubs. Community advancement societies may be formed to provide any community service or benefit, while community settlement societies may be formed for the purpose of acquiring land in order to settle or retain people thereon and providing any community service.

At 30 June 1975, there were 352 community advancement societies on the register. Most of these societies were formed with the object of erecting and maintaining community hospitals or public halls, or for establishing licensed clubs or recreation or social clubs. There was one community settlement society on the register at 30 June 1975.

## COMMUNITY WELFARE

### SOCIAL WORK

The Department of Social Security's social work services are regionally based and, in New South Wales, twenty-four social workers and welfare officers are located at decentralised offices and centres. These officers, in addition to meeting traditional demands in personal case-work, take a leadership role in inter-agency activity at the neighbourhood level and involve themselves in much of the community work outlined in this chapter.

### AUSTRALIAN ASSISTANCE PLAN

The Australian Assistance Plan was introduced by the Australian Government on an experimental basis for a three-year period from 1973. The aim of the Plan is to encourage the involvement of local communities throughout Australia in social welfare planning and development on a regional basis, through the establishment of Regional Councils for Social Development.

By December 1975, ten Regional Councils had been established in New South Wales, composed of representatives of voluntary and service organisations, community clubs and associations, churches, employer and trade union organisations, interested individuals, and local, State, and Australian Governments. Funds made available by the Australian Government under the Plan include grants for the administration expenses of Regional Councils, grants for the employment of community welfare officers, and capitation grants. The capitation grants, of up to \$2 per head of population in the regions each year, are allocated by the Regional Councils for community welfare projects, decided upon by the Councils themselves. Total grants made to regions in New South Wales in 1974–75 amounted to \$1,723,000.

## WELFARE OF ABORIGINES

From 1969 to 1975, the welfare of Aborigines in New South Wales was the responsibility of the Directorate of Aboriginal Welfare which functioned within the Department of Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs. From

1 July 1975, by arrangement between the Australian and State Governments, responsibility for the funding, co-ordination, and liaison roles was taken over by the Australian Department of Aboriginal Affairs. Specialist State authorities, especially the Health and Housing Commissions, and the Departments of Education and Technical and Further Education continue to provide direct services to Aborigines.

Under the Aborigines Act, 1969–1973, the Aborigines' Advisory Council continues to be responsible for advising the Minister for Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs on all matters concerning Aborigines in New South Wales. The Council consists of nine members, all of whom are Aborigines elected by the Aboriginal community. The Aboriginal Lands Trust, which is also constituted under the Aborigines Act, will ultimately have freehold title to all Aboriginal reserves in New South Wales and the majority of reserves have already been transferred to the Trust. In terms of the Act, the membership of the Aborigines' Advisory Council and the Lands Trust is identical.

From 1 July 1975, direct responsibility for the Homes for Aborigines Scheme, which was previously administered by the Directorate of Aboriginal Welfare, rests with the Housing Commission of New South Wales. Under the Scheme, the Commission sites, constructs, and manages homes for Aborigines throughout New South Wales. Aborigines are also eligible to apply for tenancy of dwellings constructed by the Housing Commission as part of the State's ordinary housing programme.

The Health Commission of New South Wales is responsible for special Aboriginal health services. The Commission, in liaison with the Australian Department of Aboriginal Affairs, conducts programmes relating to Aboriginal health by providing community nurses and community health centres on reserves, training Aboriginal girls as nursing aids to work among their own people, and arranging dietary and vaccination campaigns. Aborigines in New South Wales receive free dental treatment.

The Australian Government provides financial assistance to Aboriginal school children and tertiary students (see the chapter "Education"). During 1974–75, an Aboriginal Educational Consultant was appointed within the New South Wales Department of Education to liaise with schools and Aborigines and provide information about assistance available to Aborigines. One form of assistance is a payment of \$10 per Aboriginal child per year by the Department to Parents and Citizens Associations to enable the children to participate more fully in activities of the school. Also during 1974–75, an Aboriginal Course Co-ordinator was appointed within the Department of Technical and Further Education to supervise all courses conducted especially for Aborigines by that Department. Examples of these courses include secretarial courses, pre-vocational courses in engineering skills and food services, and pre-trade courses in building, carpentry, panel-beating, and spray painting. In response to requests from the Aboriginal people, the Department also provides Day Matriculation and School Certificate classes for Aborigines of all ages. Pre-school education for Aborigines is encouraged and subsidies are available to pre-schools, based on the actual attendance of Aboriginal infants.



The Australian Government provides funds for use in assisting the entrance of Aborigines into employment and in developing employment opportunities for Aborigines. A Fund providing temporary financial assistance for Aboriginal people in the process of taking up employment was administered in the past by the Directorate of Aboriginal Welfare in conjunction with the Aboriginal Employment Section of the Department of Labour and Immigration and the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs. From 1 July 1975, the funds are being transferred directly to welfare bodies by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs. During 1974-75, Special Works Projects grants were made available by the Australian Government to State Government Departments and authorities, local governing bodies, and Aboriginal organisations, to provide training and employment opportunities for Aboriginal people. Local government bodies and Aboriginal organisations have been funded directly by the Australian Department of Aboriginal Affairs. Special Works Projects included a ten weeks' shearing course for eight youths at Mungindi and the training of twelve cotton industry pressmen in the Wee Waa area. Using Special Projects allocations, several State Government departments and authorities provided employment opportunities for Aborigines, particularly in areas of significant Aboriginal unemployment. The Forestry Commission, the National Parks and Wildlife Service, and the Public Works Department received special works grants in 1974-75 and provided employment and training for numbers of Aborigines in various dispersed localities throughout the State.

Many voluntary organisations take an active interest in the welfare of Aborigines. A growing number of these organisations are exclusively or predominantly directed by Aborigines and include local advancement groups who concentrate their efforts on improving conditions for Aborigines in their locality. Other larger voluntary organisations provide primary school scholarships for Aboriginal students and special teaching equipment to schools with high Aboriginal enrolment, and are becoming involved in the establishment and the running of student hostels and pre-school centres for Aborigines. Organisations directed by Aboriginal boards have been established by Aborigines to provide medical and legal services for Aboriginal people.

Aborigines in New South Wales are entitled to all the services and benefits legally available to any other citizen.

## Chapter 24

# LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY

### LAW AND CRIME

A cardinal principle of the legal system of New South Wales, like that of England on which it is based, is the supremacy of the law, to which all persons are bound to conform. No person may be punished except for a breach of law which has been proved in due course of law in a court before which all persons have equal rights. It excludes the existence of arbitrariness or prerogative on the part of the government or of any exemption of officials or others from obedience to the ordinary law or from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

#### SOURCES OF LAW

The law in force in New South Wales consists of:—

- (i) So much of the common law of England and such English statute law as was made applicable by Imperial legislation passed in 1828, and has not been repealed by the Imperial Acts Application Act, 1969.
- (ii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of New South Wales, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder.
- (iii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia within the scope of its defined powers, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder.
- (iv) Imperial law binding New South Wales as part of the British Commonwealth, as part of the Commonwealth of Australia, or as a State—subject, since 1931, to the Statute of Westminster. (These relate mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern.)
- (v) Common law (sometimes referred to as case law or judge-made law). This consists of judicial decisions of the English, Australian, and State Courts, and represents an important part of the law in force in New South Wales.

The scope of Australian Government legislation is limited to the matters specified in the Australian Constitution. In some cases the Australian Government's powers of legislation are exclusive of, in others concurrent with, those of the State. In all cases of conflict, valid Federal laws override State laws.

#### THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The characteristic features of the judicial system are:—

- (a) the law is enforceable in public courts;
- (b) the judiciary is independent of control by the executive;
- (c) officials concerned with the administration of justice do not enjoy any exemption from law;
- (d) advocates are admitted to practice by the Supreme Court and are subject to control through the Court.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in January 1976.

### *Administration*

In New South Wales the duty of administering laws is allotted to Ministers of the Crown in their respective spheres. As a general rule, an Attorney-General and a Minister of Justice are included amongst the Ministers; at present these offices are combined.

The Attorney-General and Minister of Justice is charged with the conduct of business such as that relating to the Supreme Court, the District Court, Courts of Petty Sessions, and Coroners' Courts, the offices of the Crown Solicitor, Sheriff, Crown Prosecutors, Clerk of the Peace, Public Solicitor, Public Defender, Public Trustee, Commissioner for Legal Aid, Parliamentary Counsel, Corporate Affairs Commissioner, and Court Reporters, the Law Reform Commission and Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, as well as to statute law consolidation and certain Acts, including the Crimes Act, the Supreme Court Act, the Jury Act, and the Companies Act. He is the legal adviser of the Government and the Ministers of the Crown and he initiates and defends proceedings by and against the State, and determines whether a bill of indictment should be found in cases of indictable offences. The grand jury system has not been adopted. The Attorney-General is in the position of a grand jury to find a bill of indictment. No person can be put upon his trial for an indictable offence unless a bill has been found, except where an *ex officio* indictment has been filed by the Attorney-General or the Supreme Court has directed an information to be filed.

The Chief Secretary is responsible for the supervision of law enforcement agencies such as the Police and Corrective Services and of emergency services such as the Fire Brigades and State Emergency Services. He also administers a range of Acts of Parliament, including those relating to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, licensing of real estate agents, pawnbrokers, hawkers, commercial agents, private enquiry agents, charities, firearms, lotteries and art unions, theatres, and public halls.

### *The Courts*

The main courts of civil jurisdiction in New South Wales are Courts of Petty Sessions (whose jurisdiction includes civil claims of a minor nature), the District Court (whose jurisdiction is limited in amount), and the Supreme Court (which has jurisdiction limited only in respect of matters reserved for the original jurisdiction of Federal Courts).

The courts of criminal jurisdiction in the State include Courts of Petty Sessions (which deal summarily with less serious offences), the District Court (which tries most of the more serious offences), and the Supreme Court (which tries capital offences, offences which were of a capital nature when capital punishment was virtually abolished in 1955, and other offences of an important public nature).

Apart from these courts of general jurisdiction, the New South Wales judicial system embraces various legal tribunals which deal with special matters—Licensing Courts, Wardens' Courts (Mining), Courts of Marine Inquiry, Land and Valuation Court, Local Government Appeals Tribunal, Crown Employees Appeal Board, Coroners' Courts, and Children's Courts. Special jurisdictions are exercised by the Industrial Commission and by the Workers' Compensation Commission. Particular matters arising under the

various land laws of the State are dealt with by Local Land Boards. A Transport Appeal Court, consisting of a District Court Judge, hears appeals from certain decisions of the transport authorities. Jurisdiction to hear disputes arising under the Friendly Societies Act and the Co-operation Act is given to the Registrar under those Acts.

New South Wales, as a State of the Commonwealth, forms part of the Federal judicial system. By the (Federal) Judiciary Act, 1903–1973, the jurisdiction of the High Court of Australia is exclusive in regard to certain matters. In regard to other matters, the courts of the State are invested with federal jurisdiction, subject to conditions stated in that Act.

Appeal lies, in proper cases, from a lower court to a higher court in New South Wales, and from a New South Wales court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council, as described on pages 659 and 660. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is the final Court of Appeal.

#### JUDGES, MAGISTRATES, AND COURT OFFICERS

A judge cannot be sued for any act done in the performance of his judicial duties within the scope of his jurisdiction. He holds office until the age of seventy years at a salary commensurate with his high status and is granted a pension on retirement. He may not engage in the practice of the legal profession and may only be removed from office by the Crown for inability or misbehaviour. By these provisions the judiciary is rendered independent of the executive.

#### *Judges of the Supreme Court*

Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales are styled "Justices" and are appointed by Commission of the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. A person may not be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a barrister of not less than five years' standing or a solicitor of not less than seven years' standing.

A judge of the Supreme Court may be appointed (by Commission of the Governor) to the Court of Appeal, which was established in October 1965, as a separate part of the Supreme Court. The President of the Court of Appeal and the other Judges of Appeal have seniority, rank, and precedence immediately after the Chief Justice and before other Supreme Court judges and other persons with the status and rights of a judge.

The salary of Supreme Court judges is fixed by statute. From 1 January 1975, the annual salary was \$44,400 (plus an allowance of \$2,700 per annum) for the Chief Justice, \$41,820 (\$2,100) for the President of the Court of Appeal, and \$40,620 (\$2,100) for other judges of the Supreme Court. A pension is granted on retirement, the amount of which is dependent on the length of service and salary at retirement. A judge may be removed from office in the Supreme Court—for inability or misbehaviour—by the Crown on the address of both Houses of Parliament.

The judge of the Land and Valuation Court is a judge of the Supreme Court, and each member of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales and the Chairman of the Crown Employees Appeal Board have the same status and rights as such a judge.

### *Judges of the District Court*

A barrister of not less than five years' standing or solicitor of not less than seven years' standing may be appointed by the Governor as judge of the District Court to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court. A District Court judge may be removed from office by the Governor for inability or misbehaviour, after a hearing before the Governor-in-Council. From 1 January 1975, the annual salary of a District Court judge is \$33,540 (plus an allowance of \$2,100 per annum) and the annual salary of the Chief Judge of the District Court is \$36,600 (plus an allowance of \$2,100). A judge is granted a pension on retirement, the amount of which is dependent on his length of service and salary at retirement. Members of the Workers' Compensation Commission have the status and rights of a District Court judge.

### *Officers of the Courts*

Although certain ministerial functions are performed by magistrates and justices of the peace in addition to their judicial duties, normally special officers are appointed to carry out the ministerial functions in the administration of justice; for example, Crown Prosecutors to act in Higher Criminal Courts (Supreme Court and District Court in its criminal jurisdiction) in prosecuting persons accused of indictable offences, and Clerks of Petty Sessions (Lower Courts), the Clerk of the Peace and his deputies (Higher Criminal Courts), and registrars and bailiffs (the District Court in its civil jurisdiction) to maintain records of court proceedings and assist the courts.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court is its principal officer in common law and its criminal jurisdiction. He also acts as registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal and of the Common Law and Admiralty Divisions of the Supreme Court and as registrar of the Land and Valuation Court.

Officers of the Civil Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court include a chief executive officer, masters, registrars, and the Sheriff. The chief executive officer provides administrative support for the Chief Justice in his general administration of the Court. A master may be appointed to the Court of Appeal and to each of the seven divisions of the Civil Jurisdiction (see page 631 for details of these divisions) as the necessity arises, but the appointment of registrars is mandatory.

The role of a master is to discharge a number of important judicial duties of a lesser character than those discharged by the judges, whilst registrars, in addition to administering the officers of the courts, are empowered by the rules of court to exercise certain delegated powers of a lesser nature than the powers exercised by a judge of the jurisdiction sitting in chambers.

The office of Sheriff is regulated by the Sheriff Act, 1900-1957. There is a Sheriff and an Under Sheriff. Sheriff's officers are stationed at convenient country centres, where there is a Deputy Sheriff—usually a leading member of the particular centre. The functions of the Sheriff include the enforcement of judgments and execution of writs of the Supreme Court, the summoning and supervision of juries, and administrative arrangements relating to the holding of courts.

### *Stipendiary Magistrates*

Stipendiary magistrates are appointed from among members of the State Public Service, unless the Public Service Board certifies that no member of the service is suitable and available for such office. Persons so appointed must have reached 35 years of age and must be qualified for admission as a barrister or solicitor.

In the metropolitan courts and in the Newcastle, Wollongong, Broken Hill, Bathurst, Richmond, and Windsor districts, the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions is exercised exclusively by stipendiary magistrates. In other districts of the State, jurisdiction in Petty Sessions is exercised by magistrates wherever convenient, and otherwise by honorary justices of the peace in minor cases.

The jurisdiction of magistrates is explained later in connection with Courts of Petty Sessions, and their functions include those of Justices of the Peace. In addition, they usually act in country centres as Fair Rents Boards, Special Magistrates in Children's Courts, Visiting Justices to gaols, Mining Wardens, Coroners, and Industrial Magistrates, and exercise delegated jurisdiction under the Liquor Act, 1912-1975.

### *Justices of the Peace*

Persons of not less than 18 years of age and not more than 70 years of age and of good character may be appointed as Justices of the Peace by Commission, under the Grand Seal. The office is honorary, and is held during the pleasure of the Crown. No special qualifications in law are required, but appointees must be persons of standing in the community and must take prescribed oaths. Barristers, solicitors, employees of members of the legal profession, and law students are not eligible for appointment as a Justice of the Peace.

Their duties include the issue of warrants for arrests, issue of summonses, administration of oaths, and certification of documents. They have limited judicial powers (see page 650).

### JURY SYSTEM

Crimes prosecuted by indictment in the Supreme Court or District Court must be tried before a jury of twelve persons, who find as to the facts of the case, the punishment being determined by the judge. Most civil cases heard in the Supreme Court or District Court may be tried before a jury of four persons (or of twelve in special cases), and the jury in such cases determines questions of fact and assesses damages. In motor vehicle accident cases, however, a jury will not be empanelled as a general rule unless both parties apply, or the Court, on the application of one party, orders it. The procedure in relation to juries is governed principally by the Jury Act, 1912-1974, and other Acts regulate special cases.

A jurors' list is compiled annually in October for each Jurors' District by the senior police officer of the District. This list is made available for public inspection, and revised in December before a special Court of Petty Sessions constituted by a stipendiary magistrate or by two or more justices of the peace.

With certain exceptions, all men and women entitled to be enrolled as electors for Parliamentary elections are eligible for jury service. In terms of the Administration of Justice Act, 1968, all restrictions on women serving on juries were removed from 1 January 1973, and they are now liable for jury services in proclaimed Districts, unless they apply for exemption from such service. Districts are proclaimed when adequate accommodation for women jurors becomes available in the courts.

The principal exceptions from liability to serve as jurors are foreign subjects who have resided in New South Wales for less than seven years, and certain persons convicted of treason or felony. Persons specially exempted include judges, members of Parliament, certain public officers, certain officers of the Australian Public Service, members of the defence forces, salaried officers of the State Public Service, clergymen, barristers, solicitors, magistrates, police officers, doctors, dentists, druggists, schoolmasters, certain employees of banks, incapacitated persons, and men above the age of 60 years who claim exemption. Special Courts of Petty Sessions, when summoned to revise jury lists, have authority to exempt any person from jury service on the ground of undue hardship or undue public inconvenience.

The jurors to be summoned to be available to hear an issue are decided by lot. Accused persons and the Crown each have the right to challenge twenty jurors in capital or murder cases, and eight in other criminal cases, without assigning reasons. In empanelling the jury in a civil case, sufficient names are drawn from the ballot box to leave the required number of jurors after each party to the case has struck off names equal to one half of the number to be empanelled.

In criminal cases, the verdict of the jury must be unanimous. Where agreement is not reached within six hours, the jury may be discharged and the accused tried before another jury. In civil cases where a unanimous agreement has not been reached after four hours' deliberation, the decision of three-fourths of the jury shall be taken as the verdict of all; but if, after having remained six hours or upwards in deliberation, three-fourths of the jury do not concur, the jury shall be discharged and the case may be set down for a new trial.

#### LEGAL PROFESSION

The legal profession in New South Wales is controlled by rules of the Supreme Court, made under the Legal Practitioners Act, 1898–1967, which prescribe the conditions of entry to the profession, regulate student-ships at law, and specify the legal examinations which must be passed prior to admission to practice. Separate boards have been established to govern the admission of barristers and of solicitors.

The Act also provides for the taxation of bills of costs, the examination of solicitors' accounts, and the administration of a Statutory Interest Account. This account, which receives certain bank interest on solicitors' trust moneys as its revenue, provides funds for the Law Foundation (which provides funds for legal education and various law libraries), for the Law Society's Contributory Legal Aid Scheme, and for the Solicitors' Fidelity Guarantee Fund. The Solicitors' Fidelity Guarantee Fund, which also receives funds from annual contributions from, and levies imposed on, solicitors, may pay the amount of pecuniary loss suffered by persons as the result of theft or fraudulent misapplication by a solicitor or his clerk of any moneys or other valuable property entrusted to him.

Any solicitor duly admitted to practice has the right of audience in all courts of New South Wales. The law provides for the hearing of charges of professional misconduct upon the part of solicitors by the Statutory Committee of the Law Society of New South Wales, which has the power to make an order striking off the roll, suspending from practice, or imposing a fine on any solicitor; appeal lies to the Court from an order of the

Statutory Committee. In addition, the Court exercises an inherent jurisdiction to supervise the conduct of solicitors, where necessary. Barristers are organised under the New South Wales Bar Association and their admission to practice is controlled, and their conduct supervised, by the Court of Appeal.

Barristers have, in general, no legal right to fees for their services in court, but scales of charges for certain services rendered by solicitors are prescribed by regulation, and in certain instances costs of suits are taxed by an officer of the Supreme Court.

The following table shows the number of members of the legal profession in practice in recent years:—

**Table 24.1. Barristers and Solicitors in Practice in N.S.W.**

At 31 December	Barristers			Solicitors		
	Queen's Counsel	Other	Total	Central Sydney*	Other Districts	Total
1969	70	410	480	2,115	1,426	3,541
1970	69	419	488	2,225	1,557	3,782
1971	65	433	498	2,302	1,664	3,966
1972	65	463	528	2,393	1,828	4,221
1973	69	478	547	2,411	1,987	4,398
1974	80	482	562	2,567	2,161	4,728

\* Within a 1.6 kilometre radius of the G.P.O.

### LEGAL AID

Legal aid has been available since 1907 to persons without adequate means who are charged with certain offences and, since 1943, to people of similar means engaged in civil litigation. In July 1974, under an amendment to the Legal Assistance Act, 1943, the State's first Commissioner for Legal Aid Services was appointed. He is charged with the administration of the Government's legal aid programme and its co-ordination with the programmes of other agencies involved in the provision of legal aid.

Under the provisions of the Public Defenders Act, 1969, and of the Legal Assistance Act, 1943–1974, a person who has been committed for trial or sentence for an indictable offence, or who desires to appeal against his conviction for an indictable offence, may apply to the Commissioner for Legal Aid Services for criminal legal assistance. Where it appears that a person's means are insufficient to obtain adequate legal representation, the person may be granted the legal aid of the Public Solicitor who may brief one of the eight Public Defenders, or of private members of the legal profession who have indicated their willingness to act on assignment. Legal aid is also provided where the judge considers that a defendant is without adequate means and requires legal aid. The fees of private members of the legal profession engaged to assist a person granted legal aid are met by the Department of the Attorney-General and of Justice.

The Legal Assistance Act lays down the conditions on which legal assistance may be granted in civil matters. Assistance may be granted, on the recommendation of the Commissioner for Legal Aid Services, for the commencing, continuing, or defending of certain proceedings in the courts



prescribed in the Act. The assistance is provided by the Public Solicitor or (if he is unable to handle all approved applicants for assistance) by private members of the profession who have indicated their willingness to act on assignment. Costs awarded against assisted persons are payable from the Suitors' Fund.

The Law Society of New South Wales' Contributory Legal Aid Scheme was established by the Legal Practitioners (Legal Aid) Act, 1970, and provides for a scheme of legal aid in certain civil matters to people in the middle income bracket who do not qualify under the Legal Assistance Act. In August 1974, the Society's Legal Aid Scheme was widened and is now responsible for providing a range of free legal aid in civil proceedings in superior courts, which was previously provided by the Public Solicitor under the Legal Assistance Act. If their assets and income exceed specified limits, persons qualifying for assistance under this scheme contribute an amount commensurate with their financial status, but not less than \$50, to the Legal Aid Fund, from which the legal practitioner's fees are paid; no contribution is required if assets and income do not exceed the specified limits. Legal practitioners who act for persons covered by the scheme receive 90 per cent of the normal fees chargeable for the service given. Funds for the scheme are provided principally from bank interest on a portion of solicitors' trust moneys which is required to be lodged with the Law Society of New South Wales.

A form of "indirect" legal aid is available under the Suitors' Fund Act, 1951-1973, which provides that costs may be met from the Suitors' Fund in cases (a) of successful appeals to superior courts, (b) where a new trial is ordered on the grounds that damages were excessive or inadequate, or (c) where proceedings have not been completed for reasons beyond the control of the suitor. The income of the Fund consists of earnings on investments (\$37,560 in 1974-75) and contributions from the Consolidated Revenue Fund based on a proportion (currently 4 per cent) of fees collected in all jurisdictions (\$184,088 in 1974-75). Claims totalling \$89,015 were met from the Fund in respect of 111 actions in 1974-75.

The Costs in Criminal Cases Act, 1967-1971, provides that the costs incurred by persons brought before the courts as the result of genuine error by the prosecution may be met from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Legal guidance and assistance is also provided in certain circumstances by Clerks of Petty Sessions, chamber magistrates, the Australian Legal Aid Office, Aboriginal Legal Service, the National Roads and Motorists' Association's Legal Service, and other agencies.

Since September 1974, legal aid in divorce proceedings has been the responsibility of the Australian Legal Aid Office. The former scheme administered by the Law Society of New South Wales, financed by grants from the Australian Government, has ceased.

#### SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of New South Wales was established in 1823 by the Third Charter of Justice. The Court is the superior court of record in the State and its various jurisdictions are Civil, Criminal, and Appellate. Until July 1972, the Court's original jurisdiction in civil matters was severed into six jurisdictions, namely common law, equity, matrimonial causes (a Federal jurisdiction vested in the Court), probate, protective, and admiralty. The

rules of law and equity were administered separately and the reliefs and defences of one jurisdiction could not be obtained or pleaded in another jurisdiction. From 1 July 1972, when the Supreme Court Act, 1970–1972 and the Law Reform (Law and Equity) Act, 1972, were proclaimed to commence, the separate civil jurisdictions were abolished, the principal effects being that common law and equity are now administered concurrently and, if any conflict or variance arises between the rules of common law and equity with reference to the same matter, the rules of equity will prevail. To ensure the convenient despatch of business the civil jurisdiction is organised into the Court of Appeal and into seven Divisions which correspond to the six former jurisdictions plus (since 1 July 1973) the Administrative Law Division. (In April 1973 the Matrimonial Causes Division was renamed the Family Law Division and its functions expanded.) The procedures are the same in all Divisions. A judge sitting in any Division may exercise the civil jurisdiction of the Court unfettered by the fact that he is sitting in a particular Division. However, the Court may order proceedings commenced in one Division to be transferred to a more convenient Division.

In criminal matters, the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction is exercised by the Central Criminal Court or the Supreme Court on Circuit (presided over by a single judge), and its appellate jurisdiction is exercised by the Court of Criminal Appeal (constituted by three or more Supreme Court judges).

In civil matters, the Court possesses original jurisdiction (exercised by one judge sitting alone or with a jury) over all litigious matters arising in the State (except where its jurisdiction is limited by statute) and in certain cases where extra-territorial jurisdiction has been conferred. The Court's appellate jurisdiction in civil matters is exercised by the Court of Appeal, and, in certain cases, by a Division of the Court's original jurisdiction. The procedure and practice are defined by statute or regulated by rules of Court specified in the Supreme Court Act, 1970–1972, and added to or amended by the Rule Committee established by that Act (except in the case of rules relating to matrimonial causes, which are rules under Federal legislation providing a common procedure for all States).

The jurisdictions of the Supreme Court are exercised by a Chief Justice, the President of the Court of Appeal, and (as at 1 January 1976) 7 other Judges of Appeal and 27 other Judges. The civil jurisdiction of the Court is described in the following pages and information regarding its criminal jurisdiction is given on page 641; particulars of the Court of Appeal (for civil matters) and of the Court of Criminal Appeal are given on page 659.

### *Common Law Division*

Actions in the Common Law Division of the Supreme Court include commercial causes, ejectment actions, and damages claims for personal injury, breach of contract, defamation, and detention. Actions are tried before one judge. Normally a jury (which generally consists of 4 persons) is empanelled to hear an action only if requisitioned by one or both parties, or the Court orders it. However, in certain actions (e.g., malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, and breach of promise of marriage) trial by jury is mandatory. A judge may sit "in chambers" to deal with questions not required to be argued in court.

Particulars of the transactions in the Common Law Division of the Supreme Court for 1973, 1974, and 1975 are contained in the following table. The statistics for these three years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years published in previous Year Books.

**Table 24.2. Supreme Court, Common Law Division: Actions Finalised**

Particulars	1973	1974	1975
<b>CAUSE OF ACTION</b>			
Industrial accident .. .. .	844	864	891
Motor accident .. .. .	1,934	1,761	1,846
Defamation .. .. .	71	70	55
Breach of contract .. .. .	48	78	84
Compensation to relatives .. .. .	71	124	107
Occupiers liability .. .. .	45	112	83
Disposal of land .. .. .	4	5	1
Building .. .. .	14	15	15
Professional negligence .. .. .	17	17	32
Other .. .. .	165	155	156
<b>Total, All Actions .. .. .</b>	<b>3,213</b>	<b>3,201</b>	<b>3,270</b>
<b>METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF ACTION</b>			
Heard to a verdict .. .. .	755	675	565
Adjourned—part-heard .. .. .	169	102	125
Settled prior to day of trial .. .. .	800	786	886
Settled on day of trial .. .. .	1,484	1,622	1,656
Withdrawn .. .. .	5	16	38
<b>Total, All Actions .. .. .</b>	<b>3,213</b>	<b>3,201</b>	<b>3,270</b>
<b>AMOUNT OF VERDICT OF ACTION</b>			
Less than \$5,000 .. .. .	698	509	393
\$5,000 to \$7,499 .. .. .	577	376	290
\$7,500 to \$9,999 .. .. .	371	541	436
\$10,000 to \$15,000 .. .. .	538	546	627†
Over \$15,000 .. .. .	916	1,092	1,364†
Other* .. .. .	113	137	160
<b>Total, All Actions .. .. .</b>	<b>3,213</b>	<b>3,201</b>	<b>3,270</b>

\*Includes verdicts for the defendant, withdrawn, etc.

†The increase in the amounts of verdicts from 1974 to 1975 is at least partly attributable to the widening of the civil jurisdiction of the District Court to include common law claims up to \$20,000 (previously \$10,000).

### *Equity Division*

The Equity Division of the Supreme Court grants equitable relief by enforcing rights not recognised at common law and by special remedies such as the issue of injunctions and orders for specific performance. The functions of the Division include proceedings in respect of administration of estates of deceased persons, dissolution of partnerships, redemption or foreclosure of mortgages, liens, trusts, cancellation of deeds, partition or sale of land, company matters, the wardship of infants, and the care of infants' estates.

### *Family Law Division*

Jurisdiction in matrimonial causes was first conferred on the Supreme Court by the Matrimonial Causes Act passed by the State Parliament in 1873. Prior to this date there was no provision for the dissolution of marriage in New South Wales.

The State legislation being administered by the Court was superseded by the Matrimonial Causes Act which was passed by the Australian Parliament in 1959 and which came into operation on 1 February 1961.

The forms and grounds of relief under the State legislation are summarised on page 628 of Year Book No. 56. Prior to being repealed in 1976 by the Family Law Act (see page 637), the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1959-1973, provided a uniform law throughout Australia with respect to dissolution of marriage and other matrimonial causes. The Supreme Courts of the Australian States and Territories were invested with jurisdiction to hear and determine causes under the Act.

The forms of relief granted under the Matrimonial Causes Act were dissolution of marriage, judicial separation, nullity of marriage, jactitation of marriage, and decrees for restitution of conjugal rights. Orders could be made for the custody of children, the provision of maintenance, damages, legal costs, and property settlement.

Under the legislation, a decree for dissolution of marriage was, in the first instance, a decree nisi. In general, a decree nisi automatically became absolute at the expiration of three months, unless in the meantime it was rescinded or appeal proceedings were instituted, or unless there were children of the marriage under 16 years of age. Where there were children under 16 years of age (and, in special circumstances, above this age), a decree nisi could not, in general, become absolute until the Court was satisfied that proper arrangements had been made for the children's welfare.

The Act provided that a court in which a matrimonial cause was instituted must consider the possibility of reconciliation of the parties and may take action to endeavour to effect a reconciliation. Financial assistance could be granted in terms of the Act to approved marriage guidance organisations.

The grounds on which a dissolution of marriage could be granted under the legislation were: adultery; desertion for two years or more; wilful refusal to consummate the marriage; habitual cruelty for one year or more; rape, sodomy, or bestiality; habitual drunkenness and/or intoxication by drugs for two years or more; frequent convictions for crime and failure to support (wife's petition only); imprisonment for at least three years and under sentence for at least five years; conviction for attempting to murder or inflict bodily harm on the petitioner; failure for at least two years to pay maintenance; failure for at least one year to comply with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights; insanity; separation for five years or more, with no reasonable likelihood of cohabitation being resumed; and presumption of death.

With two exceptions (separation and presumption of death), the grounds on which a decree of judicial separation could be granted were the same as for dissolution of marriage.

The principal grounds on which a decree of nullity of marriage could be granted were: bigamy; marriage within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity; want of consent through mental incapacity, mistake, fraud, or duress; breach of an essential provision in the law under which the marriage took place; the nonage of either of the parties; incapacity to consummate the marriage; and mental deficiency of either of the parties to the marriage.

Particulars of the petitions lodged and decrees granted under the provisions of the Matrimonial Causes Act in recent years are shown in the next table. When comparing the number of decrees granted from year to year, it should be borne in mind that the availability of judges to hear petitions

lodged can affect the number of decrees granted—a rise in one year may be due (wholly or in part) to the clearing of a back-log of cases from an earlier year.

**Table 24.3. Matrimonial Causes: Petitions Lodged and Decrees Granted**

Petition or Decree for—	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<b>PETITIONS LODGED</b>							
<i>Dissolution of Marriage—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner .. ..	2,025	2,056	2,317	2,746	2,800	2,902	3,533
Wife as Petitioner .. ..	3,533	3,749	4,193	4,877	5,044	5,505	7,229
Total .. ..	5,558	5,805	6,510	7,623	7,844	8,407	10,762
<i>Nullity of Marriage—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner .. ..	7	9	12	10	6	7	8
Wife as Petitioner .. ..	21	17	14	31	25	18	31
Total .. ..	28	26	26	41	31	25	39
<i>Dissolution or Nullity—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner .. ..	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
Wife as Petitioner .. ..	4	6	4	8	6	2	2
Total .. ..	5	8	6	9	7	4	4
<i>Judicial Separation—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner .. ..	...	...	1	1 <sup>¶</sup>	...	...	...
Wife as Petitioner .. ..	7	10	15	18	14	10	4
Total .. ..	7	10	16	19	14	10	4
<i>Restitution of Conjugal Rights—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner .. ..	14	23	14	29	14	10	12
Wife as Petitioner .. ..	4	3	4	3	3	4	1
Total .. ..	18	26	18	32	17	14	13
<b>DECREES GRANTED</b>							
<i>Dissolution of Marriage*—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner .. ..	1,756	1,924	1,982	1,956	2,510	2,606	2,502
Wife as Petitioner .. ..	3,122	3,198	3,624	3,502	4,518	4,770	4,615
Both Husband and Wife .. ..	2	1	...	9	8	20	...
Total† .. ..	4,880	5,123	5,606	5,467	7,036	7,396	7,117
<i>Nullity of Marriage†—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner .. ..	10	3	5	5	8	10	3
Wife as Petitioner .. ..	14	15	17	11	18	24	16
Total .. ..	24	18	22	16	26	34	19
<i>Judicial Separation—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wife as Petitioner .. ..	9	3	2	4	...	4	3
Total .. ..	9	3	2	4	...	4	3
<i>Restitution of Conjugal Rights—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner .. ..	2	...	4	3	3	...	...
Wife as Petitioner .. ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .. ..	3	...	4	3	3	...	...

\* Decrees nisi made absolute.

† Includes decrees absolute granted (8 in 1968, 19 in 1969, 18 in 1970, 15 in 1971, 4 in 1972, and 2 in 1973) in respect of petitions lodged under the superseded State legislation.

‡ Final decrees granted in the case of void marriages and decrees nisi made absolute in the case of voidable marriages.

¶ Petition for Dissolution or Judicial Separation.

The grounds for dissolution of marriage in cases where decrees were made absolute in recent years are shown in the next table:—

**Table 24.4. Dissolution of Marriage\*: Petitioners Classified According to Grounds of Decree**

Grounds of Decree	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<b>HUSBAND AS PETITIONER</b>						
Adultery .. .. .	612	700	692	984	1,079	981
Adultery and Cruelty .. .. .	3	1	3	2	1	1
Cruelty .. .. .	32	18	27	47	49	105
Cruelty and Drunkenness .. .. .	...	1	2	...	2	3
Desertion .. .. .	862	849	809	967	1,027	954
Desertion and—						
Adultery .. .. .	23	28	29	22	12	24
Cruelty .. .. .	4	2	...	1	5	4
Drunkenness .. .. .	1	1	...	2	...	2
Separation .. .. .	44	24	24	28	17	19
Other Grounds .. .. .	2	1	2	...	...	...
Drunkenness .. .. .	10	9	10	12	19	10
Insanity .. .. .	3	1	...	...	2	1
Refusal to Consummate .. .. .	9	12	12	10	16	8
Restitution Decree—Non-compliance .. .. .	...	1	1	2	4	...
Separation .. .. .	313	327	339	422	365	383
Other Grounds .. .. .	6	7	6	11	8	7
<b>Total, All Grounds .. .. .</b>	<b>1,924</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>1,956</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>2,606</b>	<b>2,502</b>
<b>WIFE AS PETITIONER</b>						
Adultery .. .. .	625	709	832	1,040	1,154	1,128
Adultery and Cruelty .. .. .	8	12	11	14	11	9
Cruelty .. .. .	401	548	519	825	1,010	1,014
Cruelty and Drunkenness .. .. .	105	120	110	189	171	175
Desertion .. .. .	1,392	1,528	1,402	1,638	1,699	1,595
Desertion and—						
Adultery .. .. .	30	29	25	22	17	16
Cruelty .. .. .	62	51	39	50	52	42
Drunkenness .. .. .	4	11	6	6	7	3
Separation .. .. .	51	43	34	47	29	19
Other Grounds .. .. .	4	7	5	4	4	4
Drunkenness .. .. .	61	55	59	87	98	100
Frequent Convictions .. .. .	12	13	5	8	3	8
Insanity .. .. .	1	1	2	...	...	...
Refusal to Consummate .. .. .	8	15	4	6	9	8
Restitution Decree—Non-compliance .. .. .	...	1	...	...	...	...
Separation .. .. .	399	451	430	547	476	468
Other Grounds .. .. .	35	30	19	35	30	26
<b>Total, All Grounds .. .. .</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>3,624</b>	<b>3,502</b>	<b>4,518</b>	<b>4,770</b>	<b>4,615</b>
<b>ALL PETITIONERS</b>						
Adultery .. .. .	1,237	1,409	1,525†	2,026‡	2,236¶	2,109
Adultery and Cruelty .. .. .	11	13	14	19¶	15¶	10
Cruelty .. .. .	433	566	547†	873†	1,067§	1,119
Cruelty and Drunkenness .. .. .	105	121	112	189	173	178
Desertion .. .. .	2,254	2,377	2,211	2,605	2,729¶	2,549
Desertion and—						
Adultery .. .. .	54†	57	57¶	44	29	40
Cruelty .. .. .	66	53	40†	51	57	46
Drunkenness .. .. .	5	12	6	8	7	5
Separation .. .. .	95	67	58	75	46	38
Other Grounds .. .. .	6	8	7	4	4	4
Drunkenness .. .. .	71	64	69	99	117	110
Frequent Convictions .. .. .	12	13	5	8	3	8
Insanity .. .. .	4	2	2	...	2	1
Refusal to Consummate .. .. .	17	27	16	16	25	16
Restitution Decree—Non-compliance .. .. .	...	2	1	2	4	...
Separation .. .. .	712	778	771‡	971‡	844¶	851
Other Grounds .. .. .	41	37	26†	46	38	33
<b>Total, All Grounds .. .. .</b>	<b>5,123†</b>	<b>5,606</b>	<b>5,467¶</b>	<b>7,036§</b>	<b>7,396**</b>	<b>7,117</b>

\* Decrees nisi made absolute.

† Includes one decree granted to both husband and wife.

‡ Includes two decrees granted to both husband and wife.

¶ Includes three decrees granted to both husband and wife.

§ Includes eight decrees granted to both husband and wife.

|| Includes nine decrees granted to both husband and wife.

\*\* Includes twenty decrees granted to both husband and wife.

Desertion has been the principal ground on which decrees for dissolution of marriage are granted, and in 1974 was the ground for 36 per cent of the total decrees made absolute. Adultery ranks next in importance accounting for 30 per cent of the decrees in 1974, followed by cruelty which accounted for 16 per cent.

The majority of decrees for dissolution of marriage are granted on the petition of wives; in 1974 the wife was the petitioner in 65 per cent of cases.

The ages at marriage of persons granted a decree absolute for dissolution of marriage in 1974 are shown below:—

**Table 24.5. Dissolution of Marriage\*, 1974: Ages of Parties at Time of Marriage**

Age of Husband at Marriage (years)	Age of Wife at Marriage (years)								Husbands	
	Under 18	18 to 20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 or more	Total	Per cent
Under 18	41	27	7	1	...	...	...	...	76	1
18 to 20	485	710	151	15	...	1	...	1	1,363	19
21 to 24	303	1,501	1,124	159	24	5	...	...	3,116	44
25 to 29	58	388	680	286	68	17	2	...	1,499	21
30 to 34	14	69	176	149	74	32	12	3	529	7
35 to 39	3	21	45	55	54	38	19	8	243	3
40 to 44	1	4	19	26	26	23	17	6	122	2
45 or more	...	2	6	9	18	29	29	63	156	2
Not stated	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	13	...
Wives—Total	907	2,722	2,208	700	264	145	79	92	7,117	
Per cent	13	38	31	10	4	2	1	1		100

\* Decrees nisi made absolute.

Fifty-one per cent of the wives and 20 per cent of the husbands granted a decree absolute for dissolution of marriage in 1974 were under 21 years of age at marriage, and 82 per cent of the wives and 64 per cent of the husbands were under 25 years of age.

The ages at the time of dissolution of marriage of persons granted a decree absolute for dissolution of marriage in 1974 are shown in the next table:—

**Table 24.6. Dissolution of Marriage\*, 1974: Ages of Parties at Time of Dissolution of Marriage**

Age of Husband (years)	Age of Wife (years)								Husbands	
	Under 25	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 or more	Total	Per cent
Under 25	267	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	4
25 to 29	497	857	74	10	2	...	1	...	1,441	20
30 to 34	57	722	565	57	7	2	...	...	1,410	20
35 to 39	11	136	471	390	51	8	3	2	1,072	15
40 to 44	2	25	116	344	313	67	12	2	881	12
45 to 49	1	9	40	107	290	286	73	16	822	12
50 to 54	...	...	15	31	74	200	192	40	552	8
55 or more	...	...	4	12	30	79	173	324	622	9
Not stated	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	...
Wives—Total	835	1,787	1,285	951	767	642	454	396	7,117	
Per cent	12	25	18	13	11	9	6	6		100

\* Decrees nisi made absolute.

Particulars of the duration and number of children of the marriage in cases in which decrees for dissolution of marriage were made absolute in the last four years are shown below:—

**Table 24.7. Dissolution of Marriage\*: Duration of Marriage and Number of Children of Marriage**

Duration of Marriage†	Dissolutions of Marriage				Children of Marriage‡	Dissolutions of Marriage			
	1971	1972	1973	1974		1971	1972	1973	1974
<b>Years</b>									
Under 5	543	773	806	758	0	1,869	2,526	2,532	2,403
5 to 9	1,686	2,196	2,427	2,270	1	1,434	1,730	1,799	1,697
10 to 14	1,088	1,351	1,390	1,388	2	1,239	1,566	1,731	1,754
15 to 19	742	955	956	945	3	612	764	870	804
20 to 29	1,076	1,343	1,373	1,345	4	198	299	333	313
30 or more	332	418	444	411	5 or more	115	151	131	146
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467</b>	<b>7,036</b>	<b>7,396</b>	<b>7,117</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467</b>	<b>7,036</b>	<b>7,396</b>	<b>7,117</b>

\* Decrees nisi made absolute.

† The interval between the date of marriage and the date the decree nisi for dissolution of marriage was made absolute.

‡ The number of children aged under 21 years of age recorded on petitions lodged. Petitions lodged show: (i) the living children (including adopted children) who are under 21 years of age, of the husband and wife; (ii) any other children (including adopted children) of either the husband or the wife who are under 21 years of age and who are ordinarily members of the household; and (iii) in special circumstances, children who are 21 years of age or more.

Of the persons granted a decree absolute of dissolution of marriage in 1974, 18 per cent were married in a civil ceremony and 82 per cent (including Church of England 35 per cent and Roman Catholic 22 per cent) in a religious ceremony.

The Family Law Act, 1975, which was passed by the Australian Parliament on 29 May 1975 and proclaimed to commence on 5 January 1976, repealed the Matrimonial Causes Act as the source of divorce law in Australia and set out new provisions for the dissolution and annulment of marriage in Australia. The Act establishes the Family Court of Australia, with jurisdiction in matrimonial causes, and provides, with the agreement of individual States, for the establishment of State Family Courts. The Act confers concurrent jurisdiction on courts of summary jurisdiction, Family Courts and State Supreme Courts, to hear matters in respect of custody, maintenance, and property disputes and to grant injunctions. Until the Family Court of Australia becomes sufficiently well established, the Supreme Court of New South Wales has concurrent jurisdiction in respect of matrimonial causes. The New South Wales Government has not established a State Family Court.

The new Act contains transitional provisions which allow for proceedings for dissolution of marriage instituted under the Matrimonial Causes Act, before its repeal, to continue to be dealt with as if the Family Law Act had not been passed. However, where the parties have been separated for twelve months or more at the commencement of the Act, such proceedings shall, if the applicants so request, be dealt with as if they were proceedings instituted under the Family Law Act.

Appeals in respect of decisions of single judges of the N.S.W. Supreme Court exercising jurisdiction under the Family Law Act may be taken to the Full Court of the Family Court of Australia. Appeals from courts of summary jurisdiction may be made to the Supreme Court or the Family Court.



Further details of the Family Court of Australia and the new law relating to the dissolution of marriage are given in the section on "Courts of Federal Jurisdiction".

### *Protective Division*

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is exercised in the Protective Division by the Chief Judge in Equity and such other judge or judges as may be nominated by the Chief Justice to act in the Equity Division. In respect of the administration of estates, the jurisdiction of the court may be exercised by the Master assigned to the Protective Division and the Protective Commissioner, who is the Registrar of the Division.

The affairs of patients admitted to psychiatric hospitals in terms of the Mental Health Act, 1958-1972, are controlled and administered under the Act (in the case of a voluntary patient, only on the request of the patient) by the Protective Commissioner. The affairs of other persons who are mentally ill and incapable of managing their own affairs, or who are incapable of managing their affairs because of mental infirmity arising from disease or age, are administered by committees or managers subject to the order and direction of the Court as constituted by the Master.

The trust funds under the control of the Protective Office amounted to \$12,190,000 at 30 June 1975. In addition, there were assets of considerable value in the form of real estate, shares, bank accounts, and other investments.

### *Probate Division*

The Supreme Court in its Probate Division is the only authority in New South Wales competent to grant probate of the will, or administration of the estate, of any deceased person who leaves real or personal property in the State. Pending a grant of probate or administration, all property of the deceased person is vested in the Public Trustee and, with a few exceptions, the property cannot be dealt with in any way until such a grant has been obtained. The Court will not issue a grant until an inventory of the estate has been filed and, where applicable, death duty paid.

The jurisdiction of the Court is exercised by the Probate Judge and the Registrar in Probate. The latter deals with all applications for probate and administration where there is no contention, all matters regarding the filing of accounts by executors and administrators (including the allowance to them of commission for their services), and any other matters prescribed by the rules or directed by the Judge. At the request of any interested person, or in cases of doubt or difficulty, the Registrar is required to refer the matter to the Judge, who may sit in open court. Where estates are less than \$2,000 in value, probate or letters of administration may be granted on personal application to the Registrar, or his district agents, without the intervention of a solicitor.

Certain records of the Court are available for public inspection, and copies of wills and, in certain cases, other documents may be obtained.

The number and value of estates of deceased persons assessed for death duty in recent years are published in the chapter "Private Finance".

*Administrative Law Division*

The Administrative Law Division of the Supreme Court was proclaimed to commence on 1 July 1973. The Division hears proceedings seeking orders requiring a public body or public officer to perform an action required by law or to refrain from performing any act, and declarations as to the powers of a public body or officer. Appeal lies to the Court in respect of certain decisions of a public body or public officer. The Division also hears proceedings under any law of the Commonwealth dealing with the assessment of taxation.

*Admiralty Division*

Jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty was conferred on the Supreme Court of New South Wales in 1911. The (Imperial) Prize Act, 1939, extends to Australia, and prize rules were promulgated in 1939.

*Land and Valuation Court*

The Land Court of Appeal, established originally in 1889, was reconstituted in 1921 as the Land and Valuation Court. This court is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court; he may sit as an open court at such places as he determines, and, in certain circumstances, with two assessors in an advisory capacity. The procedure of the Court is governed by rules made by the Judge, who also exercises powers over witnesses and the production of evidence similar to those of a Judge in the Supreme Court. On questions of fact the decisions of the Judge are final, but appeal may be made to the Court of Appeal (Supreme Court) against his decision on points of law.

The Court determines claims for compensation arising out of the resumption of land by public authorities, the execution of authorised works, or the operation of town and country planning schemes. It also hears appeals against the determinations of local land boards (under the Crown Lands Act, the Pastures Protection Act, the Closer Settlement Act, the Irrigation Act, the Water Act, and kindred Acts), and it hears objections to the decisions of rating authorities (where a valuation exceeds \$10,000), valuation boards of review (under the Valuation of Land Act), and certain other authorities set up under various Acts and empowered to decide questions of compensation or liability under these Acts.

The former jurisdiction of the Land and Valuation Court and the State Planning Authority in such matters as the hearing and determination of building appeals and objections, subdivision appeals, development appeals and objections, interim development appeals and objections, and similar matters has been taken over by the Local Government Appeals Tribunal, which commenced operations on 1 September 1973. The tribunal has also superseded the Cumberland, Newcastle, and Wollongong Board of Appeal and the Board of Subdivision Appeals. Members of the tribunal, who have special knowledge of and experience in law, architecture, engineering, local government administration, or town and country planning administration, are appointed by the Minister for Local Government. No right of appeal exists from decisions of the tribunal but questions of law may be referred to the Land and Valuation Court for decision.

### DISTRICT COURT

District Courts have been in existence in New South Wales since 1858 as intermediaries between the Courts of Petty Sessions and the Supreme Court. At the beginning of 1973, there were 70 District Courts exercising civil jurisdiction at various places throughout the State. From 1 July 1973, under the provisions of the District Court Act, 1973, the several District Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions were abolished and the District Court was reconstituted as a single Court with Statewide civil, criminal, and special jurisdiction. The Court is composed of a Chief Judge and other judges appointed by the Governor and is assisted in the performance of its functions by an executive officer and by registrars and bailiffs attached to each of the proclaimed sitting places of the Court. Sittings of the Court are held at places and times appointed by the Governor.

The civil jurisdiction of the Court extends over a limited range of issues in equity and probate and over those actions cognizable on the common law side of the Supreme Court in which the property sought to be recovered, or the amount claimed, does not exceed \$20,000 (\$10,000 until April 1975). Ordinarily, civil cases are tried before a judge sitting alone, but a jury may be empanelled by direction of the judge, or upon demand by either plaintiff or defendant, in any case where the amount claimed exceeds \$750, other than in motor vehicle personal injury cases, when a jury may only be summoned by order of the judge. The findings of the District Court are intended to be final, but in certain instances new trials may be granted and appeals may be made to the Court of Appeal (Supreme Court).

In the District Court in 1974, 4,258 actions were settled by trial while 3,489 consent judgments and 33,372 default judgments were entered. Consent judgments are private agreements reached by the parties in litigation cases and registered by the Court. Default judgments are judgments entered by the Court for the plaintiff for a debt or liquidated demand where the defendant has failed to file a defence.

Information regarding the criminal jurisdiction of the District Court is shown below in the section "Higher Criminal Courts".

### HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS

The higher courts of criminal jurisdiction consist of the Central Criminal Court (which sits in Sydney and is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court), the Supreme Court on Circuit, and the District Court (Courts of Quarter Sessions prior to 1 July 1973) which sits at important centres throughout the State. These courts deal with indictable offences (under State and Federal laws), which are the more serious criminal cases. Capital offences, and offences which were of a capital nature when capital punishment was virtually abolished in 1955, may be tried only before the Central Criminal Court or the Supreme Court on Circuit.

All persons committed for trial on an indictable offence (other than those who have pleaded guilty before a magistrate and have been committed to a higher criminal court for sentence) must be tried before a judge with a jury of twelve selected from a panel of jurors chosen by lot by the sheriff from the jury list. The question of the guilt or innocence of the accused is determined by the jury after the summing up by the presiding judge

of the relevant law and the evidence presented by the prosecution and the accused. For the jury to return a verdict of "guilty", the guilt of the accused must be proved by the prosecution beyond a reasonable doubt to the satisfaction of the jury. The verdict of the jury must be unanimous and, if unanimity is not reached within six hours or if the judge is otherwise satisfied that it will not be reached, the jury may be discharged and the accused tried before another jury.

### *Central Criminal Court and Supreme Court on Circuit*

The Central Criminal Court exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Sydney, and a Judge of the Supreme Court presides at sittings of the Supreme Court in circuit towns. Capital offences, the more serious indictable offences committed in the metropolitan area, and offences which may not be tried conveniently in the District Court or at sittings of the Supreme Court in the country, are usually tried at the Central Criminal Court. Appeal from these courts lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of three or more Judges of the Supreme Court, and, in proper cases, to the High Court of Australia or the Privy Council. A Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Sydney or at circuit towns may act as a Court of Gaol Delivery to hear and determine the cases of persons appearing on the lists of untried prisoners supplied by the gaolers of the State under rules of the Court.

### *District Court*

Criminal jurisdiction was conferred on the District Court in July 1973, when the Courts of Quarter Sessions were abolished. (See page 640 for details of the reconstruction of the District Court.) The Court has original criminal jurisdiction in respect of all crimes and misdemeanours other than those punishable with death or which were so punishable before the virtual abolition of capital punishment in 1955.

In addition to exercising its original jurisdiction, the Court also hears appeals from Courts of Petty Sessions. Appeals from the District Court or sittings of the Supreme Court, by persons convicted on indictment, are heard by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

### *Cases before Higher Criminal Courts*

Trials of accused persons in higher criminal courts take place on indictment by the Attorney-General, usually after magisterial inquiry into the sufficiency of evidence for such trials, and the question of guilt is decided by a jury of laymen.

Statistics of persons "dealt with" by the higher criminal courts relate to persons whose committal for trial or sentence has been "dealt with" in the year under review. If a person has been committed more than once he is included in the statistics once for each committal "dealt with" in the year. A committal is taken to have been "dealt with" when a decision has been taken not to proceed to trial or sentence for any reason or the accused is acquitted or convicted. No account has been taken of any variation of the original verdict or sentence as the result of a subsequent appeal.

The following table shows the outcome of the committal of persons dealt with by the higher criminal courts in 1974 and 1975:—

**Table 24.8. Higher Criminal Courts: Persons Dealt With, Classified by Outcome of Committal**

Outcome of Committal for Trial or Sentence	1974	1975					
	Persons	Males		Females		Persons	
		Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
			per cent		per cent		per cent
Not Proceeded With to Trial or Sentence—							
Accused Failed to Appear	316	155	4.4	10	5.1	165	4.4
Accused Changed Plea ..	150	120	3.4	7	3.5	127	3.4
Accused Unfit to Plead ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accused Died ..	21	14	0.4	...	...	14	0.4
Venue Changed ..	71	74	2.1	5	2.5	79	2.1
Other Reasons (including No Bill filed) ..	374	151	4.2	19	9.6	170	2.1
Total, Not Proceeded With to Trial or Sentence ..	936	514	14.5	41	20.7	555	14.8
Proceeded With to Trial or Sentence*—							
Accused Pleaded Guilty ..	3,812	2,344	65.9	117	59.1	2,461	65.6
Accused Pleaded Not Guilty	552	698	19.6	40	20.2	738	19.7
Total .. .. .	5,300	3,556	100.0	198	100.0	3,754	100.0

\* The number of distinct persons concerned was 4,016 in 1974 and 2,974 (2,822 males and 152 females) in 1975.

There was a significant fall in the number of persons appearing before the higher criminal courts in 1975. The main reason for this fall is the commencement, from 2 August 1974, of the Crimes and Other Acts (Amendment) Act, 1974. This Act provides, inter alia, that certain indictable offences (such as assault; unlawful sexual intercourse with female; robbery, with minor assault; break, enter, and steal; larceny, etc., of motor vehicles; stealing), all of which previously were required to be heard by the higher courts, can, in proper cases, be dealt with summarily by Courts of Petty Sessions.

In the following tables (relating to distinct persons), persons who have been dealt with by higher criminal courts more than once in a year are counted only once—and where classified by offence have been allocated to the most serious offence for which they have been convicted, or, if acquitted, the most serious offence for which they have been tried. The statistics take no account of any variation of the original verdict or sentence as the result of a subsequent appeal.

The next table shows, for the last ten years, the number of distinct persons tried—i.e. persons dealt with by the higher criminal courts in respect of whom the committal was proceeded with to trial (or to sentence in the case of a person who pleaded guilty)—the number acquitted, and the number convicted:—

**Table 24.9. Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Tried and Convicted**

Year	Distinct Persons			
	Tried*	Acquitted	Convicted	
			Number	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population
MALES				
1966	3,337	215	3,122	1.47
1967	3,211	182	3,029	1.40
1968	3,367	206	3,161	1.44
1969	3,719	213	3,506	1.57
1970	3,852	171	3,681	1.62
1971	4,154	208	3,946	1.71
1972	4,382	199	4,183	1.79
1973	4,104	181	3,923	1.67
1974	3,839	208	3,631	1.52
1975†	2,822	283	2,539	n.a.
FEMALES				
1966	91	12	79	0.04
1967	106	9	97	0.05
1968	96	3	93	0.04
1969	129	17	112	0.05
1970	141	9	132	0.06
1971	146	5	141	0.06
1972	192	16	176	0.07
1973	173	8	165	0.07
1974	177	14	163	0.07
1975†	152	18	134	n.a.
PERSONS				
1966	3,428	227	3,201	0.75
1967	3,317	191	3,126	0.73
1968	3,463	209	3,254	0.75
1969	3,848	230	3,618	0.81
1970	3,993	180	3,813	0.84
1971	4,300	213	4,087	0.89
1972	4,574	215	4,359	0.93
1973	4,277	189	4,088	0.87
1974	4,016	222	3,794	0.80
1975†	2,974	301	2,673	0.56

\* Includes persons who pleaded guilty.

† See text following Table 24.8.

Statistics of distinct persons convicted include persons found not guilty on the grounds of insanity at the time the offence was committed and ordered to be detained during the Governor's Pleasure, and persons sentenced who had pleaded guilty.

Offences in respect of which persons were brought before the higher criminal courts for trial or sentence in 1974 and 1975 are classified for statistical purposes on the basis of the Classification of Offences and of Care and Protection Orders for Children, which has been developed recently by this Bureau in collaboration with State authorities. This classification replaces, from 1 January 1974, the Classification of Offences which was previously used in New South Wales. In general, the statistics compiled on the basis of the new Classification are not comparable with those compiled using the former Classification and, accordingly, the data in Table 24.10 have not been extended beyond 1973. However, this table (compiled on the basis of the former Classification) has been retained to provide a time series of offence statistics and to distinguish the two Classifications.

**Table 24.10. Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Tried and Distinct Persons Convicted, Classified by Offence\***

Offence*	Tried†			Convicted		
	1971	1972	1973*	1971	1972	1973*
<b>Offences Against the Person—</b>						
General Offences—						
Murder (including Accessory to) . . . . .	23	27	39	18	26	30
Manslaughter (other than Driving Offences) . . . . .	32	42	41	27	27	38
Malicious Wounding . . . . .	65	90	104	52	71	95
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm . . . . .	149	178	210	124	161	182
Other Assault . . . . .	66	74	66	66	60	64
Robbery . . . . .	267	295	304	259	286	298
Other . . . . .	41	47	33	33	43	24
Sexual and Unnatural Offences—						
Rape . . . . .	42	64	60	36	52	46
Carnal Knowledge of Female . . . . .	295	336	309	270	320	302
Indecent Assault on Female (includes Attempted Rape) . . . . .	174	150	147	157	139	143
Other Sexual Offences . . . . .	25	22	20	23	22	20
Indecent Assault on Male . . . . .	43	48	47	43	45	43
Other Unnatural Offences . . . . .	19	18	17	17	14	16
Driving Offences . . . . .	123	133	115	81	101	92
<b>Total, Offences Against the Person . . . . .</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>1,393</b>
<b>Offences Against Property—</b>						
With Violence—						
Break, Enter, and Steal . . . . .	1,453	1,403	1,223	1,439	1,392	1,198
Other . . . . .	75	67	77	69	56	74
Without Violence—						
Larceny: Of Vehicle or Boat . . . . .	621	637	572	614	630	563
Other . . . . .	182	269	236	173	261	221
Embezzlement and Fraudulent Misappropriation . . . . .	122	133	109	116	132	108
False Pretences . . . . .	155	120	135	150	113	131
Receiving Stolen Goods . . . . .	183	240	243	180	232	233
Forgery and Uttering (including Passing Valueless Cheques) . . . . .	49	77	58	47	73	56
Other . . . . .	2	...	2	2	...	2
<b>Total, Offences Against Property . . . . .</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>2,946</b>	<b>2,655</b>	<b>2,790</b>	<b>2,889</b>	<b>2,586</b>
<b>Other Offences . . . . .</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>Total, All Offences . . . . .</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4,574</b>	<b>4,277</b>	<b>4,087</b>	<b>4,359</b>	<b>4,088</b>

\* See text preceding table.

† Includes persons who pleaded guilty.

The next table shows details of distinct persons tried and convicted in higher criminal courts in 1974 and 1975, classified according to the new offence Classification:—

**Table 24.11. Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Tried and Distinct Persons Convicted, Classified by Offence**

Offence	Tried*		Convicted	
	1974	1975†	1974	1975†
Homicides, Assaults, n.e.c., etc.—				
Murder .. .. .	29	41	28	35
Attempted Murder .. .. .	6	10	5	10
Manslaughter (excl. by Driving) .. .. .	25	36	21	27
Assaults, n.e.c.—				
Major Assault .. .. .	304	234	260	183
Minor Assault .. .. .	85	62	79	59
Other .. .. .	20	9	19	6
Total, Homicides, Assaults, etc. .. .. .	469	392	412	320
Sexual and Related Offences—				
Rape and Attempted Rape .. .. .	81	92	69	74
Unlawful Sexual Intercourse, Female, n.e.c. .. .. .	180	78	167	68
Indecent Assault on Female .. .. .	105	94	99	89
Buggery and Bestiality .. .. .	18	11	18	9
Indecent Assault on Male, n.e.c. .. .. .	47	39	44	36
Total, Sexual and Related Offences .. .. .	431	314	397	276
Robbery .. .. .	307	314	299	301
Extortion .. .. .	10	18	9	17
Fraud .. .. .	204	162	196	149
Property Offences, n.e.c.—				
Misappropriation .. .. .	135	104	127	93
Break, Enter, and Steal .. .. .	1,054	557	1,041	537
Larceny of Vehicles or Boats .. .. .	559	308	543	298
Stealing, n.e.c. .. .. .	208	86	194	81
Unlawful Possession of Property .. .. .	225	132	216	121
Injury to Property .. .. .	67	92	60	72
Total, Property Offences, n.e.c. .. .. .	2,248	1,279	2,181	1,202
Driving Offences—				
Occasioning Death .. .. .	60	94	46	54
Occasioning Injury .. .. .	77	93	58	64
Dangerous, Negligent .. .. .	1	...	1	...
Total, Driving Offences .. .. .	138	187	105	118
Other Offences—				
Against Enforcement of Order—				
Accessory After the Fact .. .. .	23	36	20	33
Escape Lawful Custody .. .. .	63	110	63	110
Perjury, Bribery, etc. .. .. .	5	6	1	4
“Drug-Taking” Offences—				
Selling .. .. .	53	65	51	63
Importing or Exporting .. .. .	4	49	4	46
Other .. .. .	5	2	5	1
Unlawful Imports, Exports, n.e.c. .. .. .	23	...	21	...
Other .. .. .	33	40	30	33
Total, Other Offences .. .. .	209	308	195	290
Total, All Offences .. .. .	4,016	2,974	3,794	2,673

\* Includes persons who pleaded guilty.

† See text following Table 24.8.



In the following table distinct persons convicted in a higher criminal court in 1975 are classified by offence and penalty imposed:—

**Table 24.12. Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Convicted, Classified by Offence and Penalty Imposed, 1975**

Offence	Penalty Imposed						Total Distinct Persons Convicted
	Placed on a Bond*, and Fined	Imprisoned				Other†	
		Under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years or more‡		
Homicides, Assaults, etc.—							
Murder .. .. .	...	...	...	...	35	...	35
Attempted Murder .. .. .	2	...	...	1	7	...	10
Manslaughter (excl. by Driving)	2	1	3	8	13	...	27
Assaults, n.e.c.—							
Major Assault .. .. .	101	22	41	15	1	3	183
Minor Assault .. .. .	51	5	...	...	...	3	59
Other .. .. .	1	...	2	3	...	...	6
Total, Homicides, Assaults, etc.	157	28	46	27	56	6	320
Sexual and Related Offences—							
Rape and Attempted Rape ..	7	1	18	35	9	4	74
Unlawful Sexual Intercourse, Female, n.e.c. .. .. .	36	12	9	5	3	3	68
Indecent Assault on Female ..	52	13	18	5	...	1	89
Buggery and Bestiality .. ..	4	1	2	2	...	...	9
Indecent Assault on Male, n.e.c. .. .. .	26	5	3	2	...	..	36
Total, Sexual and Related Offences .. .. .	125	32	50	49	12	8	276
Robbery .. .. .	36	8	73	128	52	4	301
Extortion .. .. .	4	2	8	3	...	...	17
Fraud .. .. .	83	18	34	12	...	2	149
Property Offences, n.e.c.—							
Misappropriation .. .. .	70	4	15	3	...	1	93
Break, Enter, and Steal .. ..	195	66	227	43	1	5	537
Larceny of Vehicle or Boat ..	146	67	77	7	...	1	298
Stealing, n.e.c. .. .. .	51	10	14	2	...	4	81
Unlawful Possession of Prop- erty .. .. .	84	13	19	1	2	2	121
Injury to Property .. .. .	23	20	18	3	3	5	72
Total, Property Offences, n.e.c. .. .. .	569	180	370	59	6	18	1,202
Driving Offences—							
Occasioning Death .. .. .	12	6	27	2	...	7	54
Occasioning Injury .. .. .	43	8	4	...	...	9	64
Dangerous, Negligent .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Driving Offences .. ..	55	14	31	2	...	16	118
Other Offences—							
Against Enforcement of Order—							
Accessory After the Fact .. ..	21	2	6	4	...	...	33
Escape Lawful Custody .. ..	3	78	25	2	...	2	110
Perjury, Bribery, etc. .. ..	3	...	1	...	...	...	4
Drug Taking Offences—							
Selling .. .. .	17	15	22	7	...	2	63
Importing or Exporting .. ..	10	4	19	13	...	...	46
Other .. .. .	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other .. .. .	28	5	...	...	...	...	33
Total, Other Offences .. .. .	82	105	73	26	...	4	290
Total, All Offences .. .. .	1,111	387	685	306	126	58	2,673

\* Includes bond with probation and with fine.

† Includes sentences of life and during Governor's Pleasure.

‡ Comprises 8 males dealt with as juveniles and 50 males sentenced to Periodic Detention (i.e. to spend each weekend in gaol for the duration of the sentence imposed).

The next table shows the ages at date of arrest of distinct persons convicted in the higher criminal courts in the last six years:—

**Table 24.13. Higher Criminal Courts: Ages at Date of Arrest of Distinct Persons Convicted**

Year	Age Group (years)								Total Distinct Persons Convicted
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 or more	
MALES									
1970	1,416	879	529	302	183	251	89	32	3,681
1971	1,570	955	537	302	211	261	75	35	3,946
1972	1,561	987	622	345	236	308	94	30	4,183
1973	1,545	892	589	312	207	263	88	27	3,923
1974	1,385	830	617	292	189	218	75	25	3,631
1975*	865	570	465	223	146	174	71	25	2,539
FEMALES									
1970	41	31	14	10	13	16	5	2	132
1971	37	25	19	19	13	20	5	3	141
1972	50	43	23	23	13	13	11	...	176
1973	45	39	26	13	13	21	5	3	165
1974	47	31	33	12	17	16	4	3	163
1975*	35	23	31	15	7	18	3	2	134
PERSONS									
1970	1,457	910	543	312	196	267	94	34	3,813
1971	1,607	980	556	321	224	281	80	38	4,087
1972	1,611	1,030	645	368	249	321	105	30	4,359
1973	1,590	931	615	325	220	284	93	30	4,088
1974	1,432	861	650	304	206	234	79	28	3,794
1975*	900	593	496	238	153	192	74	27	2,673

\* See text following Table 24.8.

Of the total distinct persons convicted in 1975, 34 per cent were under 21 years of age, 22 per cent between 21 and 24 years, 19 per cent between 25 and 29 years, and 25 per cent were aged 30 years or more.

A large proportion of sexual and related offences are committed by persons under 24 years of age. In 1975, the proportion was 50 per cent. Persons of 24 years of age and under are responsible for the majority of cases of breaking, entering, and stealing, and of larceny of vehicle or boat. In 1975, they were responsible for 61 per cent and 77 per cent respectively of these offences, the corresponding figures for persons under 21 years of age being 38 per cent and 51 per cent.

#### *Compensation to Victims of Violent Crimes*

In terms of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act, 1967, where a person has sustained injuries as a result of a criminal offence and payment of compensation awarded by a court is not forthcoming from the offender (or the accused person in the case has been found not guilty and a certificate has been obtained from the court stating the amount of compensation that would have been awarded), the aggrieved person may apply for payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for amounts in excess of \$100. The maximum compensation payable is \$4,000 (\$2,000 until August 1974). Where no person has been charged in connection with the offence, an ex-gratia payment may be made to the aggrieved person after consideration by the Attorney-General of a police report about the alleged offence. In 1975, 130 claims were met under the Act, and payments totalled \$251,459, the average payment per claim being \$1,934; there were 19 claims in respect of which the maximum payment of \$4,000 was made. In addition, 38 claims were met in 1975 under the associated ex-gratia scheme, and payments totalling \$32,645 (an average of \$859 per claim) were made in respect of these claims; the maximum payment of \$4,000 was made on two occasions.

## WORKERS' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

A special and exclusive jurisdiction has been conferred on the Workers' Compensation Commission of New South Wales to examine and determine questions arising under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1973, for which purpose it has certain of the powers of a Royal Commission. The Commission is a body corporate and consists of a chairman and six other members appointed from barristers of more than five years' standing. All have the same status, salary, pension rights, and tenure of office as District Court judges. Usually, each judge sits alone and exercises the jurisdiction, powers, and authorities of the Commission. The sittings are arranged by the chairman, who is also the permanent head of the staff of the Commission. Under certain conditions, an acting judge may be appointed.

The chairman of the Commission is also chairman of the Insurance Premiums Committee, which recommends a scale of workers' compensation insurance premium rates, administers the workers' compensation Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme, and levies and collects from insurers and self-insurers for purposes of the Dust Diseases Compensation Fund (see page 549).

The Commission may appoint qualified medical practitioners to be medical referees and may obtain medical reports from a referee or a medical board consisting of two or more referees.

The determinations of the Commission on matters of fact are final and may not be challenged in any court. Appeal by way of a case stated on questions of law lies to the Court of Appeal (Supreme Court) and from that Court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council. The Commission is required to furnish workers and employers with information as to their rights and liabilities under the Workers' Compensation Act, and to endeavour to bring parties to agreement and to avoid litigation. This work is carried out by its Conciliation and Information Bureau under the supervision of the Commission's Registrar or Assistant Registrar as Conciliator. No charge is made for these services. In practice, approximately 98 per cent of claims for compensation are settled by agreement, with most of these settlements being based on principles laid down in the claims contested before the Commission.

The cost of the Commission's administration is borne by a fund, for which contributions are levied by the Commission, under statutory authority, both on insurers who underwrite the employers' liability to pay compensation and on self-insurers.

Further particulars relating to compensation are given in the chapter "Employment".

## COURTS OF MARINE INQUIRY

Cases of shipwreck or casualty to British vessels, or the detention of any ships alleged to be unseaworthy, and charges of misconduct against officers of British vessels arising on or near the coast of New South Wales, or on any ship registered at or proceeding to any port therein, are heard by one or more Judges of the District Court sitting with two or more assessors as a Court of Marine Inquiry. The proceedings of the Court are governed by the Federal and State Navigation Acts. Appeal lies from a Court of Marine Inquiry to the Court of Appeal (Supreme Court).

## STATE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS

The State system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes since its inception in 1901. Its present basis is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1975.

The chief industrial tribunal is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. The Commission comprises a President and not more than eleven other members, each of whom has the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court and must have been, on appointment, a judge of the Supreme Court or the District Court, a barrister of at least five years' standing, or a solicitor of at least seven years' standing. A maximum of three other members may be appointed temporarily.

The Industrial Commission may exercise all the powers conferred on the subsidiary tribunals described below and certain other powers which belong to it alone. It may determine any widely defined "industrial matter", make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions, adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes or lockouts or unlawful dismissals, investigate union ballots when irregularities are alleged, determine specified apprenticeship matters, oversight the terms of industrial agreements and certify that they conform with the Commission's general economic principles relating to the making of awards, and hear appeals from determinations of the subsidiary tribunals. The Commission is charged with endeavouring to settle industrial matters by means of conciliation and may summon parties to a dispute to a compulsory conference.

Certain specified matters—including questions of jurisdiction referred by a single member or a subsidiary tribunal; appeals regarding a single member's jurisdiction or against industrial magistrates' decisions; proceedings for penalties in respect of illegal strikes or lockouts; proceedings involving cancellation of union registration; in certain circumstances, the making of awards reducing the ordinary working hours in industries; and matters referred by the Minister for Labour and Industry—must be dealt with by the Commission in Court Session, which comprises at least three members chosen by the President. The Commission in Court Session may, however, delegate its power in these matters to a single member of the Commission, from whose findings there is no right of appeal. In other matters, the jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Commission are exercisable by a single member, and there is no appeal from his findings unless a question of jurisdiction is involved or the Commission has granted leave to appeal on the ground that the matter is sufficiently important.

A senior Conciliation Commissioner and not more than six other Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed to assist the Industrial Commission. Conciliation Committees, comprising a Conciliation Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees, are established for particular industries or callings by the Industrial Commission. A Committee has power to enquire into industrial matters in its particular industries or callings and, on reference or application, to make orders or awards prescribing rates of wages and other conditions of employment. The Commission may vary or rescind any award made by a Committee. Where an industrial dispute has occurred or is likely to occur, a Conciliation Commissioner may call a compulsory conference in order to effect an agreement. Where a conference is called, the Commissioner (or the Conciliation Committee if he has summoned it to sit

with him) must investigate the merits of the dispute, whether or not the employees concerned are on strike. If no agreement is reached at the conference, the Commissioner or Committee may make an order in settlement, or an interim order or award binding for no longer than one month restoring or maintaining the pre-existing conditions, or may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission. Conciliation Commissioners may remain in office after they have attained the age of 65 years—but not past 70 years of age—where special approval is granted.

Special commissioners may be appointed to settle a dispute by conciliation. If a special commissioner is unable to induce the parties to reach agreement, he may decide the issue and his decision is binding for no more than one month subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

The Apprentices Act, 1969, provides for the establishment of an Apprenticeship Council and Apprenticeship Committees, and provides for the appointment of an Apprenticeship Commissioner and a Director of Apprenticeship. The functions of these tribunals and officers are described in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".

Stipendiary magistrates sitting as industrial magistrates exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of non-compliance with awards and statutes governing working conditions of employees. The powers of industrial magistrates are cognate with those of stipendiary magistrates.

Further information regarding industrial tribunals is published in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".

## LOWER COURTS

### *Courts of Petty Sessions*

These courts are held daily in large centres and regularly in small centres. Though known as courts of inferior jurisdiction, they are concerned with criminal and civil issues arising from Federal and State legislation. Procedure generally is governed by the Justices Act, 1902–1973, and the Courts of Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act, 1970–1973.

### *Courts of Petty Sessions—Criminal Jurisdiction*

The criminal jurisdiction arises mainly under the New South Wales Crimes Act, the (Federal) Crimes Act, the Summary Offences Act, and the Motor Traffic Act and Regulations, which define offences and prescribe the penalties. Stipendiary magistrates have exclusive jurisdiction in the metropolitan and suburban courts and in courts in the more populous country centres; in other districts, cases may be heard either by a stipendiary magistrate or by two or more justices of the peace (where the charge is of a minor nature, in cases of emergencies, or where the magistrate will not be visiting the court on his circuit for some time).

The criminal jurisdiction is concerned with offences punishable summarily. These include most offences against good order and breaches of regulations, certain indictable offences (the range of which was extended by an amendment to the Crimes Act effective from August 1974) which may be

determined summarily with the consent of the accused, and some other offences, originally indictable, which may be determined summarily without the consent of the accused. The New South Wales Crimes Act provides that an offence relating to property with a value not exceeding \$1,000 may be disposed of summarily with the consent of the accused; some offences are also disposed of summarily without such consent if the value of the property involved does not exceed \$100. Under the (Federal) Crimes Act, offences other than those declared to be indictable are punishable either on indictment or on summary conviction; offences declared to be indictable may be determined summarily with the consent of the accused, or, if they relate to property with a value not exceeding \$100, upon the request of the prosecution. In indictable cases not dealt with summarily, a magisterial inquiry is held, and the accused is committed for trial to a higher court if a *prima facie* case is established.

The N.S.W. Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research compiles statistics in respect of those appearances of persons before Courts of Petty Sessions, at which a charge or information relating to certain selected offences is determined. Only appearances in respect of the more "serious" offences, or those of special pertinence to social policy, are included in this series of statistics. In particular, most traffic offences are excluded. Drug offences are also excluded, being the subject of a special enquiry by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (see below). The charge or information is regarded as being "determined" when an order (other than a committal order to a higher criminal court for trial or sentence) is handed down, which effectively removes that charge or information from the Petty Sessions Court lists. Committals to a higher court for trial or sentence are excluded from the statistics. Generally, when charges or informations against a person which relate to two or more offences are heard and determined at a court appearance, only the principal offence is recorded in the statistics. The "principal offence" is defined as the offence which attracts the severest penalty or, if the person was not convicted, the offence for which the severest penalty could have been imposed. However, all appearances at which a charge in respect of a "drink and drive" offence is determined are recorded in that offence category, even when it is not the principal offence; the principal offence is also recorded. Table 24.14 shows details of the types of offences and outcome of proceedings in respect of selected charges determined before Courts of Petty Sessions (excluding Children's Courts) in 1974, as compiled by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

As mentioned previously, drug offences are excluded from Table 24.14, being the subject of a special enquiry by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research. The results of this enquiry relate to "distinct persons" convicted, rather than total convictions; i.e. a person convicted of a drug offence more than once in the year is counted only once. In 1974, there were 2,174 persons convicted in Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts of drug offences under Parts III and IV of the Poisons Act and four young people were convicted under the drug provisions of the Child Welfare Act. (There were 84 persons convicted of drug offences under Commonwealth legislation in Courts of Petty Sessions and in Higher Criminal Courts.)

Reference to the right of appeal to the District Court is made on page 659.

Table 24.14. Courts of Petty Sessions, Criminal Jurisdiction: Appearances at which Charges Relating to Selected Offences were Determined\*, Type of Offence and Outcome, 1974

Offence	Appearances at which Charges Determined by—							Total Appearances Determined	
	Conviction Resulting in Sentence of—				Offence Proven but No Conviction Recorded	Recogniz- ance Forfeited	Charge Withdrawn or Dismissed		Finding of Not Guilty
	Imprisonment	Fine Only	Recogniz- ance†	Rising of Court					
Assaults, n.e.c.— Major Assault .. Minor Assault .. Sexual and Related Offences— Heterosexual Offences .. Homosexual Offences .. Prostitution and Related Offences	18 230 4 2 8	18 852 3 5 3,131	19 1,064 52 21 7	8 523 6 5 5	8 86 6 2 85	53 3,963 45 10 76	65 552 75 4 21	189 7,284 191 49 3,337	
Fraud .. Break, Enter, and Steal .. Larceny of Motor Vehicles .. Steal from the Person .. Stealing, n.e.c. .. Unlawful Possession of Property .. Injury to Property— Injury to Animals .. Other ..	161 141 104 393 337 122	506 39 224 2,175 2,865 567	302 179 113 623 604 165	103 9 38 405 610 124	46 28 17 96 80 63	199 159 71 154 147 140	77 47 37 99 110 198	1,404 602 608 3,976 4,787 1,392	
Injury to Animals .. Other .. Drink and Drive Offences .. Other Driving Offences† ..	2 60 344 288	30 736 14,241 1,935	6 138 1,117 258	1 104 1,694 81	1 27 169 48	4 224 222 455	2 76 116 141	46 1,371 18,012 3,224	
Offensive Behaviour and Related Offences— Obscene, Abusive, etc. Language .. Drunkenness .. Other ..	164 .. 25	4,717 2,446 647	265 204 167	570 .. 114	464 39,294 67	416 204 40	202 .. 35	6,888 56,384 1,120	
Found with Intent to Commit Offence, n.e.c. .. Consorting .. Vagrancy .. Betting and Gaming Offences .. Unlawful Possession, etc. of Weapons, etc. .. Environmental Offences .. Other Selected Offences ..	20 2 714 2 38 .. 140	10 21 28 469 368 173 1,819	7 5 32 4 61 .. 86	1 1 57 12 59 8 176	8 8 62 880 10 .. 60	11 1 913 11 23 10 336	4 4 151 2 19 3 98	61 37 2,007 1,383 588 194 2,736	
Total, Selected Offences ..	3,319	38,025	5,499	4,715	41,607	7,887	2,138	117,870‡	

\* See text preceding table.

† Includes recognizances with probation and/or a fine.

‡ Comprises "drive in a manner or speed dangerous", "fail to stop after accident", and "drive while disqualified or with licence suspended or cancelled".

§ Includes 3,351 appearances where the penalty imposed was a fine "in default rising of the Court."

§ Includes 5,419 appearances for which details of the penalty imposed are not known.

*Courts of Petty Sessions—Civil Jurisdiction*

The Courts of Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act, 1970–1975, confers on Courts of Petty Sessions a limited civil jurisdiction, which can be exercised only by a stipendiary magistrate, to determine actions for the recovery of debts or damages in cases involving not more than \$2,000. However, when the amount involved exceeds \$1,250 and the defendant objects to its being heard by a Court of Petty Sessions, the action must be transferred to the District Court.

In the civil jurisdiction, issues arise under Federal and State legislation with respect to instalment credit, money-lending and hire purchase transactions, detention of property, taxation laws, rights of landlords and tenants, dividing fences, inebriates, lunacy, masters and servants, (since 1976) ancillary reliefs arising in matrimonial causes (such as maintenance, division of property, and, in certain cases, custody of children), and other matters. However, the Courts do not have jurisdiction to deal with disputes arising from a will, actions for wrongful arrest, defamation, breach of promise of marriage, infringement of copyright, or actions in which the title to land is in dispute. Under the provisions of the (Australian) Family Law Act, 1975, Courts of Petty Sessions have jurisdiction in all matrimonial causes other than proceedings for principal relief. Where the proceedings involve property worth more than \$1,000 and are defended, they must be transferred to the Family Court of Australia or the Supreme Court.

A Court of Petty Sessions may order that all debts due by a garnishee to the defendant may be attached to meet a judgment debt, and, by a subsequent order, may direct the garnishee to pay so much of the amount owing as will satisfy the judgment debt. Garnishee orders in respect of wages or salary may be made only for the excess over an amount, per week, equal to \$8 less than the current Sydney basic wage for adult males. A continuing garnishee order may be issued which is effective to attach wages or salaries for a period of four weeks. A Court may also issue a writ of execution to attach the personal property of the debtor and to allow for the sale of such property in satisfaction of the judgment debt.

In general, a decision of a Court of Petty Sessions exercising jurisdiction under the Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act is final, but an appeal may be made to the Supreme Court on the grounds that the decision is erroneous in law.

The principal officers of the court are a registrar, who acts as clerk to the bench and may hold examinations of judgment debtors and enter judgment in cases of default of defence or where claims are admitted and agreed upon, and such bailiffs as are appointed from time to time for the service and execution of process.



Transactions in recent years for the recovery of debts or damages in Courts of Petty Sessions are summarised in the following table:—

**Table 24.15. Courts of Petty Sessions\*: Civil Claims**

Year	Cases Originating	Judgments for Plaintiff		Executions Issued	Garnishee Orders Issued
		Number	Amount		
1969	155,469	72,061	\$ thous. 5,179	29,179	35,211
1970	155,611	69,976	n.a.	29,835	29,148
1971	151,739	69,497	n.a.	29,129	27,476
1972	164,639	74,666	n.a.	25,050	22,975
1973	170,110	69,096	7,379	24,442	22,713
1974	184,453	71,388	10,319	27,766	19,742

\* Prior to 1972, Courts of Petty Sessions exercising jurisdiction as Small Debts Courts conferred by the now repealed Small Debts Recovery Act, 1912–1965.

### *Children's Courts*

Children's Courts, first established in 1905, exercise jurisdiction under the Child Welfare Act, 1939–1973. In certain proclaimed areas, a special magistrate is appointed to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court. Elsewhere the jurisdiction of a Children's Court may be exercised by a magistrate or two justices of the peace. Where practicable, the Children's Courts are not held in ordinary court rooms, and, unless the magistrate decides that the public interest would be served by having the matter dealt with in open court, persons not directly interested are excluded at any hearing or trial.

A Children's Court exercises all the powers of a Court of Petty Sessions in respect of children under 16 years of age and young persons under 18 years of age, and in respect of offences committed by or against them, to the exclusion of the ordinary courts of law. Jurisdiction is also exercised in respect of neglected and uncontrollable children and of truants.

The role of the Court is reformatory rather than punitive. It is endowed with extensive powers, such as committal of children to institutions, to the care of persons other than the parents, or to the care of the Minister for Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs to be dealt with as wards, etc.

Children's Courts deal with proceedings for the maintenance of children under the Child Welfare Act, 1939–1973, and the Maintenance Act, 1964–1972. Under the Maintenance Act, the Courts also act reciprocally with other States and Territories of the Commonwealth and with certain other countries in the making and enforcement of orders for maintenance when one of the parties is resident outside New South Wales. The Courts also deal with disputed questions of custody under the Infants' Custody and Settlements Act, 1899.

Appeal from decisions of Children's Courts lies to the District Court or by way of stated case to the Court of Appeal (Supreme Court).

The following table shows the number of juveniles under 18 years of age dealt with in Children's Courts in recent years, classified according to the Act under which they were charged with an offence or under which a complaint was laid, and according to the action taken by the Court. Juveniles are counted each time they appear before a Children's Court.

**Table 24.16. Children's Courts: Juveniles Dealt With and Action Taken**

Particulars	Number of Juveniles			
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
<b>ACT UNDER WHICH DEALT WITH</b>				
Dealt with under—				
Crimes Act .. .. .	8,044	7,625	7,755	8,730
Child Welfare Act .. .. .	3,994	3,835	3,708	3,330
Government Railways Act and Transport Act .. .. .	2,265	2,266	1,996	1,409
Motor Traffic Act .. .. .	5,033	5,163	5,428	7,113
Police Offences Act and Summary Offences Act .. .. .	1,052	936	1,048	1,146
Other Acts .. .. .	291	251	361	657
Total Juveniles Dealt With: Boys .. .. .	16,710	16,214	16,752	18,845
Girls .. .. .	3,969	3,862	3,544	3,540
Juveniles .. .. .	20,679	20,076	20,296	22,385
<b>ACTION TAKEN</b>				
Fined .. .. .	7,118	7,083	7,225	8,592
Bound over .. .. .	4	1	..	1
Committed for Trial .. .. .	72	30	49	60
Committed to Institution* .. .. .	2,273	2,043	1,787	2,214
Committed to Institution*—Order Suspended .. .. .	550	545	544	701
Returned to Former Custody .. .. .	79	65	154	108
Committed to Care of Approved Person .. .. .	392	404	426	388
Committed to Care of Minister .. .. .	556	447	422	309
Released on Probation .. .. .	6,607	6,432	6,520	6,285
Admonished, Discharged, etc. .. .. .	2,963	2,918	3,089	3,662
Other .. .. .	65	108	80	65
Total Juveniles Dealt With .. .. .	20,679	20,076	20,296	22,385

\* Conducted by the Department of Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs.

### *Drunkenness*

Persons apprehended by the police for drunkenness in public places may only be charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions. It is the practice to release such persons before the court hearing if they deposit as bail an amount equal to the usual penalty imposed. If they do not appear for the hearing, the deposits are forfeited, and no further action is taken.

In 1974, 56,384 persons were charged with drunkenness. Of these, 39,294 persons forfeited their bail by failing to appear before the Court; 5,351 persons were fined a nominal amount (usually 50 cents), in default sentenced to the rising of the Court; 2,446 persons were fined, in default sentenced to 24 or 48 hours imprisonment; and 3,466 persons were admonished and discharged. The penalty imposed is not known in 5,419 cases.

In 1974-75, there were 17,786 convictions for drink/driving offences, as recorded by the Department of Motor Transport; these, of course, are not included in the above statistics on "drunkenness". Of these, 1,614 convictions were for driving a motor vehicle whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a drug, 15,860 were for driving or attempting to drive with a concentration of 0.08 grams or more of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood, and 312 were for refusing a breath analysis test. In addition, cases in which the offence was found proved but the offenders were discharged without conviction under section 556A of the Crimes Act numbered 187, 1,348, and 18, respectively, in respect of these offences. Further information regarding traffic offences is given in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

An inebriate convicted of an offence of which drunkenness is a factor, or, in certain cases, a contributing cause, may be required to enter into recognizances and to report periodically to the police for a period of not less than twelve months, or he may be placed in a State penal institution.

For the care and treatment of inebriates other than those convicted of an offence, State institutions may be established under the control of the Health Commission of New South Wales. Judges, magistrates, and the Master of the Supreme Court in the Protective Division may order that an inebriate be bound over to abstain, or that he be placed in a State or licensed institution or under the care of an attendant controlled by the Master of the Supreme Court in the Protective Division, or of a guardian, for a period not exceeding twelve months. An inebriate may enter voluntarily into a recognizance to abstain from intoxicating liquor and intoxicating or narcotic drugs.

During the year ended 31 December 1974, the number of inebriates committed under the Inebriates Act, 1912–1965, and detained in psychiatric centres was 678.

#### *Coroners' Courts*

The office of Coroner was established in New South Wales by letters patent dated 1787, and is regulated by the Coroners Act, 1960–1970.

Every stipendiary magistrate by virtue of his office has the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of a coroner in all parts of the State; the Metropolitan, Parramatta, Liverpool, and Ryde Police Districts being under the jurisdiction of the Senior Coroner. In country districts, the local Clerk of Petty Sessions is normally appointed coroner and occasionally a local resident, usually a justice of the peace, may be appointed.

Where a Coroner is informed by a member of the police force of a death or fire he has jurisdiction to hold an inquest or inquiry into the cause. Inquests are held into the causes of violent or unnatural deaths, of deaths in gaols, psychiatric hospitals, and Department of Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs' institutions, and of the death of any person whilst in the lawful custody of the police force; and inquiries are held into the origin of fires causing damage or destruction to property. In certain cases the facts may be determined by a jury of six persons. The Coroner may order any medical practitioner to attend at an inquest and may direct him to hold a post-mortem examination.

Under the Coroners Act, 1912, in force until January 1961, Coroners were empowered to commit for trial anyone adjudged criminally responsible for a death or fire. Under the Coroners Act, 1960–1970, a Coroner must, where a person has been charged with an indictable offence in connection with a death or fire, adjourn the inquest or inquiry after establishing the identity of the deceased and the place and date of death or where the fire occurred. An inquest or inquiry must also be adjourned if during the course of evidence the Coroner decides that a *prima facie* case has been made out against a known person. Inquests or inquiries adjourned for these reasons may be concluded after termination of criminal proceedings.

*Licensing Courts*

Under the Liquor Act, 1912–1975, between three and five persons, each of whom is a stipendiary magistrate, are appointed licensing magistrates. They constitute the Licensing Court for each of the 66 licensing districts of the State, and in the Metropolitan District they also sit as stipendiary magistrates constituting Courts of Petty Sessions to deal with offences arising under the Act.

The licensing magistrates are empowered, with the approval of the Minister, to delegate their jurisdiction either generally or in any special matter to stipendiary magistrates. Under a general delegation, applications for renewals, transfers, booth licences, and other minor matters outside the Metropolitan Licensing District are dealt with by stipendiary magistrates. Unopposed applications for booth licences or limited public hall licences may be dealt with by the Clerk of the Licensing Court.

The Licensing Court sits as an open court. Appeals from its decisions lie to the District Court, except in certain matters such as applications for the granting or removal of licences, where appeal, other than by way of prohibition or special case, lies only to the Full Bench of licensing magistrates.

The licensing magistrates also constitute the Licenses Reduction Board, which is authorised to accept the surrender of publicans' and Australian wine licences and issue new licences.

Particulars relating to the operations of the Licensing Courts and the Licenses Reduction Board are shown in the chapter "Wholesale and Retail Trade".

*Wardens' Courts (Mining)*

Under the Mining Act, 1973, the Coal Mining Act, 1973–1975, and the Petroleum Act, 1973, the jurisdiction of Wardens' Courts embraces all matters of dispute (except industrial disputes) between mine operators (including corporations), their employees, parties interested in mines or lands proposed to be mined, and owners or occupiers of lands affected by mining.

The decisions of the Wardens' Courts are final where the right or property in dispute does not exceed \$500 in value. In other cases, there is a right of appeal to the District Court sitting as a Mining Appeal Court, together with a further right of appeal to the Supreme Court in certain circumstances. Any party appealing direct to the Supreme Court loses his right of appeal to the Mining Appeal Court.

Wardens are appointed by the Governor and may preside over any Warden's Court in New South Wales.

### *Land Boards*

The Eastern and Central land divisions of the State are divided into 87 Land Districts, which in turn are grouped into 15 Land Board Districts. There are also special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool, Coleambally, Tullakool, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas. In each Land Board District, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises an official chairman (usually an officer of the Lands Department who sits on a number of boards) possessing legal and administrative experience and two local members (paid by fees) possessing local knowledge. The Boards, which sit as open courts and follow procedure similar to that of Courts of Petty Sessions, deal with applications under the Crown Lands and other Acts and make reports and recommendations on matters referred to them by the Minister.

The Western Division of the State is divided into 11 administrative districts. In each district, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises an Assistant Western Lands Commissioner and two local members who are paid by fees.

### *Fair Rents Boards*

Under the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948–1974, the rentals of premises subject to rent control are, in general, determined by Fair Rents Boards, each constituted by a stipendiary magistrate. Rentals of shared accommodation in the Sydney Metropolitan Area are determined by the Rent Controller (subject to appeal to a Fair Rents Board), and by a Fair Rents Board outside the Metropolitan Area. For the recovery of possession of premises from a lessee, a Court of Petty Sessions, constituted by a stipendiary magistrate, is the only competent court.

Details regarding the control of rents in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Prices and Rents".

### *Strata Titles Boards*

In terms of the Strata Titles Act, 1973–1974, which came into force on 1 July 1974, a Strata Titles Commissioner was appointed to resolve disputes arising between proprietors and occupiers of home units registered under the Act. The Commissioner's decisions, which are made in the form of orders, are subject to appeal to a Strata Titles Board.

An application may be lodged with the Strata Titles Commissioner by a proprietor, an occupier, a body corporate, a managing agent, or any person having an estate or interest in a strata lot, following which submissions are invited from interested parties in the strata scheme. Proceedings for an offence against an order made by the Strata Titles Commissioner or a Strata Titles Board may be taken by the applicant for the order, or the body corporate concerned, in a Court of Petty Sessions.

Under the provisions of the Act, the functions of the Commissioner and the Strata Titles Boards are administered by the Rent Control Office. The Rent Controller is also the Strata Titles Commissioner and each Fair Rents Board becomes a Strata Titles Board.

### APPELLATE JURISDICTION

Generally speaking, appellate jurisdiction is exercised, in cases where appeals are authorised by statute, by the District Court from Courts of Petty Sessions; by the Supreme Court in its appellate jurisdiction from Courts of Petty Sessions, from the District Court, and from decisions of the Supreme Court constituted by a single judge; by the High Court of Australia from the Supreme Court; and (in certain cases) by the Privy Council from either of the last two-named courts. Appeals on point of law (usually by stating a case) may be made from special courts (e.g. the Industrial Commission and Workers' Compensation Commission) to the Court of Appeal (Supreme Court).

#### *Appeals to the District Court*

The right of appeal from Courts of Petty Sessions to the District Court lies against all convictions or orders by magistrates, excepting adjudication to imprisonment for failure to comply with an order for the payment of money, for the finding of sureties for entering into recognizance, or for giving security. The Court re-hears the cases and decides questions of fact as well as of law.

#### *Appeals to Supreme Court—Civil Jurisdiction*

The Supreme Court's appellate jurisdiction in civil matters was originally exercised by a "full court" of three judges. Between 1965 and June 1972, the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in civil matters was exercised exclusively by the Court of Appeal, which was established in October 1965. However, as from June 1972, the Supreme Court Act, 1970, conferred upon the Divisions of the Supreme Court jurisdiction to hear appeals from courts of status inferior to the District Court. The Court of Appeal, which is constituted by three or more Judges of Appeal, now hears appeals from decisions of a single judge sitting in a Division of the Supreme Court and from the District Court and courts of similar status.

The Court of Appeal also considers motions for new trials and kindred matters. It may, in certain circumstances, and where the parties consent, substitute its own assessment of damages for the verdict of a jury or judge of the first instance.

#### *Court of Criminal Appeal*

The Court of Criminal Appeal was established by the Criminal Appeal Act, 1912–1969, which prescribes that the Supreme Court shall be the Court of Criminal Appeal, constituted by three or more Judges of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice may direct. Any person convicted on indictment may appeal to the Court against his conviction (1) on any ground which involves a question of law alone, or (2) with the leave of the Court, or upon the certificate of the judge of the court of trial, on any ground which involves a question of fact alone, or of mixed law and fact, or any other ground which appears to the Court to be sufficient. With the leave of the Court, a convicted person may also appeal against the sentence passed on conviction. In such appeal, the Court may quash the sentence and substitute another, either more or less severe. The Attorney-General may appeal to the Court against a sentence pronounced by the Supreme Court or the District Court.

In addition to determining appeals in ordinary cases, the Court has power, in special cases, to record a verdict and pass a sentence in substitution for the verdict and sentence of the court of trial. It may grant a new trial either on its own motion or on application of the appellant.

### *Appeals to the High Court of Australia*

Appeals to the High Court of Australia from the Court of Appeal may be made in respect of any case with permission of the High Court, and as of right in cases involving a matter valued at \$3,000 or more, or involving the status of any person under laws relating to aliens, marriage, or bankruptcy, provided that appeal lay to the Privy Council in such case at the date of establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia. Such appeal may be made even if a State law provides that the decision of the Supreme Court is final.

An appeal to the High Court from the Court of Criminal Appeal may be made by special leave of the High Court.

### *Appeals to the Privy Council*

Appeals from courts in New South Wales to the Crown in Council are heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by virtue of the royal prerogative to review decisions of all Australian courts, which can be limited only by Act of Parliament.

Appeals from the Supreme Court which may be heard by the Judicial Committee were defined by Orders-in-Council in 1909 and 1925. Appeal may be made as of right from determinations of the Court involving any property or right to the value of \$1,000 or more. Appeal may also be made as of grace from the Court in any matter of substantial importance (including criminal cases in special circumstances), except in matters concerning the Australian constitution or other Federal matters or in matters concerning Federal law.

Prior to May 1975, special leave of appeal from the High Court was restricted by the Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act, 1968–1973, to matters in which the High Court's decision was given on appeal from a decision of the Supreme Court of a State, given otherwise than in the exercise of Federal jurisdiction, and which did not involve the application or interpretation of the Australian Constitution or a law made by the Australian Parliament. Under the Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act, 1975, the provision for special leave of appeal, as set out above, was removed.

### COURTS OF FEDERAL JURISDICTION

Under the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, Federal judicial power is vested in the High Court of Australia, in other Federal courts created by the Australian Parliament (the Federal Court of Bankruptcy, the Australian Industrial Court, and the Family Court of Australia), and in State courts invested by Parliament with Federal jurisdiction. Federal jurisdiction has been conferred on State courts within the limits of their several jurisdictions by the Judiciary Act, the Matrimonial Causes Act, the Bankruptcy Act, the Family Law Act, and other Federal Acts.

*High Court of Australia*

The High Court of Australia, established in 1903, consists of a Chief Justice and six other judges. Its principal registry is Sydney, and sittings are held in other State capital cities as occasion requires. District registries of the Court have been established in all other capital cities.

The High Court has both original jurisdiction (usually exercised by a single judge) and appellate jurisdiction (exercised by at least three judges). In some cases, the Court's jurisdiction is concurrent with that of State courts; in other cases it is exclusive. In its original jurisdiction, the High Court has exclusive jurisdiction in a variety of matters including matters arising under a treaty, in suits between the Commonwealth and a State or between States, in matters in which a writ of *mandamus* or *prohibition* or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth, and in matters involving any question as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Australian Government and those of the States. The High Court has concurrent jurisdiction with State courts in other matters in which the Commonwealth (or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth) is a party, in matters between residents of different States, and in trials of indictable offences against Federal laws. In addition, the High Court has exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction under a number of specific Federal Acts of Parliament.

In its appellate jurisdiction, the High Court hears appeals from decisions made in its original jurisdiction, from decisions of other courts exercising Federal jurisdiction, from the courts of Australian Territories, and, provided that such appeals could have been taken to the Privy Council at the date of establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia, from Supreme Courts and other State courts. Appeals from the State courts can be brought only by special leave of the High Court, unless the matter involves property or civil right valued at \$3,000 or more or affects the status of a person under laws relating to aliens, marriage, or bankruptcy, provided that appeal lay to the Privy Council in such case at the date of establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Court may also hear appeals on points of law from certain administrative determinations, such as decisions of the Commissioner of Taxation, Taxation Boards of Review, and the Registrar of Trade Marks.

*Australian Industrial Court*

The Australian Industrial Court, established in 1956, consists of a Chief Judge and not more than nine other judges. The Court has an original jurisdiction in matters arising under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904–1973 (e.g., offences against the Act, the interpretation or enforcement of industrial awards, the enforcement of rules of industrial organisations, and inquiries into disputed elections in industrial organisations). It also has jurisdiction to hear appeals from State courts (not being Supreme Courts) and Territory courts in matters arising under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act or under the Public Service Arbitration Act, 1920–1973. In addition, the Australian Industrial Court has jurisdiction in non-industrial matters under a number of Federal Acts. The Court's principal registry is at Melbourne, but sittings are held in other State capitals as occasion requires. Further information about the Court is given in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".



*Family Court of Australia*

A new Federal Court, the Family Court of Australia, was created by the Family Law Act, 1975, and commenced operation on 5 January 1976. The Court, consisting of a chief judge, senior judges, and other judges, is a superior court of record with jurisdiction in matrimonial causes instituted or continued under the Family Law Act. Provision is made in the Act for the appointment to the Court of a registrar and deputy registrars, a marshal and deputy marshals, and a Director of Counselling and Welfare and such other counsellors and welfare officers as are necessary. A person appointed as a judge must have been enrolled as a legal practitioner for not less than 5 years and, by reason of training, experience, and personality, be a suitable person to deal with matters of family law.

"Matrimonial causes" are defined in the Act as proceedings for the principal reliefs of dissolution and annulment of marriage and the ancillary reliefs of maintenance, division and settlement of property, custody and maintenance of children, and injunctions and declarations as to the validity, dissolution, and annulment of marriages. Proceedings for ancillary relief do not have to be tied in with proceedings for principal relief. (The Act confers concurrent jurisdiction in respect of ancillary reliefs on courts of summary jurisdiction, State Family Courts, and State Supreme Courts.)

Under the Family Law Act, the irretrievable breakdown of marriage is the sole ground for dissolution. The ground is established, and a decree of dissolution of marriage is made, only if the Court is satisfied that the parties separated and remained apart for at least 12 months immediately preceding the date of filing of the application. However, a decree shall not be made if the Court is satisfied that there is a reasonable likelihood of resumption of cohabitation. A decree for dissolution of marriage is, in the first instance, a decree nisi which automatically becomes a decree absolute at the expiration of one month. An application for nullity of marriage is based on the ground that the marriage is void because the marriage is bigamous or the parties are within a prohibited relationship (that is, a marriage between a person and an ancestor or descendant, or between a brother and a sister), or because of breach of the law under which the marriage took place; want of consent through duress, fraud, mistaken identity, or mental incapacity; or nonage of either of the parties.

The Act provides that the Family Court, in the exercise of its jurisdiction, shall have regard to such matters as the need to preserve and protect the institution of marriage; the need to give the widest possible protection and assistance to the family as the natural and fundamental group unit of society; and the need to protect the rights and welfare of children. The Court is also obliged to consider the means available for assisting parties to a marriage to consider reconciliation or the improvement of their relationship.

Appeals in respect of decisions of single judges of the N.S.W. Supreme Court exercising jurisdiction under the Family Law Act, or of the Family Court, may be taken to the Full Court of the Family Court. In certain circumstances, appeals may be made to the High Court. Appeals from courts of summary jurisdiction may be made to the Supreme Court or the Family Court of Australia. An appeal does not lie from a decree of dissolution of marriage once the decree has become absolute.

See also the section on the Family Law Division of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

## BANKRUPTCY

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1966–1973, Australia has been divided into bankruptcy districts which coincide generally with State boundaries. The Federal Court of Bankruptcy, which was established in 1930 and consists of two judges, has jurisdiction throughout Australia, but it exercises this jurisdiction mainly in the bankruptcy districts of New South Wales (which includes the Australian Capital Territory) and Victoria. Certain State courts have been invested with Federal jurisdiction in bankruptcy and, outside New South Wales and Victoria, usually exercise jurisdiction in their respective States. Jurisdiction in bankruptcy has also been conferred on the Supreme Court of the Northern Territory. All courts exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy have power to decide questions of law and fact in matters under the Act. Questions of fact may be determined summarily, or by a jury. The Bankruptcy Act, which is administered by the Attorney-General, provides for the appointment of an Inspector-General in Bankruptcy for Australia and a Registrar in Bankruptcy and an official receiver for each bankruptcy district.

A Registrar in Bankruptcy has duties imposed under the Bankruptcy Act and exercises powers of an administrative nature delegated by the Court. He presides at examinations of bankrupts and of persons known or suspected to have in their possession any property of the bankrupt or who are supposed to be indebted to the bankrupt or to be able to give information respecting the bankrupt. A magistrate may preside at such examinations and he often does so in country areas.

All official receivers are permanent officers of the Australian Public Service. They are controlled by the Court and have duties in bankrupt estates in relation to the conduct and affairs of the bankrupt. A bankrupt's creditors may resolve to appoint a person registered as qualified to act as a trustee under the Bankruptcy Act to be the trustee of the bankrupt's estate in order to realise and distribute the assets, but if no such appointment is made, the official receiver is the trustee and performs these functions.

Any person may voluntarily present a petition for the purpose of becoming a bankrupt, or a creditor or creditors to whom a person is indebted in an amount of at least \$500, singly or in the aggregate, may petition for a sequestration of that person's estate. The property of a bankrupt vests in the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, a body corporate on whose behalf any official receiver may act. After bankruptcy, no creditor to whom the bankrupt is indebted in respect of a debt provable in the bankruptcy has any remedy against the property or person of the bankrupt except by leave of the Court. A bankrupt may make a proposal for a composition or arrangement with his creditors and the Court may approve of it and also make an order annulling the bankruptcy. The Bankruptcy Act also provides for the administration in bankruptcy of the estate of a deceased debtor upon the petition of either a creditor or the person administering the estate.

As an alternative to becoming a bankrupt, a debtor may authorise a registered trustee or solicitor to call a meeting of his creditors who may then resolve that the debtor enter into a deed of assignment, a deed of arrangement, or a composition for their benefit. The creditors are required to nominate a registered trustee as trustee.

Offences under the Bankruptcy Act may be dealt with summarily by courts exercising bankruptcy jurisdiction or by courts of summary jurisdiction, or the accused may be committed for trial by jury before a criminal court.

Particulars of the bankruptcies in New South Wales under the Bankruptcy Act are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

### PUBLIC TRUSTEE

The Public Trustee exercises administrative functions in regard to estates in terms of the Public Trustee Act, 1913-1960. The Public Trustee may act as trustee under a will, or marriage or other settlement; as executor of a will; as administrator under a will where the executor declines to act, dies, or is absent from the State; as administrator of intestate estates; and as agent or attorney for any person who authorises him so to act. In general, the Public Trustee takes out probate or letters of administration in the Probate Division of the Supreme Court in the ordinary way, but he may file an election to administer in that Court in certain cases in testacy or intestacy where the gross value of the estate does not exceed \$4,000. He may act as manager, guardian, or receiver of the estate of an insane or incapable person, as guardian or receiver of the estate of an infant, or as receiver of any other property. He is a *corporation sole* with perpetual succession and a seal of office, and is subject to the control and orders of the Supreme Court.

Where the net value of an intestate estate does not exceed \$1,000, the Public Trustee may pay the whole amount direct to the widow. He may apply the share of an infant to the maintenance of the infant. As attorney or agent, he may collect rents or interest on investments, supervise repairs, prepare taxation returns, and pay taxes, etc. Agents of the Public Trustee are appointed in towns throughout the State and there are 6 branch offices in the metropolitan area and others at Gosford, Newcastle, Broken Hill, Wollongong, and Lismore.

Operations are not conducted for profit. Fees and commission are chargeable against estates to provide for working expenses and may be supplemented, if necessary, by transfer from interest earnings on the Public Trustee's Common Fund.

In addition to functions under the Public Trustee Act, the Public Trustee administers the funds vested in him under the Destitute Children's Society (Vesting) Act, 1916-1957. The Public Trustee has also the responsibility of administering the National Relief Fund of New South Wales and the Dormant Funds Act, 1942.

The following table summarises the transactions of the Public Trust Office in recent years. Operations in respect of the National Relief Fund and the Dormant Funds Act are not included.

Table 24.17. Public Trust Office: Transactions

Year ended 30 June	Estates Received for Administra- tion	Trust Moneys		Commission and Fees etc.*	Office Administra- tion	Unclaimed Money Paid into Treasury	Value of Estates and Trusts in Active Administra- tion
		Received	Paid				
	No.	\$ thousand					
1970	4,420	34,046	34,237	1,446	1,446	31	68,839
1971	4,662	39,309	39,200	2,498	2,498	36	74,669
1972	4,268	37,280	37,071	2,486	2,486	61	75,508
1973	4,383	45,463	45,839	2,333	2,333	34	84,408
1974	4,498	65,804	66,049	2,560	2,560	149	92,218
1975	4,838	68,100	67,702	3,493	3,493	95	142,627

\* Includes transfer of interest earned on Common Fund to cover cost of office administration (\$872,526 in 1974-75).

#### REGISTRATION OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS, ETC.

The Registrar General for New South Wales administers the Real Property Act, the Conveyancing Act, the Strata Titles Act, the Registration of Deeds Act, the Bills of Sale Act, and the Liens on Crops and Wool and Stock Mortgages Act. Registrations are made of transfers, leases, mortgages, conveyances, and other deeds or instruments evidencing title to land; plans of subdivision and strata plans; bills of sale; liens on crops and wool; and stock mortgages.

Photo-copies of certain records in the Registrar General's Office are supplied to the public for a fee; other records may be inspected by the public without charge. Fees are charged for registration.

The fees collected in relation to the above activities by the Registrar General during 1974-75 amounted to \$7,349,466, of which \$5,462,340 was collected by the Land Titles Branch, \$808,463 by the Deeds Registration Branch, \$661,815 by the Survey Drafting Branch, \$371,049 by the Copying Services, and \$45,799 by the Search Branch.

The administration of the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages was removed from the jurisdiction of the Registrar General on 6 January 1975 and now comes under the jurisdiction of the Chief Secretary's Department.

Registration of documents under the Companies Act and the Business Names Act is the responsibility of the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs. Registration, etc. fees collected by the Commissioner during 1974-75 amounted to \$5,370,626.

#### REGISTRATION OF PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, AND DESIGNS, AND PROTECTION OF COPYRIGHTS

The registration of patents, trade marks, and designs is the responsibility of the Australian Government. Patents are granted under the Patents Act, 1952-1973, in respect of the Commonwealth of Australia, including Norfolk Island. The term of a patent is sixteen years, subject to the payment of renewal fees, the first being due before the expiration of the fourth year of the patent and the remainder annually thereafter.

Under the Trade Marks Act, 1955-1973, a trademark is registered for a period of seven years, but may be renewed for successive periods of fourteen years on payment of the prescribed fee. Provision is made for the licensing of the use of trade marks by persons other than the registered proprietors.

Registration of a design under the Designs Act, 1906-1973, subsists for a period of five years, and may be extended for two further terms of five years each.

Protection of copyrights is granted by the Copyright Act, 1968, but no provision is made for the registration of a copyright. (Previously this was possible on a voluntary basis under the Copyright Act, 1912-1966.) Copyright in a literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic work, or the performing right in a musical or dramatic work, extends for the life of the author and fifty years after his death.

It is provided in the respective Acts that application may be made to the High Court for the revocation of a patent and rectification of the registers of trade marks and designs.

#### EXTRA-TERRITORIAL EXECUTION—FUGITIVE OFFENDERS

Under the Service and Execution of Process Act, 1901-1973, civil judgments given in the courts of any Australian State or Territory and (since 1964) fines imposed by courts of summary jurisdiction in any State or Territory can be enforced in any other State or Territory. In criminal proceedings, a warrant issued in one State or Territory for the apprehension or commitment of a person, and endorsed in another State or Territory, may, under the Act, be duly executed in the latter State or Territory, and is sufficient authority for the apprehension of the person.

Extradition of fugitive offenders to and from other countries is governed by Federal legislation. The relevant Acts are the Extradition (Commonwealth Countries) Act, 1966-1973, and the Extradition (Foreign States) Act, 1966-1974.

#### LAW REFORM COMMISSION

A full-time standing Law Reform Commission, comprising a Supreme Court Judge as permanent chairman, a deputy chairman, and four other legal specialists (including an academic lawyer) appointed for varying periods, was established by the State Government in January 1966 to undertake a review of the State's statute law, with a view to its reform

and consolidation. The Commission has reviewed considerable areas of the law and has issued a number of reports which have formed the basis for new legislation, such as the Imperial Acts Application Act, 1969, the Limitation Act, 1969, the Supreme Court Act, 1970, the Minors (Property and Contracts) Act, 1970, and the Law Reform (Law and Equity) Act, 1972.

### COST OF MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

The following table shows the expenditure by the State on the maintenance of law and order in New South Wales in recent years, and the amount of fines, fees, returns from prisoners' labour, and other receipts paid into Consolidated Revenue:—

**Table 24.18. Cost of Maintenance of Law and Order**

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$ thousand					
EXPENDITURE						
Salaries, etc. of Judiciary .. .. .	1,341	1,501	1,816	2,009	2,401	3,106
Administration—Department of Attorney-General and Justice	17,230	19,619	23,573	26,651	31,553	40,929
Police (including Traffic Services)	47,358	54,584	64,970	74,937	90,151	119,936
Prisons .. .. .	8,872	10,179	13,257	14,804	17,845	23,989
Custody and Care of Delinquent Children .. .. .	2,941	3,622	4,145	4,746	5,970	7,882
Total Expenditure .. .. .	77,743	89,505	107,761	123,147	147,920	195,841
RECEIPTS						
Fines and Forfeitures .. .. .	11,297	12,916	15,867	19,769	20,863	24,917
Fees .. .. .	10,917	12,195	14,785	17,841	18,489	19,205
Proceeds of Prison Industries ..	912	1,042	1,246	1,415	1,542	2,320
Other .. .. .	160	140	239	225	281	266
Total Receipts .. .. .	23,285	26,293	32,137	39,251	41,175	46,708
NET EXPENDITURE .. .. .	54,457	63,212	75,623	83,896	106,745	149,133

Motor registration and drivers' licence fees are not included as receipts in the foregoing table, though the cost of police supervision and control of road traffic is paid from the Road Transport Funds out of the proceeds of such fees (see chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic").

## POLICE

The New South Wales police force, which covers the whole State, is organised under the Police Regulation Act, 1899–1971. A Commissioner of Police, who is subject to the direction of the Chief Secretary, is responsible for the organisation, discipline, and efficiency of the force. The Commissioner may be removed from office for incompetence or misbehaviour by resolution of both Houses of Parliament. A Deputy Commissioner, a Senior Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners, superintendents, and inspectors of police are appointed by the Governor as subordinates of the Commissioner. Sergeants and constables are appointed by the Commissioner, but such appointments may be disallowed by the Governor.

No person may be appointed a constable unless he is at least 19 and under 35 years of age, and is of good character, reasonably educated, and with a high standard of physical fitness. A person who has been convicted of a felony may not be appointed.

Youths between the ages of 16 years and 17 years and six months may be appointed as police cadets, and a comprehensive course of training is provided for them. If satisfactory, they may be appointed as probationary constables on attaining the age of 19 years. At 30 June 1975, there were 153 cadets in training.

Women police are recruited generally between the ages of 19 and 35 years, and are required to be of satisfactory physique and reasonable education. They perform special duties in plain clothes at places where young women and girls are subject to moral danger, and assist male police as required in criminal investigation and other duties. Women police also control traffic at school crossings and lecture school children on road safety. At 30 June 1975, there were 123 women police.

All police must retire at the age of 60 years, except the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, for whom the age of retirement is 65 years, and the Senior Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners for whom the age of retirement is 62 years. Pension and gratuity rights accrue to officers who retire by reason of medical unfitness for duty or on attaining the retiring age. Where an officer is disabled or killed in the execution of his duty, an allowance may be paid to him or his dependants. Particulars of the police pension scheme are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

The primary duties of the police are crime prevention and detection, and the maintenance of public order. In addition, they perform many other duties in the service of the State; e.g., in country areas they act as clerks of petty sessions in small centres, Crown land bailiffs, foresters, mining wardens, and inspectors under the Fisheries and other Acts. In the metropolitan and Newcastle areas, the police regulate the street traffic.

An auxiliary section of special constables termed "parking patrol officers", with preference of employment given to partially disabled ex-servicemen, was established in 1946 for the enforcement of traffic parking regulations. In 1973, women were recruited as parking patrol officers for the first time. Parking patrol officers wear distinctive uniforms. They numbered 228 at 30 June 1975.

The strength of the police force and other police staff in New South Wales in recent years is shown in the next table:—

**Table 24.19. Police Force and Other Police Staff at 30 June**

Classification	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
General .. .. .	4,456	4,529	4,593	4,974	5,040	5,125	5,193
Criminal Investigation Branch	426	457	468	485	376	1,162	1,240
Others on Detective Work ..	725	692	720	752	761	*	*
Scientific and Technical Services	*	*	*	*	164	156	299
Traffic .. .. .	1,063	1,061	1,056	1,048	1,053	1,008	1,106
Water .. .. .	49	51	54	54	54	67	76
Prosecuting .. .. .	147	143	186	170	179	188	184
Licensing .. .. .	115	109	118	118	117	119	151
Women Police .. .. .	85	83	99	106	102	113	123
<b>Total Police .. .. .</b>	<b>7,066</b>	<b>7,125</b>	<b>7,294</b>	<b>7,707</b>	<b>7,846</b>	<b>7,938</b>	<b>8,372</b>
Cadets and Trainees† ..	193	199	176	207	198	261	239
Matrons .. .. .	4	3	4	4	5	5	4
Trackers and Cadet Trackers	4	2	2	2	...	...	...
Security Officers .. .. .	32	33	36	31	36	58	66
Parking Patrol Officers ..	140	142	145	173	181	218	228
Civilian Staff‡ .. .. .	689	842	1,087	1,302 <sup>r</sup>	1,385	1,579	1,640
<b>Total Police and Other Staff</b>	<b>8,128</b>	<b>8,346</b>	<b>8,744</b>	<b>9,426<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>9,651</b>	<b>10,059</b>	<b>10,549</b>

\* Included in Criminal Investigation Branch.

† Includes Junior Trainees in 1972 to 1975 (1, 16, 17, and 23, respectively).

‡ Clerical and general staff employed under the Public Service Act.

The following table shows the number of police stations and the strength of the police establishment (exclusive of cadets, security officers, matrons, trackers, and parking patrol officers) in relation to the population:—

**Table 24.20. Police Stations and Police Force in relation to Population**

At 30 June	Police Stations	Number of Police			Population to each Member of Police Force
		Metropolitan	Country	Total	
1968	493	4,786	2,128	6,914	626
1969	491	4,862	2,204	7,066	623
1970	491	4,940	2,185	7,125	630
1971	493	5,056	2,238	7,294	627
1972	493	5,389	2,318	7,707	605 <sup>r</sup>
1973	491	5,491	2,355	7,846	599 <sup>r</sup>
1974	491	5,676	2,262	7,938	598
1975	480	6,098	2,274	8,372	572



The cost of police services in recent years is shown in the following table:—

**Table 24.21. Cost of Police Services**

Year ended 30 June	Salaries	Contribution to Super-annuation Fund	Other Expend-iture	Total Expenditure*		
				From Consoli- dated Revenue	From Road Transport Funds†	Total
				\$ thousand		
1968	27,744	2,786	7,475	30,870	7,135	38,006
1969	29,608	2,941	8,736	33,54	7,745	41,285
1970	34,570	3,136	9,652	39,476	7,882	47,358
1971	40,477	3,202	10,905	46,318	8,266	54,584
1972	49,536	3,129	12,305	52,067	12,903	64,970
1973	57,507	3,773	13,657	59,172	15,765	74,937
1974	70,108	4,300	15,743	75,521	14,630	90,151
1975	95,461	5,624	18,851	100,553	19,383	119,936

\* Excludes payments of pay-roll tax.

† Excludes amounts recouped to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund by municipal and shire councils (\$206,527 in 1973-74 and \$258,048 in 1974-75).

The expenditure from funds administered by the Department of Motor Transport, as shown above, relates to police services in the supervision and control of road traffic. Expenditure under this head includes salaries, cost of uniforms, and contributions to the Police Superannuation Fund in respect of traffic police.

## CORRECTIVE SERVICES

In New South Wales, a Commissioner of Corrective Services, who is appointed by the Governor and subject to the direction of the Chief Secretary, is responsible for the Prison Service and has administrative control of the Probation and Parole Service.

## PRISONS

The Prisons Act, 1952-1972, provides for the establishment, regulation, and control of prisons, and for the custody of prisoners, and charges the Commissioner of Corrective Services with the direction of prisons and the custody of prisoners. Persons who are awaiting trial or the outcome of an appeal against conviction and/or sentence, and who have been ordered by the courts to be held in custody pending determination of their cases, are held in custody by the Commissioner, but the Sheriff's common law powers are still retained.

A stipendiary magistrate is appointed under the Act as Visiting Justice to each prison and may visit and examine the prison in respect of which he is Visiting Justice at any time he may think fit and at such intervals as are

prescribed. He may inquire into and report to the Minister or the Commissioner on any matter connected with the prison. He may also hear and determine complaints against prisoners and award a term of confinement to cell, forfeiture of remission, or payment due, as punishment. Where a prisoner commits an offence against prison discipline, which constitutes an offence punishable by imprisonment, the Visiting Justice may order that the prisoner be prosecuted summarily in a Court of Petty Sessions or upon indictment. Any Judge of the Supreme Court may visit and examine any prison at any time.

At 30 June 1975, there were 29 prison establishments in New South Wales. Fifteen were classified as secured establishments and fourteen as open establishments.

A complex of four secured establishments, namely the Central Industrial Prison, the Metropolitan Reception Prison, the Metropolitan Remand Centre, and the Malabar Training Centre, is situated at Malabar in the metropolitan area. The Metropolitan Remand Centre is used for the detention of males awaiting trial at metropolitan courts. The majority of males convicted in the metropolitan area are lodged in the Malabar complex of prisons in the first instance, where they are classified according to character and previous record and assigned to the most appropriate prison. Short sentence prisoners and prisoners selected for employment in the prison industries conducted at Malabar are detained in the complex, and those serving longer periods of imprisonment are drafted to country establishments. Facilities are provided in the Central Industrial Prison for the observation and treatment of prisoners suffering from mental or physical defects. The other secured establishments in the metropolitan area are Parramatta Gaol (for prisoners with longer criminal records) and the Mulawa Training and Detention Centre for Women at Silverwater (which houses nearly all female prisoners in New South Wales).

The secured establishments in country areas comprise the Goulburn Training Centre (which provides special training programmes for first offenders), Bathurst Gaol (a remand and reception centre for offenders from the Western Slopes and Tablelands), Maitland Gaol (for prisoners with longer criminal records), Grafton Gaol (in which prisoners of intractable disposition and violent nature are detained), Berrima Training Centre (providing specialised educational programmes for selected prisoners who are mainly first offenders), Cooma Prison (housing mainly homosexual offenders), and Cessnock Corrective Centre (which was opened in November 1972 to provide special education and industrial training for selected prisoners). Secured local prisons at Broken Hill and Narrabri house prisoners committed for short terms from courts in these areas.

Open establishments are used for prisoners likely to co-operate in and benefit by training, and other prisoners who appear to present no security risk. At Emu Plains Training Centre, prisoners—usually first offenders under 23 years of age—are trained in farm work; at Glen Innes Afforestation Camp, older men are employed on a pine plantation and a saw-mill, and similar work is provided at the other afforestation camps situated at Kirkconnell, Mannus, Newnes, and Oberon. At these establishments the conditions of prison life are modified to conform with ordinary rural life,

and for this reason the prisoners sent to the camps are selected with discrimination. Prisoners who are participating in the Department's Work Release Programme are housed in the complex of two work release centres at Silverwater and engage in full-time employment outside the centres during the day, returning to custody each evening and at weekends. Prisoners who are selected to engage, at a later date, in the Work Release Programme are generally accommodated in pre-work release centres at Edrom Lodge near Eden and Strathmore in the Warrumbungle National Park. The Department has recently introduced a variation of the Work Release Programme, under which selected prisoners live at home with their families and are engaged in full-time employment at a laundry within Parramatta Gaol. Prisoners selected to participate in this programme must be serving their first prison sentence for a non-violent crime and must have a family with dependent children or parents to support. They are subject to Departmental control at all times.

Periodic Detention Centres at Malabar, Parramatta (both opened in July 1973), Bathurst, and Silverwater (both opened in October 1974) house males sentenced under the Periodic Detention Act, 1970, which came into effect in February 1971. Such males are required to spend each weekend of their sentence in custody, returning to their normal routine from Monday to Friday. Sentences of periodic detention may vary from 3 to 12 months.

In various country districts police lock-ups are used for the detention of persons sentenced for periods not exceeding one month, whose removal to the established gaols would involve undue expense. The police lock-ups are controlled by the Commissioner of Police. Persons detained in police lock-ups are not included in the statistics of prisoners shown in this chapter.

Educational, vocational, and cultural classes were conducted at various establishments and an increasing number of prisoners were enrolled in correspondence courses. A total of 1,291 inmates were involved in some type of educational programme during the year ended 30 June 1975. A central technical library, as well as libraries at each establishment, services the needs of prisoners. Prisoners' leisure-time activities include arts and crafts, toy manufacture, and various sporting activities including competition against local district sporting bodies.

#### HABITUAL CRIMINALS

The system of indeterminate sentences was introduced in terms of the Habitual Criminals Act, 1905, which empowered a judge to declare as an habitual criminal any person convicted of specified criminal offences for the third or, in some cases, the fourth time. Since June 1957, habitual criminals have been dealt with in accordance with the Habitual Criminals Act, 1957. This Act empowers a judge to pronounce as an habitual criminal any person aged 25 years or more convicted on indictment who has, on at least two occasions previously, served separate terms of imprisonment for convictions for indictable offences. The Act also provides for offenders convicted summarily of certain offences to be pronounced habitual criminals, after application has been made to a judge on the direction of a stipendiary magistrate.

When an offender is pronounced an habitual criminal, the judge passes a further sentence on him of from 5 to 14 years. Any sentence being served at the time of the pronouncement is served concurrently with the sentence passed following the pronouncement. When an habitual criminal has served two-thirds of the term of imprisonment, he may be granted a written licence by the Governor to be at large, if the Governor is satisfied that the prisoner's conduct and attitude warrant his release. Failure to comply with the conditions of such licence renders the habitual criminal liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 years.

#### REMISSION OF SENTENCES

By good conduct and industry, prisoners may gain remission of part of their sentences as prescribed in the Prisons Regulations. The regular rate of remission for good conduct varies from one-third of their sentence for first offenders or prisoners who have served a sentence of less than three months in prison previously, to one-sixth for habitual criminals. Additional remission may be earned in certain circumstances. A prisoner granted remission may be released from prison unconditionally or upon such conditions as the Minister may order. Prisoners sentenced for less than one month are detained for the full period.

A prisoner may be released on a licence granted by the Governor. The conditions endorsed on the licence must be strictly complied with by the offender. Where a licence is revoked as a result of a breach of a condition, the offender may be returned to prison to serve the remainder of his sentence.

#### THE PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICE

The Adult Probation Service and the Parole Service, both established in 1951, were merged in 1973 to form the Probation and Parole Service. The Service is under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Corrective Services and has the responsibility, other than in the case of juveniles who are dealt with by a Children's Court, for preparing pre-sentence reports to assist the courts in determining appropriate sentences; for providing supervisory treatment in the community for individuals convicted of criminal offences and placed on a period of probation by the courts; for undertaking field investigations, supervision, and after-care of released prisoners; and for providing reports on individual cases to the Parole Board. The persons placed on a period of probation live a normal life in the community during this period but regulate their conduct to conform with any conditions imposed by the court, and are subject to the supervision of a Probation Officer. Prisoners released from gaol on parole or on a licence granted by the Governor come under the supervision of the Service, and any other persons released from prison may seek its assistance.

The Service at present operates within the Sydney metropolitan area and at Gosford, Newcastle, Wollongong, Grafton, Bathurst, Goulburn, Wagga Wagga, Albury, and Cessnock. Pre-sentence reports are available on all persons appearing before a higher criminal court, and on persons appearing before a Court of Petty Sessions in the Sydney metropolitan area.

At 30 June 1975, there were 190 Probation and Parole field officers supervising 6,827 probationers and 1,993 parolees and licence holders. During the year ended 30 June 1975, 3,800 pre-sentence reports were made.

#### PAROLE BOARD

Parole of prisoners in New South Wales is the responsibility of the Parole Board, established under the Parole of Prisoners Act, 1966-1972. In accordance with the Act, courts are required to specify a non-parole period in the case of a person sentenced to imprisonment for more than twelve months, unless reasons are given for not doing so, and they may, at their discretion, specify a non-parole period in the case of shorter sentences. The minimum non-parole period which may be specified is six months. These provisions do not apply to sentences of detention during the Governor's Pleasure, imprisonment for life, imprisonment pursuant to the Habitual Criminals Act, 1957, or imprisonment in default of payment of a fine, penalty, or maintenance order. At any time after the expiry of the non-parole period (or before the expiry of the non-parole period in special circumstances), the prisoner may be released on parole by the Board subject to such conditions as the Board may specify. The Board may revoke a parole order if the parolee fails to comply with the conditions of the order, and the offender may be returned to prison to serve the unexpired portion of his term of imprisonment.

During the year ended 30 June 1975, 1,368 prisoners were released on parole and 41 on conditional liberty. There were 473 parole and 6 conditional release orders revoked.

#### PRISON STATISTICS

The basis of compiling statistics of persons held in custody in prison was changed from 1 July 1970. As a result, the numbers of persons recorded as received into, and released from, custody since 1970-71 are not strictly comparable with the figures compiled for earlier years. The break in comparability arises from the introduction of the concept of a "prison episode" and the counting of persons each time they are received or released in respect of an episode. Prison episodes are divided into episodes not under sentence and episodes under sentence. An episode is regarded as being terminated by release from custody, death whilst in custody, escape from custody, and transfer to an institution other than a prison; and it may be terminated by change of a person's status from "under sentence" to "not under sentence" and vice versa (e.g., by lodgment or determination of an appeal) even though a person continues to be held in custody in the same prison establishment. An episode is not regarded as being terminated by a transfer between prison establishments or release to a court or the police where the person is returned on the same day to the same prison establishment without change of status. The prison episode and other concepts used in compiling prison statistics are explained in detail in the bulletin "New South Wales Prison Statistics".

The following table shows for the last seven years the number of persons received into custody under sentence during each year and the number in custody at the end of each year:—

Table 24.22. Prisons: Persons in Custody

Year ended 30 June	Received into Custody Under Sentence during Year*			In Custody at end of Year					
				Under Sentence			Not Under Sentence		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1969	8,961	608	9,569	3,289	56	3,345	378	12	390
1970	9,189	632	9,821	3,346	83	3,429	427	19	446
1971†	10,914	778	11,692	3,420	73	3,493	487	14	501
1972	11,730	805	12,535	3,581	60	3,641	569	16	585
1973	10,561	716	11,277	3,335	64	3,399	456	15	471
1974	8,460	410	8,870	2,653	43	2,696	410	12	422
1975	7,889	430	8,319	2,946	63	3,009	357	19	376

\* Counted each time received.

† See text preceding table.

In comparing the statistics for different years it must be borne in mind that certain factors other than the number of offences committed (for example, more extensive use by the courts of alternative forms of correction such as probation, nominal fines, etc.) affect the number of persons taken into custody in any year. In recent years, the courts have made more extensive use of probation and, for drunkenness and similar offences, nominal fines (in default, a sentence of detention until the rising of the court on the day of sentencing). This has contributed to the fall in the number of persons received into custody during 1973–74 and 1974–75.

Most of the persons received into custody under sentence are committed from lower courts. The total number received in 1974–75 included 6,060 (77 per cent) committed from lower courts, 1,529 (19 per cent) from higher courts, and 79 (1 per cent) from Federal courts. In addition 332 persons whose paroles or licences were revoked were received into custody.

The age distribution of persons received into custody under sentence in recent years is shown in the next table:—

Table 24.23. Ages of Persons\* Received into Custody under Sentence

Year ended 30 June	Under 21 years	21-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	50 years or more	Age Not Stated	Total
1969	1,439	1,203	898	789	975	2,204	2,010	51	9,569
1970	1,404	1,250	939	743	946	2,343	2,177	19	9,821
1971†	1,917	1,730	1,201	912	920	2,543	2,426	43	11,692
1972	2,092	2,026	1,470	973	1,015	2,495	2,419	45	12,535
1973	2,023	1,996	1,421	959	828	2,129	1,867	54	11,277
1974	1,792	1,703	1,276	756	625	1,422	1,247	49	8,870
1975	2,162	1,749	1,317	771	548	950	772	50	8,319

\* Counted each time received.

† Basis of compiling statistics changed—see text preceding Table 24.22.

In 1973-74 and 1974-75, 46 and 43 per cent, respectively, of persons received under sentence (counted each time received) were aged from 25 to 49 years. Persons under the age of 25 years represented 39 and 47 per cent, respectively, of the total.

The following table shows the age and sex of persons received into custody under sentence during 1974-75, and of those in custody at the end of the year:—

**Table 24.24. Age and Sex of Persons under Sentence, 1974-75**

Age in Years	Received* into Custody during Year			In Custody at end of Year		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 21	2,039	123	2,162	602	19	621
21 to 24	1,648	101	1,749	744	16	760
25 " 29	1,218	99	1,317	613	9	622
30 " 34	738	33	771	355	6	361
35 " 39	529	19	548	192	2	194
40 " 44	523	11	534	167	2	169
45 " 49	408	8	416	122	3	125
50 " 59	573	22	595	112	3	115
60 " 69	153	10	163	30	3	33
70 or more	14	...	14	5	...	5
Not stated	46	4	50	4	...	4
Total	7,889	430	8,319	2,946	63	3,009

\* Counted each time received.

The next table shows for the last three years the sentences imposed on persons received into custody during the year, and the sentences being served by those in custody at the end of the year:—

**Table 24.25. Sentences of Persons under Sentence**

Period of Sentence*	Received† into Custody during Year			In Custody at 30 June		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1973	1974	1975
7 days or less .. .. .	2,247	1,270	814	2	5	5
8 days and under 1 month .. .. .	2,552	2,200	1,946	64	55	37
1 month and under 3 months .. .. .	2,049	1,623	1,357	124	86	87
3 months and under 6 months .. .. .	1,358	1,027	944	228	147	180
6 months and under 1 year .. .. .	992	794	872	359	246	299
1 year and under 2 years .. .. .	649	508	647	365	275	380
2 years and under 3 years .. .. .	447	331	366	426	256	267
3 years and under 5 years .. .. .	392	341	377	593	365	393
5 years and under 10 years .. .. .	259	224	295	618	477	476
10 years or more .. .. .	70	61	94	271	269	277
Governor's Pleasure .. .. .	4	9	3	16	18	18
Life .. .. .	23	32	31	150	156	167
Balance of Sentence .. .. .	183	284	374	152	274	348
Periodic Detention‡ .. .. .	52	166	199	31	67	75
Total .. .. .	11,277	8,870	8,319	3,399	2,696	3,009

\* Cumulative sentences are taken as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences are taken as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.

† Counted each time received.

‡ Comprises persons received into custody to serve the balance of their sentence after breaching conditions of previous release on licence, parole, or special authority.

The period of sentence was seven days or less for 10 per cent of persons received into custody during 1974-75. Of the persons in custody under sentence at 30 June 1975, 20 per cent were serving sentences of under twelve months, 35 per cent were serving sentences of from one to five years, and 32 per cent sentences of five years or more.

Capital punishment was abolished, for all offences except treason and piracy with violence, by an amendment of the Crimes Act in 1955. Before this, death sentences imposed in New South Wales were usually commuted to penal servitude for life.

Among the special classes of persons in custody are those known as "maintenance confinees", who have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for disobeying orders of the courts for the maintenance of their wives and/or children. Such persons are required to work, and the value of the work, after deductions towards the cost of their keep, is applied towards the satisfaction of the order for maintenance. Maintenance confinees received into custody numbered 243 in 1974-75; the number in custody on 30 June 1975 was 42. In 1974-75, 66 per cent of maintenance confinees received into custody were sentenced to imprisonment for less than six months.

Table 24.27 shows particulars of persons received into custody under sentence during 1974-75, classified according to the offence committed and the sentence imposed. It is to be noted that the offences have been classified on the basis of the Classification of Offences and Care and Protection Orders for Children, which replaces, from January 1974, the Classification of Offences previously used. In general, the statistics compiled on the basis of the new Classification are not comparable with those compiled using the former Classification.

Particulars of the country of birth of persons received into custody under sentence in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 24.26. Country of Birth of Persons Received\* into Custody under Sentence

Country of Birth	1970-71†	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75		
					Males	Females	Persons
Australia—							
New South Wales ..	7,495	8,222	7,467	5,982	5,474	287	5,761
Other States .. ..	1,815	1,810	1,584	1,106	868	70	938
New Zealand .. ..	213	218	197	187	191	6	197
Europe—							
United Kingdom and Eire	842	844	737	597	484	30	514
Italy .. .. .	73	66	78	56	42	1	43
Germany .. .. .	124	147	132	91	84	10	94
Greece .. .. .	61	77	68	64	53	5	58
Yugoslavia .. ..	185	221	238	176	160	...	160
Other European Countries	683	690	542	388	274	12	286
America—							
Canada .. .. .	27	24	18	11	15	1	16
Other American Countries	35	36	28	39	26	4	30
African Countries ..	13	20	21	20	27	2	29
Asian Countries ..	65	113	115	82	117	...	117
Other‡ .. .. .	61	47	52	71	74	2	76
Total .. .. .	11,692	12,535	11,277	8,870	7,889	430	8,319

\* Counted each time received.

† Basis of compiling statistics changed—see text preceding Table 24.22.

‡ Includes cases where country of birth is not known.



Table 24.27. Offence and Sentence of Persons Received\* into Custody under Sentence, 1974-75

Offence	Sentence Imposed†										Total	
	Under 1 month	1 and under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year	1 and under 3 years	3 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years or more	Periodic Detention	Other‡	Males	Females	Persons
Homicides, Assaults, n.e.c., etc.—												
Murder and Attempted Murder	...	... 1	... 2	... 16	... 14	1	5	... 6	33	38	1	39
Manslaughter (incl. by Driving)	... 69	172	62	59	20	7	8	18	...	50	4	54
Assaults, n.e.c.	...	...	...	...	1	6	5	...	...	404	15	419
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	1	9
Total Homicides, Assaults, n.e.c., etc.	69	173	64	76	35	28	19	24	33	500	21	521
Sexual and Related Offences—												
Rape and Attempted Rape	...	...	...	1	13	31	13	...	...	58	179	58
Prostitution .. .. .	176	5	16	31	13	15	7	2	...	91	...	91
Other .. .. .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Sexual and Related Offences ..	178	6	18	32	26	46	20	2	...	149	179	328
Robbery and Extortion .. .. .	...	5	2	32	58	140	50	3	...	284	6	290
Fraud .. .. .	63	115	91	69	15	11	...	6	...	341	29	370
Offences Against Property, n.e.c.—												
Break, Enter, and Steal .. .. .	7	32	84	323	122	38	3	9	...	611	7	618
Larceny etc. of Vehicles or Boats	32	34	99	165	46	7	...	3	...	440	6	446
Stealing, n.e.c. .. .. .	224	400	150	73	19	2	...	13	...	831	50	881
Other .. .. .	104	120	51	51	18	5	2	13	1	347	18	365
Total Offences Against Property, n.e.c.	367	646	384	612	205	52	5	38	1	2,229	81	2,310
Driving, Traffic, and Related Offences—												
Driving under the Influence (Alcohol/Drugs)	143	394	90	10	1	...	...	59	...	689	8	697
Dangerous and Negligent Driving	121	45	7	2	...	...	...	3	...	176	2	178
Licence Offences .. .. .	168	207	52	2	...	...	...	33	...	459	4	463
Other Driving, etc., Offences	633	66	10	6	...	...	...	13	...	713	15	728
Total Driving, Traffic, and Related Offences	1,065	712	159	20	2	...	...	108	...	2,037	29	2,066
Other Offences—												
Offences against Enforcement of Order	150	218	70	86	11	...	...	1	374	899	11	910
Offences Relating to "Drug Taking"	37	111	59	64	19	9	...	16	...	302	13	315
Offensive Behaviour and Related Offences	607	79	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	654	37	691
Vagrancy .. .. .	188	206	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	20	395
Other .. .. .	36	30	20	21	6	9	...	1	...	119	4	123
Total, All Offences .. .. .	2,760	2,301	872	1,013	377	295	94	199	408	7,889	430	8,319

\* Counted each time received.  
† Sentences.

The next table shows persons released during 1974-75 from custody under sentence, classified by offence committed and sentence served. Sentence served is the period elapsed between the effective date of commencement of sentence imposed (or combined sentences if there are two or more) and date of release from custody under sentence. In analysing particulars of "sentence served", it must be borne in mind that a person is counted each time he is received or released in respect of a prison episode, and that an episode may be terminated by a change of status from "under sentence" to "not under sentence".

**Table 24.28. Persons Released\* from Custody under Sentence, 1974-75**

Type of Offence	Sentence Served								Total
	Under 1 month	1 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years or more	Periodic Detention	
Homicides, n.e.c., etc.	146	174	57	40	23	6	4	20	470
Assaults, Sexual and Related Offences	183	28	36	28	32	14	2	4	327
Robbery and Extortion	9	28	48	67	92	15	...	5	264
Fraud	99	137	44	14	9	1	...	8	312
Offences Against Property, n.e.c.	615	751	498	182	88	8	...	40	2,182
Driving, Traffic, and Related Offences	1,402	501	32	1	...	...	...	103	2,039
Other Offences—Offensive Behaviour, etc.	659	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	695
Vagrancy	294	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	395
Other	440	375	222	99	52	3	...	9	1,200
<b>Total, All Offences</b>	<b>3,847</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>7,884</b>

\* Counted each time released.

Most persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment of one month or more do not serve the full period of their sentence because they gain remission of part of the sentence or are released on parole (see pages 673 and 674). Of the persons released from custody under sentence in 1974-75, 49 per cent were held in custody for under one month and 88 per cent were held for under twelve months. There were 405 females released from custody under sentence in 1974-75, of whom 82 per cent were held for under one month and 98 per cent for under twelve months.

### FIRE BRIGADES

A Board of Fire Commissioners, constituted under the Fire Brigades Act, 1909-1975, controls the public services for the prevention and extinguishing of fires. Its jurisdiction extends over the Sydney metropolitan area and cities and towns in the rest of the State. The Board consists of a president and a deputy-president, appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, and five members who are elected for a term of five years—one by the municipal and shire councils, two by the fire insurance companies, one by the members of volunteer town fire brigades, and one by the permanent firemen.

The cost of the Board's services in each district is borne in the proportions of three-quarters by the insurance companies and one-eighth each by the State Government and the municipalities and shires concerned. The contributions by insurance companies represent a percentage of the premiums received in respect of fire and certain other policies.

The Board establishes and maintains permanent fire brigades and authorises the constitution of volunteer town fire brigades which are subsidised out of the Board's funds. These brigades are known collectively as the New South Wales Fire Brigades. In the Sydney Fire District in 1975, the fire brigades comprised 1,610 officers and permanent firemen, whose services are wholly at the Board's disposal, and 179 volunteers. The country brigades consisted of 226 officers and permanent firemen and 2,586 volunteers.

The following table shows particulars of the number of fire stations and the revenue and expenditure of the Board in each of the last six years :—

**Table 24.29. N.S.W. Fire Brigades: Fire Stations and Revenue and Expenditure**

Year	Fire Stations at 31 December			Revenue					Expen- diture
	Sydney Fire District	Other Districts	Total	Contributions by—			Other	Total	
				State Govern- ment	Local Govern- ment	Insurance Companies			
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	
1970	70	218	288	1,511	1,511	9,054	165	12,241	13,277
1971	71	222	293	1,947	1,947	11,670	190	15,753	15,001
1972	71	224	295	2,172	2,172	13,033	188	17,565	16,834
1973	71	227	298	2,255	2,255	13,528	283	18,321	19,823
1974	71	228	299	2,845	2,845	17,050	506	23,246	24,788
1975	72	227	299	3,720	3,720	22,277	1,473	31,191	30,798

Of the Board's expenditure in 1975, the salaries of firemen (including volunteers) represented \$21,126,000 or 69 per cent. Of the balance, administration comprised \$635,000, superannuation \$2,496,000, and maintenance and miscellaneous expenditure \$6,541,000. The assets of the Board at 31 December 1975 included land and buildings valued at \$7,666,000 and fire appliances valued at \$3,549,000.

The next table shows for the latest six years the number of fires and non-fire alarms attended by the N.S.W. Fire Brigades, and the type of property in which the fires originated :—

**Table 24.30. Fires and Non-Fire Alarms Attended by N.S.W. Fire Brigades: Type of Property in which Fire Originated**

Year	Fires Originating in—							Total Fires	Non- Fire Alarms*
	Buildings	Major Outdoor Structures	Bush, Grass, and Rubbish	Marine Transport	Motor Vehicles	Rail Transport	Other		
1968	5,620	615	21,628	35	1,284	47	630	29,859	14,547
1969	5,252	610	7,510	49	1,386	29	313	15,149	14,103
1970	5,911	892	21,184	36	1,681	42	425	30,171	17,578
1971	6,315	843	19,067	48	1,909	40	575	28,797	19,000
1972	6,209	734	15,463	44	2,137	47	552	25,186	18,700
1973	6,666	738	14,497	48	2,331	40	492	24,812	21,838

\* Includes deliberate false alarms and other false alarms.

The following table shows the causes of fires attended by the N.S.W. Fire Brigades in recent years:—

**Table 24.31. Causes of Fires Attended by Fire Brigades**

Cause of Fire	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Accidents etc. with tools and equipment (blowlamps, brakes, etc.) .. .. .	316	359	352	333	379
Boiling over of fats, oils, tars, etc. .. .. .	517	707	700	798	752
Controlled fires in the open .. .. .	1,906	3,346	3,136	2,507	2,166
Electricity .. .. .	1,364	1,504	1,496	1,490	1,690
Exhausts—					
Chimneys, flues, etc. .. .. .	408	492	398	354	328
Other (incl. motor vehicles) .. .. .	37	57	78	55	77
Fuels (town gas, petrol, etc.)—					
Supply lines .. .. .	73	64	86	101	105
Stored .. .. .	35	22	33	47	51
Heat producing appliances .. .. .	944	798	924	909	1,132
Ignition through manufacture process .. .. .	116	124	245	98	140
Incendiarism or suspicious circumstances .. .. .	390	552	576	593	592
Lightning .. .. .	49	39	28	60	63
Matches, smoking, fireworks—					
Children .. .. .	1,217	4,775	5,647	4,570	4,427
Other .. .. .	5,285	13,718	10,833	8,986	8,838
Motors or engines .. .. .	442	433	482	523	572
Re-ignition of fires .. .. .	163	246	345	226	187
Sparks .. .. .	83	100	87	81	103
Spontaneous ignition .. .. .	54	65	79	81	75
Other known causes .. .. .	228	241	240	255	247
Cause unknown .. .. .	1,522	2,529	3,032	3,119	2,888
<b>Total Fires .. .. .</b>	<b>15,149</b>	<b>30,171</b>	<b>28,797</b>	<b>25,186</b>	<b>24,812</b>

### BUSH FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Periodically, extensive property damage is caused by bushfires in the less densely settled areas in the State. The Bush Fires Act, 1949–1975, makes provision for the prevention, control, and suppression of bush fires, and for the financing of bush fire brigades.

Volunteer brigades, which are organised by the local government authorities, have defined territories of operation and wide powers in controlling and suppressing bush fires. At 30 June 1975, there were an estimated 2,500 brigades with a total membership of approximately 61,000. A statutory fund was established under the Act to meet the expenditure on equipment supplied to the volunteer brigades and the operating costs of these brigades throughout the State. One-half of the expenditure from the fund is met by insurance companies, one-quarter by the State Government, and one-quarter by local government authorities. Expenditure on bushfire publicity and bushfire prevention schemes, including the construction of fire trails into remote parts of the coastal and tableland areas of the State, is paid

from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The following table shows particulars of income and expenditure relating to bush fire prevention and control for the past six years:—

**Table 24.32. Bush Fire Prevention and Control: Finances**

Year ended 30 June	Income of Bush Fire Brigades				Expenditure of Bush Fire Brigades			Expendi- ture from Consoli- dated Revenue Fund†
	Contributions from		Other Income	Total Income	Equipment and Main- tenance*	Other Expendi- ture	Total Expendi- ture	
	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund	Insurance Com- panies, Councils						
\$ thousand								
1970	376	1,129	11	1,516	1,193	237	1,430	231
1971	385	1,155	6	1,546	1,181	142	1,323	266
1972	415	1,245	5	1,665	1,353	146	1,500	266
1973	440	1,320	2	1,762	1,600	139	1,739	270
1974	488	1,528	7	2,022	1,025	228	1,253	273
1975	475	1,396	11	1,882	1,935	405	2,341	322

\* Comprises purchase of equipment, plant running, maintenance, and repairs.

† See text preceding table.

This table does not include details of expenditure by other bodies concerned with bushfire fighting such as the Forestry Commission or the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The Chief Secretary is assisted by the Bush Fire Council in the consideration of all matters relating to bush fire prevention and control throughout New South Wales. This Council, constituted in 1970 by amending legislation to the Bush Fires Act, replaced the Bush Fire Committee which had existed since 1949. The legislation also provides for the establishment of a special Co-ordinating Committee within the Council, and for the appointment of a Chief Co-ordinator of Bush Fire Fighting who is responsible to the Committee. It is the function of the Committee to ensure that the facilities provided by the fire-fighting bodies and other sources in the eastern part of the State are co-ordinated to the most effective extent prior to and during the bush fire season, and particularly during bush fire emergencies. The amending legislation also provides for a Finance Committee of the Council, which is required to prepare annual estimates of the probable expenditure from the statutory bush fire fighting fund for each of the fire regions proclaimed under the Act.

Local government authorities must take all practicable steps to prevent outbreaks and the spread of fire in areas under their control. Before fire is used for clearing land, adjoining landholders must be notified, and, during the statutory bush fire danger period (generally between 1 October and 31 March), private persons must obtain a permit from the local authority. Local authorities may require occupiers or owners of land to establish and maintain fire breaks and to remove fire hazards, and, in the event of default, may carry out the work at the landholder's expense. During times of extreme danger, the Minister may impose a total ban on the lighting of all classes of fire in the open.

Penalties may be imposed in cases where property is endangered or damaged as a result of lighting inflammable material near crops, stacks of grain or hay, etc., or failure to extinguish fires lit in contravention of the Act or regulations. The sale and use of wax matches and the use of phosphorus baits for poisoning rabbits are subject to regulation.

Workers' compensation is provided for the benefit of any volunteer injured whilst engaged in fire-fighting.

## **STATE EMERGENCY SERVICES AND CIVIL DEFENCE ORGANISATION**

The State Emergency Services and Civil Defence Organisation is a State Government authority established under a Cabinet Minute in 1955. It now operates under the provisions of the State Emergency Services and Civil Defence Act, 1972, and administers the Bush Fires Act, 1949.

The Bush Fires Branch of the Chief Secretary's Department was merged with the State Emergency Services in 1974 and is now known as the Bush Fire Service. The Director of State Emergency Services also holds the position of Chairman of the New South Wales Bush Fire Council (see page 682).

The Director is responsible to the Minister for the preparation of plans to be followed, and for the co-ordination of the activities of all emergency services, in the event of the declaration of a "special emergency" or a "state of emergency" provided for under the State Emergency Services and Civil Defence Act. In addition, he is the responsible authority for carrying out lifesaving operations and for the co-ordination of relief measures in floods, bush fires, earthquakes, and other emergencies which are not the direct responsibility of any other authority. He is also charged with the responsibility of preparing plans for the civil defence of the State in the event of war.

In everyday occurrences such as traffic accidents, searches for missing persons, industrial accidents, etc., action is taken by the appropriate authority, e.g. the Police, Fire Brigades, Ambulance Service, etc. The Director of State Emergency Services may authorise the State Emergency Services Organisation to assist the public or any authority or organisation in such emergencies, if so requested, but such assistance is rare.

The State Headquarters of the Organisation in Sydney is staffed by 89 permanent officers and comprises a Directorate, an Operations Division, and an Administrative Division. There are 25 Division and Sub-division Headquarters which are provided by the State Government and which are supervised by a volunteer controller appointed by the Director. In most cases, the controller is assisted by a permanent divisional officer. Two hundred Local Headquarters have been established by local government councils and these are supervised by volunteer controllers appointed by the Director on the recommendation of the councils. There are also 5 permanent Bush Fire Service regional officers.

The Organisation comprises a permanent staff of 139 officers and a volunteer staff of 74,000, including 61,000 members of bush fire brigades.



## Chapter 25

# EDUCATION

In New South Wales, primary and secondary education is provided in government schools (referred to as public schools) conducted by the Department of Education and in private schools conducted in most cases under the auspices of religious denominations. Post-school technical education is provided in technical colleges under the control of the Department of Technical and Further Education and in agricultural colleges under the control of the Department of Agriculture. Other post-school education is provided at colleges of advanced education, teachers' colleges, and the six universities in the State (Sydney, New South Wales, New England, Newcastle, Macquarie, and Wollongong).

Attendance at school is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 15 years. Children may, however, be exempted from the requirement of compulsory attendance if there exists sufficient cause for such exemption. In public schools education is secular and free.

On leaving school, pupils may continue their training at technical colleges, at agricultural colleges, or at private institutions such as business colleges. Those who have completed the full secondary course may qualify for admission to universities or may follow a course of study at colleges of advanced education, which may be single-purpose colleges (e.g. those providing courses in teacher education only) or multi-purpose colleges providing a wide range of academic and professional courses, or at non-government teachers' colleges.

A school medical service (described in the chapter "Health Services") is maintained by the State for the benefit of children attending public and private schools.

### AUSTRALIAN EDUCATION COUNCIL

The Australian Education Council is composed of the Ministers of Education of the various Australian States and has power to co-opt the services of other Ministers if necessary. The Council is concerned with such matters as the development of education in Australia in co-ordination with employment and social welfare, and the organisation of technical education with due regard to the requirements of industry. The Council meets every eight months and meets in each State in rotation to confer on educational issues of national significance and to provide a forum for exchange of ideas and information.

### AUSTRALIAN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Australian Department of Education administers Australian Government programmes relating to education. Together with the statutory bodies, the Universities Commission, the Commission on Advanced Education, the Technical and Further Education Commission, the Schools Commission, and the Children's Commission, the Department is concerned with the

*Manuscripts of this chapter prepared in December 1975.*



administration of Australian Government programmes of assistance to educational institutions, including grants for pre-schools, public and private schools, technical colleges, colleges of advanced education, and universities. Further particulars of the grants provided by the Australian Government to educational institutions in New South Wales are given in Table 25.2 on page 688 and in the sections of this chapter which describe the activities of these institutions.

The Department gives advice on educational matters to other authorities, liaises with State educational authorities, administers schemes of financial assistance for Australian students and for educational research, and is responsible for Australia's international relations in education (including the association of Australia with the aims and activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation), the provision of advice and assistance in the field of child and adult migrant education, administering various scholarship schemes for study overseas, and administering schemes under which foreign-government sponsored students study in Australia.

#### CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

In July 1975, the Australian Government established the Curriculum Development Centre, a statutory body with its own governing council. The functions of the Centre include undertaking and commissioning, and providing advisory services relating to, the development of curriculum and of teaching and learning materials.

#### STATE HIGHER EDUCATION ADVISORY BODIES

The Higher Education Act, 1969-1971, provided for the establishment of the Advanced Education Board to advise the Minister for Education on the development and co-ordination of advanced education throughout the State. The Board has made reports and recommendations to the Minister on new developments affecting advanced education, the approval of courses, the establishment of new colleges of advanced education, and the allocation of financial assistance to colleges of advanced education.

The Universities Board was set up in 1967 and was given statutory recognition by the Higher Education Act. The main function of the Universities Board has been to furnish information and advice to the Minister in connection with universities, with particular reference to the provision, improvement, and co-ordination of university facilities and the granting of financial assistance to universities.

The Act also provided for the establishment of the Higher Education Authority to co-ordinate the recommendations made to the Minister by the two Boards and to promote the balanced development of higher education generally.

From 1 January 1976, under the Higher Education Act, 1975, which repealed the previous Act, a single new authority, the Higher Education Board, will replace, and assume responsibility for all of the functions previously performed by, the Advanced Education Board, the Universities

Board, and the Higher Education Authority. The new Board will comprise not more than fourteen members, all of whom will be nominated by the Minister.

#### GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, ETC.

Government expenditure on education in New South Wales is, for the most part, financed from State revenue and loan raisings—but in recent years the Australian Government has made substantial expenditures on education in the State by way of grants to the State towards various programmes and by the provision of certain financial assistance to students. The particulars of expenditure by the State on education, as shown in the next table, exclude expenditure from Australian Government grants and interest on loan moneys expended by the State on buildings, equipment, etc. Particulars of expenditure in New South Wales by the Australian Government on the encouragement of science, art, and research are not available.

**Table 25.1. Government Expenditure in N.S.W. on Education and Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research**

Year ended 30 June	Education						State Expenditure on Encourage- ment of Science, Art, and Research §	
	Australian Government			New South Wales Government				Total, Australian and N.S.W. Govern- ments
	Grants to State *	Payments to Persons *†	Total, Australian Govern- ment	From Revenue ‡	From Loans ¶	Total, N.S.W. Govern- ment		
\$ thousand								
1969	37,582	11,349	48,931	249,538	55,891	305,429	354,360	4,690
1970	51,287 <sub>r</sub>	12,854	64,141 <sub>r</sub>	290,204	54,459	344,663	408,804 <sub>r</sub>	6,478
1971	61,231 <sub>r</sub>	16,259	77,490 <sub>r</sub>	347,542	56,908	404,451	481,941 <sub>r</sub>	7,788
1972	72,763 <sub>r</sub>	19,316	92,079 <sub>r</sub>	410,053	69,640	479,693	571,772 <sub>r</sub>	8,450
1973	90,555 <sub>r</sub>	26,366	116,921 <sub>r</sub>	476,490	77,891	554,381	671,302 <sub>r</sub>	9,608 <sub>r</sub>
1974	208,518	29,331	237,849	530,193	73,032	603,225	841,074	14,579
1975	463,753	39,674	503,427	637,981	86,478	724,459	1,227,886	17,210

\* See Table 25.2 for details of items of expenditure.

† Includes payments to persons in the Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Fund, less Australian Government grants paid to that Fund.

¶ Gross Loan Expenditure, less Australian Government grants towards that expenditure.

§ From revenue and loans.

From January 1974, the Australian Government assumed full responsibility for financing tertiary education. Fees at universities, colleges of advanced education, teachers' colleges, pre-school teachers' colleges, and technical colleges were abolished and major changes were made in the existing scholarship schemes.

Particulars of expenditure by the Australian Government on education in New South Wales in each of the last five years are shown in the next table:—

**Table 25.2. Expenditure by Australian Government on Education in N.S.W.**

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$ thousand				
<b>Grants to State—</b>					
Towards Recurrent Expenditure on—					
Public Schools .. .. .	...	...	...	7,440	44,019
Private Schools* .. .. .	9,017	10,854	15,046	20,144	36,377
Schools—Joint Programmes .. .. .	...	...	...	563	4,323
Technical Education .. .. .	...	...	...	5,801¶	10,333
Colleges of Advanced Education† .. .. .	3,478	3,713	5,525	28,935	62,122
Universities .. .. .	23,594	27,223	32,155	79,572	149,997
Educational Research and Development .. .. .	28	81	91	97	145
Pre-schools and Child Care .. .. .	...	...	...	1,281	5,417
Child Migrant Education .. .. .	780	1,191	1,521	2,238	3,890
Aboriginal Education .. .. .	135	184	229	482	546
Towards Capital Expenditure on—					
Public Schools .. .. .	...	2,120	4,246	19,261	47,121
Private Schools .. .. .	...	...	...	2,489	6,137
Schools—Joint Programmes .. .. .	...	...	...	...	371
Science Laboratories in—					
Public Schools .. .. .	2,684	2,368	2,368	2,368	2,368
Private Schools* .. .. .	1,979	1,335	1,335	935	1,312
Libraries in—					
Public Schools .. .. .	4,850	3,150	1,792	4,159	12,397
Private Schools* .. .. .	1,140	1,045	896	996	2,002
Technical Education .. .. .	4,846	2,416	5,040	6,873	5,859
Colleges of Advanced Education† .. .. .	4,639	7,381	9,691	7,644	41,197
Universities .. .. .	4,050	9,682	10,522	16,889	22,526
Pre-schools and Child Care .. .. .	...	...	...	160	4,819
Child Migrant Education .. .. .	...	...	...	90	475
Aboriginal Education .. .. .	11	20	98	101	...
<b>Total Grants to State .. .. .</b>	<b>61,231r</b>	<b>72,763r</b>	<b>90,555r</b>	<b>208,518</b>	<b>463,753</b>
<b>Payments to Persons‡—</b>					
Student Assistance—					
Secondary Education .. .. .	2,760	2,899	3,509	6,001	5,790§
Technical Education .. .. .	408	420	442	335	73
Advanced Education .. .. .	728	919	1,319	7,312	14,336
University .. .. .	8,149	10,071	15,582	9,998	12,886
Post-graduate Awards .. .. .	2,338	2,604	2,859	2,597	2,737
Soldiers' Children Education Scheme .. .. .	1,261	1,372	1,338	1,234	1,432
Aboriginal Study Grants (Post-school) .. .. .	68	171	153	222	428
Aboriginal Secondary (School) Grants .. .. .	547	860	1,164	1,629	1,951
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	3	41
<b>Total Payments to Persons .. .. .</b>	<b>16,259</b>	<b>19,316</b>	<b>26,366</b>	<b>29,331</b>	<b>39,674</b>
<b>Total Australian Government Expenditure on Education in N.S.W. .. .. .</b>	<b>77,490r</b>	<b>92,079r</b>	<b>116,921r</b>	<b>237,849</b>	<b>503,427</b>

\* Paid to State (as agent for Australian Government) for distribution to private schools.

† Includes teachers' colleges and pre-school teachers' colleges.

‡ Includes payments to persons in the Australian Capital Territory.

¶ Re-imbursement for abolished tuition fees.

§ Includes Adult Secondary Education Assistance.

A classification of the expenditure by the State Government in each of the last five years on education, and on the encouragement of science, art, and research, is given in the next table:—

**Table 25.3. Classification of Expenditure by the State Government on Education and Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research**

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$ thousand				
EDUCATION					
Expenditure from Revenue*—					
Primary and Secondary Education—					
Public Schools and Head Office Services	241,396r	278,904r	318,084r	372,567	484,264
Conveyance of Pupils to and from Public and Private Schools .. .. .	16,092	19,393	25,149	29,705	39,964
Direct Assistance to Private Schools ..	5,165	7,243	8,869	10,538	11,645
Assistance to Pupils of Public and Private Schools—					
Bursaries and Scholarships .. .. .	1,009	1,142	1,131	1,179	1,284
Allowances for Secondary Pupils ..	1,926	2,759	3,578	4,429	8,791
Textbook Allowances for Secondary Pupils .. .. .	2,501	2,617	2,719	2,790	2,915
Scholarship Allowances for Trainee Teachers .. .. .	13,213	19,322	24,312	26,722	29,260
Total, Primary and Secondary Education	281,302	331,381	383,843	447,931	578,123
Agricultural Colleges .. .. .	2,023	2,567	2,802	2,673	1,366
Conservatorium of Music .. .. .	564	703	824	906	256
Other Colleges of Advanced Education and Technical Colleges .. .. .	30,283	36,928	43,581	48,856	52,381
Universities .. .. .	31,457	35,998	42,598	26,593	78
Other .. .. .	1,914	2,478	2,842	3,235	5,776
Total Expenditure from Revenue*	347,543	410,053	476,490	530,193	637,981
Loan Expenditure (Gross)†—					
Primary and Secondary Education—					
School Buildings, etc. .. .. .	43,426	52,166	59,539	57,460	82,090
Teachers' Colleges .. .. .	450	1,686	480	10	...
Total, Primary and Secondary Education	43,875	53,852	60,019	57,470	82,090
Agricultural Colleges .. .. .	737	735	900	365	...
Conservatorium of Music .. .. .	72	40	2	5	1
Other Colleges of Advanced Education and Technical Colleges .. .. .	5,723	7,574	8,300	8,068	4,387
Universities .. .. .	6,500	7,439	8,670	7,123	...
Total Loan Expenditure†	56,908	69,640	77,891	73,032	86,478
Total, Education .. .. .	404,451	479,693	554,381	603,225	724,459
ENCOURAGEMENT OF SCIENCE, ART, AND RESEARCH					
Expenditure from Revenue—					
Public Library and Library Board .. .. .	4,243	4,926	5,594	6,350	7,815
Australian Museum .. .. .	648	772	1,035	1,193	1,828
Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences ..	254	309	339	406	557
Art Gallery .. .. .	285	538	689	812	986
Observatory .. .. .	60	67	78	83	120
Sydney Opera House .. .. .	64	105	707	3,352	3,950
Subsidies to Associations etc. .. .. .	1,049r	1,009r	847r	1,391	1,409
Total Expenditure from Revenue .. .. .	6,603	7,726	9,288r	13,588	16,666
Loan Expenditure (Gross) .. .. .	1,185	724	320	991	544
Total, Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research .. .. .	7,788	8,450	9,608r	14,579	17,210

\* See note ‡, Table 25.1.

† See note ¶, Table 25.1.

## PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

### COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

#### *Primary Education*

In New South Wales, formal primary education begins at the age of 6 years, when school attendance becomes compulsory. It is given in six grades and, normally, is completed when the pupil is about 12½ years of age. In first and second grades instruction is given in reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, moral education, and social education, but a part of each day is reserved for activities such as occupy children in nursery and kindergarten training. In third to sixth grades instruction is provided in English (with emphasis on speaking, reading, composition, and spelling), social studies, mathematics, natural science, art, crafts (including woodwork, needlework, etc.), health, and physical education.

Nursery training for children between the ages of 2 and 5 years and kindergarten training for 5-year-old children are included as primary education when given in classes attached to a primary school. The training includes such activities as drawing, painting, handiwork, and dramatisation.

#### *Secondary Education*

Pupils completing their primary school course proceed to a secondary school to commence their secondary education.

In terms of the Education Act, 1961–1975, the full secondary course comprises a four-year course leading to the award of a School Certificate and a further two-year course leading to the Higher School Certificate examination.

In general, pupils in the first year of the secondary course study the core subjects of English, mathematics, social studies, science, art, craft, music, health, and physical education. During the second year, they may commence studies in further subjects, chosen from languages, home science, descriptive geometry, commerce, agriculture, woodwork, metalwork, etc. Provision is made during the second and later years of the secondary course for the study of certain subjects at varying levels of difficulty. Pupils of high ability may elect to take advanced level courses; other pupils who wish to qualify for the award of the School Certificate may take an ordinary level course designed for average pupils, or a modified course; and those who are unable to follow a course at one of the above three levels undertake a general activities course.

Prior to 1975, the secondary school system included a School Certificate examination at the end of the fourth year. The requirements of this examination were outlined on page 615 of Year Book No. 63. The first examination was held in 1965. From 1968 to 1974, certificate awards were based on a composite measure comprising the examination result and a school assessment. The number of candidates who sat for the examination in 1974 was 68,087, of whom 66,824 or 98.2 per cent passed. The corresponding figures for 1973 were 66,888, 65,693, and 98.2, respectively.

From and including 1975, the School Certificate examination has been replaced by a system of assessment based on a series of reference tests and other forms of moderation. Each pupil completing an approved course of study at advanced, ordinary, or modified levels is issued with a School Certificate which indicates the pupil's achievements by level and grade. Five grades of award are made at advanced and ordinary levels, and two at modified level, so that achievement is shown in more detail than was allowed by the previous system which indicated only pass or fail at each level; the award of a Certificate no longer depends on a pass in at least four subjects. By using methods such as "moderating tests", it is still possible to compare levels and grades throughout the State, at the same time allowing any individual school freedom to adapt and emphasise courses and programmes according to the particular needs of its pupils and its locality. In 1975, the School Certificate was awarded to 72,667 pupils.

Pupils remaining at school to complete the final two years of the secondary course, which culminate in the Higher School Certificate examination, study English and an appropriate combination of other subjects.

At the examinations in 1975 and earlier years (first held in 1967), candidates were required to present English and a minimum of four other subjects, in any combination, at one of three levels—"first" level courses were designed for more able students, "second" level courses provided a basis for further study beyond the secondary level, and "third" level courses were standard courses. Candidates presenting the Mathematics course at first level or "full" second level and the Science course at first level or "full" second level were able to count the combination as three subjects. A pass in any single subject at any level was sufficient for the award of a Higher School Certificate. However, university matriculation requirements have been based, in general, on results obtained in English and four other subjects, each university specifying its own requirements.

Candidates for the Higher School Certificate examination in the years 1973 to 1975, classified according to the number of subjects passed, are shown in the next table:—

**Table 25.4. Public Examinations: Higher School Certificate, Candidates and Passes**

Number of Subjects Passed	Number of Candidates					Percentage of Candidates				
	1973	1974	1975			1973	1974	1975		
			School *	Private †	Total			School *	Private †	Total
No Subjects	578	565	222	364	586	1.8	1.8	0.7	8.9	1.7
1 Subject	990	909	429	543	972	3.1	2.9	1.4	13.3	2.9
2 Subjects	1,208	1,224	797	443	1,240	3.8	3.9	2.7	10.9	3.7
3 Subjects	1,954	2,008	1,453	718	2,171	6.1	6.3	4.9	17.6	6.4
4 Subjects	4,323	3,884	3,412	618	4,030	13.6	12.3	11.5	15.2	12.0
5 Subjects	9,090	9,114	8,949	725	9,674	28.6	28.8	30.2	17.8	28.7
6 Subjects	11,745	11,998	12,202	637	12,839	36.9	37.9	41.2	15.6	38.1
7 Subjects	1,892	1,940	2,137	27	2,164	6.0	6.1	7.2	0.7	6.4
8 Subjects	9	3	10	...	10	‡	‡	‡	...	‡
Total Candidates	31,789	31,645	29,611	4,075	33,686	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Includes pupils of the Correspondence School.

† Students enrolled at government evening and technical colleges. Excludes "private study" candidates.

‡ Less than 0.1 per cent.

In 1975, a restructured senior secondary curriculum was introduced by the Board of Senior School Studies (see page 693) as a phase of the continuing process of curriculum development. The new courses, which will be included in the Higher School Certificate examination for the first time in 1976, are organised on the basis of units of study, each unit representing three periods per week and a maximum of 50 examination marks. In general, there are three courses in each subject, named in accordance with the unit system:—

- (a) *3 Unit Course*. Offers suitable preparation for the study of that subject at tertiary level, as well as deeper and more intensive treatment than in the other courses;
- (b) *2 Unit Course*. Offers suitable preparation for the study of that subject at tertiary level;
- (c) *2 Unit A Course*. Although of a general content, this course has high education value for senior secondary pupils, but is not intended to lead to further study of that subject at tertiary level.

In Mathematics, there are four courses. The 4 Unit, 3 Unit, and 2 Unit A Courses are equivalent to the courses described above, while the 2 Unit Course is designed to meet general needs and is suitable for those students whose tertiary studies require some mathematical understanding. In Science, there are three courses—4 Unit, 2 Unit, and 2 Unit A. The 4 Unit Course is available in two versions. The first is a "Multistrand" course which involves the study of three scientific disciplines consisting of Physics, Chemistry, and either Biology or Geology. The second is a "Doublestrand" course consisting of a combination of any two of the abovementioned disciplines. Pupils may also elect to study any one or two of those disciplines as separate 2 Unit Courses.

Under the new structure each pupil is required to follow a programme involving at least eleven units in both of the senior secondary years (which, from 1976, will be referred to as Years 11 and 12 of formal schooling), including two units of English in Year 11 and at least two units of English in Year 12, and is also required to study a minimum of five subjects in Year 11 and four in Year 12. To help meet the minimum subject requirement for Year 11 and to encourage pupils to follow a broad, general programme during that year, the 4 Unit Course in Mathematics and the 3 Unit Courses in all other subjects are reduced in Year 11 to three and two unit value, respectively.

Subject to conditions determined by the Board of Senior School Studies, in accordance with the Education Act, the Higher School Certificate shall be awarded to school candidates who have satisfactorily completed Year 11 and who present themselves for examination in Year 12 in courses carrying at least eleven units. Candidates will no longer pass or fail but will be given a grade of 1 (if in the top 10 per cent of candidature), 2 (next 20 per cent), 3 (next 40 per cent), 4 (next 20 per cent), or 5 (final 10 per cent) in each course they present. School candidates who fail to fulfil conditions for the award of a certificate, and private study candidates, shall receive a *Statement of Attainment* which contains a record of subjects and courses presented and grades received. Applicants for admission to universities and colleges of advanced education will, in general, be selected on an aggregate of examination marks in their best ten units, with a maximum possible mark of 500, but each university or college of advanced education will determine its own specific entrance requirements.

*Secondary Schools Board and Board of Senior School Studies*

The Secondary Schools Board and the Board of Senior School Studies were established in terms of the Education Act, 1961–1975, which prescribes the current system of secondary education. The Secondary Schools Board advises the Minister for Education on courses of study leading to the School Certificate and, on the basis of advice received from schools, issues the Certificates to pupils reaching the required standard. The Board of Senior School Studies determines the courses of study and regulates the conduct of examinations for the Higher School Certificate. Special committees are appointed by the Boards to recommend the content of the courses of study in individual subjects.

The Secondary Schools Board comprises 20 members—three representatives of the universities and colleges of advanced education, six officers of the Department of Education (including the Director-General, as chairman, and the Director of Secondary Education), the Director of Technical and Further Education, a person with special knowledge and experience in examination procedures, one principal of boys' and one of girls' secondary schools (other than Roman Catholic schools) registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, one representative of boys' and one of girls' Roman Catholic schools similarly registered, four representatives of the Secondary Teachers' Association of the N.S.W. Teachers' Federation, and a representative of parents and citizens' associations.

The Board of Senior School Studies comprises 19 members—seven representatives of the universities and colleges of advanced education, four officers of the Department of Education (including the Director-General, as chairman), the Director of Technical and Further Education, a person associated with the training of teachers, one principal of secondary schools (other than Roman Catholic schools) registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, a representative of Roman Catholic schools similarly registered, three representatives of the Secondary Teachers' Association of the N.S.W. Teachers' Federation, and one further member selected by the above members.

**CHILDREN RECEIVING EDUCATION**

There are few children of statutory school age in New South Wales who are not reached in some way by the education system. For children with a physical or intellectual handicap, and for those remote from centres of population, special schools have been established by the Department of Education and private organisations; these include a correspondence school, schools at hospitals and child welfare homes, subsidised schools in isolated rural areas, and schools for blind and deaf children.

There are few children of statutory school age in New South Wales to pupils who travel by train and to pupils who travel more than one mile by bus. Concessional fares are granted to pupils not entitled to free travel by bus and to pupils who travel to school by ferry. In country areas, pupils generally travel on school charter buses, and a scale rate subsidy is available to persons conveying pupils to charter bus routes by private car.

Children of statutory school age who are not enrolled consist mainly of those exempted by the Department of Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs from attendance at school for special reasons.



Particulars of children exempted from attendance at school by the Department are shown in the next table:—

**Table 25.5. Public and Private Schools: Children Exempted from Attendance**

Year ended 30 June	Domestic Necessity	Health	Necessitous Circumstances	Other Reasons*	Total Exemptions Granted		
					Boys	Girls	Total
1970	153	52	635	1,888	1,388	1,340	2,728
1971	138	49	389	1,908	1,188	1,296	2,484
1972	85	43	258	1,748	1,021	1,113	2,134
1973	90	29	206	1,795	1,050	1,070	2,120
1974	61	38	217	2,010	1,175	1,151	2,326
1975	54	31	111	1,415	851	760	1,611

\* Includes exemptions granted to pupils to attend business or technical colleges and to pupils who are considered to be psychologically unsuitable for further education.

Cases of unsatisfactory attendance at public and private schools are required to be reported to the Department of Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs. Particulars of such cases in recent years are given in the following table:—

**Table 25.6. Public and Private Schools: Cases of Unsatisfactory Attendance Reported**

Year ended 30 June	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
1970	4,885	3,900	8,785	288	244	532	5,173	4,144	9,317
1971	4,918	4,179	9,097	244	203	447	5,162	4,382	9,544
1972	4,743	4,067	8,810	182	222	404	4,925	4,289	9,214
1973	4,411	3,600	8,011	186	154	340	4,597	3,754	8,351
1974	4,020	3,535	7,555	178	188	366	4,198	3,723	7,921
1975	4,149	3,746	7,895	188	156	344	4,337	3,902	8,239

The Department conducts a special school for truant boys and girls at Burradoo. Until April 1975, only boys were admitted to the school. The curriculum is designed to meet the individual needs of the children and is aimed at assisting them to adjust to the normal school situation. During 1974–75, 78 children were admitted to the school, and, in June 1975, the number of enrolments was 57.

#### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, PUPILS, AND TEACHERS

Schools referred to as “public and private schools” provide full-time primary and/or secondary education for children. Since practically all children in New South Wales receive their primary and secondary education in either public or private schools, the particulars shown in this section can be regarded as relating to the primary and secondary education of children in New South Wales. Further particulars in respect of public schools are given on page 698, and in respect of private schools, on page 707.

*Public and Private Schools and Teachers*

The following table shows the total number of public and private schools in operation in New South Wales and the number of teachers in each group of schools in each of the last five years:—

**Table 25.7. Public and Private Schools\*: Schools and Teachers**

Year	Schools			Teachers †					
	Public	Private	Total	Public Schools			Private Schools		
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1971	2,377	793	3,170	14,425	20,486	34,911	2,581	6,512	9,093
1972	2,335	818	3,153	15,122	21,436	36,558	2,757	6,715	9,472
1973	2,287	808	3,095	15,696	21,137	36,833	2,870	6,985	9,855
1974	2,271	804	3,075	16,293	21,902	38,195	2,973	7,016	9,989
1975	2,246	794	3,040	17,215	23,477	40,692	3,102	7,071	10,173

\* Excludes subsidised (public) schools, evening colleges, technical colleges, private kindergarten and nursery schools, business colleges, etc.

† Includes part-time teachers expressed in full-time units.

Further particulars of teachers in public and private schools in each of the last five years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 25.8. Teachers in Public and Private Schools\***

At 30 June	Full-time Teachers			Part-time Teachers					
	Males	Females	Total	Number			Full-time Equivalent		
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
PUBLIC SCHOOLS									
1971	14,302	19,356	33,658	212	2,357	2,569	123	1,130	1,253
1972	14,965	20,005	34,970	287	2,595	2,882	157	1,431	1,588
1973	15,655	20,260	35,915	105	1,793	1,898	41	877	918
1974	16,242	21,054	37,296	117	1,750	1,867	51	848	899
1975	17,178	22,694	39,872	90	1,609	1,699	37	783	820
PRIVATE SCHOOLS									
1971	2,475	5,931	8,406	343	1,698	2,041	106	581	687
1972	2,637	6,088	8,725	356	1,828	2,184	120	627	747
1973	2,745	6,309	9,054	320	1,857	2,177	125	676	801
1974	2,828	6,299	9,127	336	1,823	2,159	145	717	862
1975	2,983	6,382	9,365	286	1,656	1,942	119	689	808

\* See note \*, Table 25.7.

The number of teachers, as shown above, excludes students in teacher training (see page 718).

*Public and Private School Pupils*

The effective enrolment at public and private schools in New South Wales in 1975 and earlier years is shown in the following table:—

**Table 25.9. Public and Private Schools\*: Effective Enrolment†**

Year	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
1968	379,236	346,537	725,773	110,815	110,303	221,118	490,051	456,840	946,891
1969	388,828	355,938	744,766	111,094	109,693	220,787	499,922	465,631	965,553
1970	396,867	363,225	760,092	111,716	109,817	221,533	508,583	473,042	981,625
1971	402,903	368,489	771,392	112,045	110,150	222,195	514,948	478,639	993,587
1972	406,926	372,928	779,854	111,606	109,794	221,400	518,532	482,722	1,001,254
1973	404,132	372,667	776,799	110,821	109,097	219,918	514,953	481,764	996,717
1974	403,490	374,130	777,620	110,034	109,066	219,100	513,524	483,196	996,720
1975	408,720	380,223	788,943	109,948	108,920	218,868	518,668	489,143	1,007,811

\* See note \*, Table 25.7.

† Effective enrolment is the actual enrolment on the first Friday in August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

Since 1968 the effective enrolment of pupils in public and private schools has increased by 6 per cent, the increase in enrolments in public schools being 9 per cent while private school enrolments have remained fairly steady from year to year.

In the public schools, there are more boys than girls, the proportions in 1975 being 52 per cent for boys, and 48 per cent for girls. In the private schools, boys also exceed girls, but the difference in numbers is not as great.

The ages between which school attendance was compulsory were 7 and 14 years from 1917 to 1939, 6 and 14 years in 1940, 6 and 14 years 4 months in 1941, and 6 and 14 years 8 months in 1942. Since the beginning of 1943 the ages have been 6 and 15 years.

The following table shows the age distribution of the pupils enrolled at public and private schools in the last eight years:—

**Table 25.10. Public and Private Schools\*: Age Distribution of Pupils Effective Enrolment†**

Year	Public School Pupils				Private School Pupils			
	Under 6 years	6 and under 15 years	15 years or more	Total	Under 6 years	6 and under 15 years	15 years or more	Total
1968	66,429	568,165	91,179	725,773	18,001	168,928	34,189	221,118
1969	63,181	584,575	97,010	744,766	17,455	168,055	35,277	220,787
1970	60,425	597,611	102,056	760,092	16,613	168,374	36,546	221,533
1971	61,044	603,570	106,778	771,392	16,646	168,257	37,292	222,195
1972	62,696	605,077	112,081	779,854	16,555	166,806	38,039	221,400
1973	62,654	599,737	114,408	776,799	16,114	165,277	38,527	219,918
1974	66,342	596,108	115,170	777,620	16,310	164,097	38,693	219,100
1975	67,319	600,353	121,271	788,943	16,255	162,742	39,871	218,868
1975—								
Boys	34,564	309,856	64,300	408,720	8,117	81,172	20,659	109,948
Girls	32,755	290,497	56,971	380,223	8,138	81,570	19,212	108,920

\* See note \*, Table 25.7.

† See note †, Table 25.9.

Further details of the age and sex distribution of school pupils in 1975 are given below:—

**Table 25.11. Public and Private Schools\*: Age and Sex Distribution of Pupils August 1975**

Effective Enrolment†

Age in Years	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
Under 6	34,564	32,755	67,319	8,117	8,138	16,255	42,681	40,893	83,574
6 and under 7	34,893	33,192	68,085	8,371	8,605	16,976	43,264	41,797	85,061
7	33,491	31,736	65,227	8,365	8,339	16,704	41,856	40,075	81,931
8	33,239	31,240	64,479	8,359	8,734	17,093	41,598	39,974	81,572
9	32,675	30,410	63,085	8,783	8,660	17,443	41,458	39,070	80,528
10	32,984	30,863	63,847	9,097	9,112	18,209	42,081	39,975	82,056
11	35,001	32,794	67,795	9,645	9,489	19,134	44,646	42,283	86,929
12	35,968	33,784	69,752	9,767	9,314	19,081	45,735	43,098	88,833
13	35,912	33,514	69,426	9,606	9,737	19,343	45,518	43,251	88,769
14	35,693	32,964	68,657	9,179	9,580	18,759	44,872	42,544	87,416
15 or more	64,300	56,971	121,271	20,659	19,212	39,871	84,959	76,183	161,142
Total	408,720	380,223	788,943	109,948	108,920	218,868	518,668	489,143	1,007,811

\* See note \*, Table 25.7.

† See note †, Table 25.9.

Particulars of the religious denomination of each child attending a public school are obtained on enrolment, but such information is not available regarding pupils of private schools. Any analysis of the religious denomination of school pupils is restricted, therefore, to a comparison of the number of children of each denomination enrolled at public schools, and the number of children (irrespective of denomination) attending schools conducted under the auspices of the various religious denominations. The following table contains such a classification, according to the principal religious denominations, of the enrolment in public and private schools in recent years:—

**Table 25.12. Public and Private Schools\*: Religious Denominations of Pupils†**

Year	Public Schools— Religious Denomination of Pupils					Pupils in Private Schools— Denomination of Schools			
	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian	Methodist	Other and unknown	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Other Denominations	Non-denominational
1970	384,778	141,503	84,081	74,560	75,170	14,288	189,340	11,118	6,787
1971	382,343	150,693	82,329	71,309	84,718	14,508	189,501	11,313	6,873
1972	380,959	161,741	80,481	71,045	85,628	14,642	188,274	11,392	7,092
1973	378,923	165,085	78,047	68,983	85,761	14,794	186,508	11,418	7,198
1974	373,882	169,063	75,643	67,948	91,084	14,430	185,148	11,853	7,669
1975	373,709	177,929	74,176	66,851	96,278	13,956	185,201	11,653	8,058

\* See note \*, Table 25.7.

† Effective enrolment (see note †, Table 25.9).

Of the total enrolment in public schools, children of the Church of England faith represented 47 per cent in 1975, while children of the Roman Catholic faith represented 23 per cent. Children attending Roman Catholic schools account for 85 per cent of the total enrolment at private schools.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS

*Administration of the Public School System*

The State system of education is administered by a Minister of the Crown, through a permanent Director-General of Education. The Minister is advised by an Education Advisory Commission formed under the provisions of the Teaching Service Act, 1970-1975.

The State is divided, for administrative purposes, into eleven directorates (five metropolitan and six country), each being administered by a Director of Education subject to the oversight of the Director-General. Each directorate is divided into inspectorial districts, and an inspector supervises the schools and teachers in each district; in 1975, there were 45 districts within the five Sydney directorates and 44 elsewhere.

*Type and Size of Public Schools*

The types and size of public schools open in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the next table. Schools in the Primary-Secondary group (central schools and the correspondence school) provide both primary and secondary instruction.

Table 25.13. Public Schools\*: Type and Size of Schools

Type of School	Number in August		Number of Schools with Effective Enrolment§ in 1975 of—							
	1974	1975	Under 36	36-100	101-200	201-400	401-600	601-800	801-1,000	over 1,000
Primary Schools—										
Primary† .. ..	1,722	1,695	451	295	160	263	269	153	71	33
Separate Infants, etc. ..	37	36	4	26	5	1	...	...	...	...
Total Primary .. ..	1,759	1,731	455	321	165	264	269	153	71	33
Primary-Secondary Schools‡	81	76	...	1	15	37	17	5	...	1
Secondary Schools .. ..	328	332	...	...	2	23	35	68	78	126
Special Schools—										
Hospital .. ..	14	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intellectually Handicapped Children .. ..	47	49	18	23	8	...	...	...	...	...
Child Welfare .. ..	13	12	4	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
Physically Handicapped ..	18	19	5	9	5	...	...	...	...	...
Emotionally Disturbed ..	4	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Fitness¶ .. ..	7	7	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special .. ..	103	107	46	42	19	...	...	...	...	...
Total Public Schools ..	2,271	2,246	501	364	201	324	321	226	149	160

\* Excludes 2 subsidised schools.

† Composite courses in secondary education are provided at public primary schools in districts where secondary schools are not readily accessible. In 1975, this type of instruction was provided for 63 pupils.

‡ Includes the correspondence school which has an effective enrolment of over 1,000.

¶ Schools offering courses of 10 days duration in recreational activities, attended by pupils enrolled at other types of school.

§ See note †, Table 25.9.

### *Parents and Citizens' Associations*

**Parents and citizens'** associations and kindred bodies have been organised in connection with public schools, with the object of promoting the interest of local schools and the welfare of the pupils and providing school equipment. The associations do not exercise authority over the staff for the management of the school.

District councils, composed of two representatives of each association and kindred body within the district, may be formed in proclaimed areas; they advise the Minister on certain school matters, and assist in the arrangement of school bus transport, in the financing of scholarships for children in their district, and in the establishment and maintenance of central libraries.

Councils are also organised for groups of proclaimed areas, and there is a State-wide federation of associations.

### *Ages of Pupils*

The following table shows the age distribution of the pupils enrolled in public schools in the last nine years:—

**Table 25.14. Public Schools\*: Age Distribution of Pupils**  
Effective Enrolment†

Age in Years	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Under 6	67,393	66,429	63,181	60,425	61,044	62,696	62,654	66,342	67,319
6 and under 7	66,249	68,307	67,663	66,928	64,072	64,015	64,759	64,634	68,085
7	64,635	67,366	69,448	69,043	67,600	64,119	63,199	64,823	65,227
8	63,952	64,869	68,188	69,987	68,554	67,114	63,504	62,120	64,479
9	62,741	64,404	66,326	68,983	70,366	69,307	66,700	63,888	63,085
10	61,438	63,913	65,638	67,389	70,084	71,028	69,198	66,995	63,847
11	59,853	61,954	64,854	66,679	68,236	70,076	70,748	68,704	67,795
12	58,889	60,416	62,565	65,309	67,094	68,048	69,440	69,765	69,752
13	58,077	58,975	60,793	62,849	65,138	66,482	66,991	68,832	69,426
14	57,785	57,961	59,100	60,444	62,426	64,888	65,198	66,347	68,657
15	40,255	44,792	45,992	47,807	49,812	52,429	54,458	55,090	57,858
16	22,020	26,684	29,129	30,236	31,674	32,995	33,751	34,495	37,005
17 or more	16,722	19,703	21,889	24,013	25,292	26,657	26,199	25,585	26,408
Total	700,009	725,773	744,766	760,092	771,392	779,854	776,799	777,620	788,943

\* Excludes subsidised schools.

† See note †, Table 25.9.

Further particulars of public school pupils in age groups are given on pages 701 and 703.

### *Public Primary Schools*

The public schools in which primary instruction in its various stages is undertaken may be classified broadly into three groups:—

- primary schools in more or less populous centres;
- schools in isolated and sparsely-settled districts (one-teacher small schools); and
- a correspondence school instructing children unable to attend a school.

A public school may be established in any locality where the attendance of at least nine children is assured. Where the enrolment is large, a separate department is established for infants (children in kindergarten and first and second grades).

In sparsely populated districts where attendance at a public school is impracticable, a single family with at least three children of school age may establish a subsidised school by engaging a teacher with the approval

of the Department of Education, or two or more families may combine to do so. In addition to the remuneration paid by the parents, the teacher receives a subsidy from the Department of Education, based on the average attendance of children. The course in subsidised schools is, as far as practicable, the same as in primary schools. The schools are subject to inspection by public school inspectors. The number of subsidised schools has declined from 771 (with 6,413 pupils) in 1935 to 2 (with an enrolment of 14 pupils) in 1975. These schools and the teachers and pupils in them are not included in the statistics of public schools shown in this chapter.

Where facilities are available, primary education in public schools may include nursery training for children aged two to five years. In 1975, there were three separate public nursery schools in New South Wales, with a total enrolment of 139, and nursery classes, with a total enrolment of 346, were attached to seven primary schools. Children attend the nursery schools and classes from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. with an interval of two hours for rest. Milk and hot midday meals are provided.

Kindergarten classes are incorporated in primary schools having sufficient five-year-old pupils to form a class.

The number of primary school pupils classified by grades in each of the last eight years is shown in the following table:—

**Table 25.15. Public Schools: Primary Pupils\* according to Sex and Grade**  
Effective Enrolment †

Year	Kinder- garten ‡	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Special Schools and Classes*	Total Primary Pupils
<b>Boys</b>									
1968	35,916	41,077	37,038	34,383	33,368	33,022	32,579	6,119	253,502
1969	34,521	40,666	37,973	36,272	34,611	33,436	33,294	6,345	237,138
1970	34,418	39,695	37,912	36,679	36,176	34,655	34,096	6,444	260,375
1971	34,540	38,481	36,965	36,422	36,817	36,059	35,281	7,153	261,718
1972	34,967	38,220	35,985	35,532	36,380	36,356	36,222	7,569	260,931
1973	34,567	37,831	35,407	34,042	35,145	35,917	36,614	7,365	256,888
1974	36,154	37,569	35,114	33,761	33,843	34,868	36,219	6,966	254,494
1975	36,425	39,464	35,223	33,815	33,690	33,576	35,236	6,727	254,156
<b>GIRLS</b>									
1968	33,551	37,371	34,079	32,091	31,917	31,246	30,436	4,385	235,076
1969	31,838	37,138	35,745	33,414	32,257	32,099	32,006	4,557	239,054
1970	31,984	35,868	35,233	34,843	33,624	32,615	32,989	4,754	241,910
1971	32,008	34,953	34,436	34,090	34,672	33,482	33,449	4,889	241,979
1972	32,264	34,472	33,561	33,444	34,071	34,331	33,977	5,013	241,133
1973	32,468	34,302	32,821	32,189	33,018	33,620	34,523	4,981	237,922
1974	34,084	34,409	32,883	31,600	31,975	32,724	33,754	4,795	236,224
1975	34,204	36,178	33,350	31,763	31,541	31,743	33,178	4,490	236,447
<b>ALL PUPILS</b>									
1968	69,467	78,448	71,117	66,474	65,285	64,268	63,015	10,504	488,578
1969	66,359	77,804	73,718	69,686	66,868	65,535	65,300	10,902	496,192
1970	66,402	75,563	73,145	71,522	69,800	67,270	67,085	11,498	502,285
1971	66,548	73,434	71,401	70,512	71,489	69,541	68,730	12,042	503,697
1972	67,231	72,692	69,246	68,976	70,451	70,687	70,199	12,582	502,064
1973	67,035	72,133	68,228	66,231	68,163	69,537	71,137	12,346	494,810
1974	70,238	71,978	67,997	65,361	65,818	67,592	69,973	11,761	490,718
1975	70,629	75,642	68,573	65,578	65,231	65,319	68,414	11,217	490,603

\* Excludes pupils in subsidised schools.

† See note †, Table 25.9.

‡ Includes pupils in nursery schools and classes.

¶ Includes pupils of the Correspondence School resident in N.S.W., those Department of Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs schools which are staffed by Department of Education teachers, schools for mildly and moderately intellectually handicapped, emotionally disturbed, and physically handicapped and debilitated children, and hospital schools; and pupils attending special classes in ordinary schools.

The relatively high enrolment in first grade is due to the fact that children under six years of age are enrolled in first grade for two years in succession at schools where there is no provision for kindergarten classes.

The following table shows the primary pupils in public schools in 1975 according to their age and grade:—

**Table 25.16. Public Schools: Primary Pupils\* according to Age and Grade, 1975**

Effective Enrolment †

Age in Years	Kinder- garten ‡	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Special Schools and Classes¶	Total Primary
Under 5	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	304
5 and under 6	66,035	631	...	...	...	...	...	349	67,015
6 " " 7	4,371	62,754	485	1	...	...	...	474	68,085
7 " " 8	95	11,882	52,001	740	2	...	...	507	65,227
8 " " 9	...	364	15,662	46,828	752	1	...	872	64,479
9 " " 10	...	9	404	17,464	43,007	815	4	1,382	63,085
10 " " 11	...	2	20	525	20,725	39,917	639	2,015	63,843
11 " " 12	...	...	...	16	723	23,619	39,898	2,277	66,533
12 or more	...	...	1	4	22	967	27,873	3,165	32,032
Total	70,629	75,642	68,573	65,578	65,231	65,319	68,414	11,217	490,603

\* Excludes pupils in subsidised schools.

† See note †, Table 25.9.

‡ Includes pupils in nursery schools and classes.

¶ See note ¶, Table 25.15.

### Public Secondary Schools

The principal public schools providing secondary education are classified as high or central schools. *High* schools are separate units providing either the full secondary course of six years leading to the Higher School Certificate or a secondary course of only four years (Junior High) leading to the School Certificate. *Central* schools provide both secondary and primary instruction and have an average daily attendance of at least 20 pupils in secondary classes (including at least 8 in classes above first form); they may have separate secondary and/or infants' departments if enrolment is large. Composite classes in secondary education are provided at primary schools in districts where a secondary school is not readily accessible.

Pupils completing their primary school course proceed, as a general rule, to the secondary school in their town or neighbourhood, and their abilities and talents are assessed within the secondary school in the light of their progress and achievement during the first secondary school year.

A hostel for high school students required to live away from home is conducted by the Department of Education at Albury. Hostels at other places are established, with subsidy from the Department, and run by local committees. Students living at the hostels are required to pay board.

The number of secondary pupils classified by form in each of the last eight years is shown in the next table.



Table 25.17. Public Schools: Secondary Pupils\* according to Sex and Form

Effective Enrolment †								
Year	First Form	Second Form	Third Form	Fourth Form	Fifth Form	Sixth Form	Special Schools and Classes ‡	Total
Boys								
1968	31,952	31,229	24,681	19,825	9,226	7,984	837	125,734
1969	32,744	31,554	26,106	20,950	10,599	8,901	836	131,690
1970	33,386	32,245	26,785	22,313	11,064	9,831	868	136,492
1971	33,945	33,053	27,701	23,247	11,939	10,381	919	141,185
1972	34,510	33,317	29,016	24,298	12,321	11,036	1,497	145,995
1973	35,116	34,037	29,275	25,007	11,650	10,836	1,323	147,244
1974	35,863	34,821	29,994	25,234	11,449	10,248	1,387	148,996
1975	35,684	35,746	31,871	26,742	12,400	10,554	1,567	154,564
GIRLS								
1968	29,904	28,872	23,040	17,434	6,476	5,258	477	111,461
1969	30,226	29,713	24,324	18,705	7,353	5,971	592	116,884
1970	31,339	29,894	25,124	19,985	7,791	6,587	595	121,315
1971	32,181	30,934	25,835	21,103	8,700	7,089	668	126,510
1972	32,430	31,798	27,196	21,927	9,458	7,897	1,089	131,795
1973	32,454	31,981	27,986	22,876	9,800	8,347	1,001	134,745
1974	33,723	32,485	28,531	23,702	10,027	8,492	946	137,906
1975	33,364	33,802	30,036	25,128	11,422	8,959	1,065	143,776
ALL PUPILS								
1968	61,856	60,101	47,721	37,259	15,702	13,242	1,314	237,195
1969	62,970	61,267	50,430	39,655	17,952	14,872	1,428	248,574
1970	64,725	62,139	51,909	42,298	18,855	16,418	1,463	257,807
1971	66,126	63,987	53,536	44,350	20,639	17,470	1,587	267,695
1972	66,940	65,115	56,212	46,225	21,779	18,933	2,586	277,790
1973	67,870	66,018	57,261	47,883	21,450	19,183	2,324	281,989
1974	69,586	67,306	58,525	48,936	21,476	18,740	2,333	286,902
1975	69,048	69,548	61,907	51,870	23,822	19,513	2,632	298,340

\* Excludes pupils in evening colleges, technical colleges, business colleges, etc.

† See note †, Table 25.9.

‡ See note ‡, Table 25.15.

As attendance at school is not compulsory after reaching 15 years of age, and as the Intermediate Certificate was (until 1966) awarded at the end of the third year of the course and the School Certificate is awarded (since 1965) at the end of fourth year, a high proportion of pupils do not complete the full secondary course. In 1972 there were 66,940 first form pupils, but in 1975 only 51,870 pupils in fourth form, indicating that approximately one-quarter of the pupils left between first and fourth form. Only 41 per cent of those completing fourth form in 1973 completed sixth form two years later.

There is an increasing tendency for girls to continue to the end of the full secondary course. In 1975, girls comprised 48 per cent of the first form, 48 per cent of fourth form, and 46 per cent of sixth form pupils, compared with 48 per cent, 47 per cent, and 40 per cent, respectively, in 1968.

The steady growth in the number of births from the mid-'thirties to the early 'sixties and the influence of immigration since 1948 are reflected in the increase in secondary enrolments since the early post-war years. In 1975, the pupils receiving secondary education represented 38 per cent of all the pupils enrolled in public schools.

The next table shows the secondary pupils in public schools in 1975 according to their age and form:—

**Table 25.18. Public Schools: Secondary Pupils\* according to Age and Form, 1975**

Effective Enrolment †

Age in Years	First Form	Second Form	Third Form	Fourth Form	Fifth Form	Sixth Form	Special Schools and Classes‡	Total
Under 12	1,249	3	...	...	...	...	14	1,266
12 and under 13	38,671	1,370	4	...	...	...	283	40,328
13 „ „ 14	27,594	38,373	1,130	1	...	...	829	67,927
14 „ „ 15	1,470	28,168	36,656	1,133	5	...	778	68,210
15 „ „ 16	59	1,594	23,040	31,543	803	10	453	57,502
16 „ „ 17	5	39	1,029	18,399	16,288	752	187	36,699
17 „ „ 18	...	1	42	750	6,349	13,065	56	20,263
18 or more	...	...	6	44	377	5,686	32	6,145
Total	69,048	69,548	61,907	51,870	23,822	19,513	2,632	298,340

\* See note \*, Table 25.17.

† See note †, Table 25.9.

‡ See note ‡, Table 25.15.

### *Correspondence School*

The Correspondence School provides assistance for students who, for a variety of reasons, cannot attend schools, and for students in Department of Education schools where secondary education is not available or a particular subject required by the student is not offered. Such enrolments include geographically isolated students within New South Wales, students who cannot attend school for medical reasons, and children of New South Wales residents temporarily residing overseas or travelling interstate. In addition, the Correspondence School makes provision for prisoners in state penitentiaries and provides lessons for students enrolled with the College of External Studies of the Department of Technical and Further Education for subjects not offered by that Department.

Primary pupils in subsidised schools (see page 699) are assisted through the provision of lesson leaflets without formal enrolment. Similar assistance is given to senior secondary school students in selected subjects where class groups are too small to justify full teaching-period allocations.

The basic medium of instruction is the printed leaflet and this is supplemented by cassette tapes and textbooks. At the secondary level, kits are provided for science, art, and craft subjects. Tuition is free for students within Australia, but a fee is charged for overseas students to cover airmail postage and other additional costs.

In August 1975, there were 640 primary and 4,349 secondary students enrolled with the Correspondence School. Of the primary total, all but 32 enrolments are included in statistics shown elsewhere in this chapter. Of the secondary enrolments, 620 are home students, 2,867 are enrolled at other schools but receiving assistance from the Correspondence School, and 862 are adults either enrolled from prisons or transferred to the Correspondence School by the College of External Studies of the Department of Technical and Further Education.

### *School of the Air*

The School of the Air, conducted by the N.S.W. Department of Education, was established at Broken Hill in 1956 and caters for pupils living in isolated areas of New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia. Lessons, generally at a primary level of schooling, are presented for 2½ hours each schoolday by two-way radio and supplement the lessons given by the correspondence school in each State. In 1975, there were 111 pupils enrolled in the School of the Air.

### *Agricultural Education*

The Department of Education maintains four agricultural high schools—the Yanco Agricultural High School (in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area), the Hurlstone Agricultural High School (at Glenfield, 37 kilometres from Sydney), the Farrer Memorial High School (at Nemingha, 11 kilometres from Tamworth), and the James Ruse Agricultural High School (at Carlingford, 27 kilometres from Sydney). These schools and the teachers and pupils in them are included in the statistics in this chapter relating to public schools. The schools at Yanco and Nemingha are mainly for resident pupils, the Glenfield school is for day and resident pupils, and the Carlingford school is for day pupils.

The schools provide courses leading to the award of the School Certificate and to the Higher School Certificate examination. Candidates receiving the School Certificate may gain entrance to the C. B. Alexander and Yanco Agricultural Colleges; those successful at the examinations for the Higher School Certificate may gain entrance to the Hawkesbury, Orange, and Wagga Agricultural Colleges, or may qualify for admission to one of the universities or colleges of advanced education. The enrolment at the Agricultural High Schools in 1975 was 2,135 (751 at Hurlstone, 331 at Yanco, 366 at Farrer, and 687 at James Ruse).

Courses in agriculture are also given in other public secondary schools.

In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, a system of rural youth clubs operates in country centres. The majority of members are school pupils and their activities are supervised by full-time extension officers. Advisory committees and regional councils assist in organising competitions and demonstrations and in preparing exhibits for agricultural shows.

In 1975, there were 233 clubs with 4,835 members. Girls, as well as boys, belong to the clubs, and the ages of members range from 8 to 30 years. The organisation has two sections—junior, for members 8 to 18 years, and senior for members 16 to 30 years.

### *School Forestry*

Portions of State forests or Crown lands may be set apart for the purpose of enabling pupils of public schools to acquire some knowledge of scientific forestry and silviculture. The control and management of each school forest area is vested in a trust consisting of the inspector of public schools for the district as chairman, the teacher of the school as deputy-chairman,

and two members nominated by the Parents and Citizens' Association. The trust may sell the products of the area, and any surplus over expenses may be used for educational purposes as determined by the Minister for Education.

### *Provision for Atypical Children*

The Department of Education provides special facilities for children who, because of ability below or above average or because of some physical disability or other special circumstances, would be handicapped in a normal class.

Opportunity "C" classes are provided for primary school children of outstanding ability. The pupils are selected by means of scholastic and intelligence tests from the pupils between  $9\frac{1}{2}$  and  $10\frac{3}{4}$  years of age in 4th and 5th grades. They are enrolled for two years and grouped in classes limited to 35 pupils under special teachers. The subjects of study are those of the normal 5th or 6th class, but treatment is more advanced and there is opportunity for a variety of related activities. There were 37 of these classes in 1975.

Mildly intellectually-handicapped children who are educable are placed in Opportunity "A" classes or in special schools of the same type. Classes established in normal schools total 358 (273 primary and 85 secondary), and there are eight special schools with 59 classes. Each class has a maximum of 15 to 18 pupils.

Opportunity "F" special classes, with a maximum of 12 pupils per class, are designed for children who are moderately intellectually-handicapped. Specially trained departmental teachers take these classes which are located in premises controlled by the Department, voluntary organisations, or hospitals. There are 68 classes in 38 special schools, 2 classes in normal schools, and 17 classes in 3 schools in psychiatric or retardation hospitals.

Primary school children in normal classes who are educationally retarded (not necessarily because of lack of general ability) may be given remedial instruction on a sessional basis. Special teachers are attached to certain inspectorates to provide an intensive remedial service.

The Child Migrant Education Programme caters for overseas or Australian-born children of migrant parents who are having difficulty in participating in normal classroom activities because of their inability to communicate adequately in English. Subject to availability of staff, special English teachers concerned with the teaching of spoken and written English, as well as with the general welfare of migrant children, may be appointed to schools on a full-time basis where the number of children requiring special help with English is in excess of 30 and on a *pro rata* basis where the numbers are less.

Special classes are provided in normal primary and secondary schools for children who are partially sighted (31 classes, each limited to 12 pupils) or partially deaf (83 classes, each limited to 10 pupils). Pre-school classes for deaf children from the age of 3 years are held in normal primary schools. Blind children are educated at the School for the Blind at North Rocks (15 classes), which has an annexe for children with a significant degree of both sight and hearing loss, and two schools (36 classes), one at North Rocks and one at Croydon Park, cater for the education of profoundly deaf children. The North Rocks Schools for the Deaf and for the Blind were established in conjunction with the Royal N.S.W. Institution for Deaf and Blind Children.

The Department of Education conducts five schools for emotionally disturbed children—three (8 classes) for primary pupils, one (4 classes) for secondary pupils, and one (8 classes), in conjunction with the Health Commission, for pupils in the children's unit of the North Ryde Psychiatric Centre. In addition, the Department maintains two classes for emotionally disturbed children at special institutions. To meet the needs of children with specific learning disabilities (e.g. language and perceptual disorders), the Department provides 25 classes in 20 normal schools. For children with other handicaps, special schools are also maintained in certain hospitals, convalescent homes, child welfare homes, the Spastic Centre, and similar institutions.

The Correspondence School enrolls sick or physically handicapped children who are unable to attend a normal or special school.

Activity courses, in which emphasis is placed on handwork and activities of a practical nature, are provided in most secondary schools to meet the needs and interests of those considered unlikely to benefit from the ordinary secondary courses. Transfer to "modified" or "ordinary" level work may be made where a pupil has made good progress.

The following table shows particulars of the effective enrolment in special schools and classes in the last two years:—

**Table 25.19. Public Schools: Pupils Enrolled in Special Schools\* and Classes**

Type	1974			1975		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
<b>Special Classes—</b>						
Opportunity A .. .. .	3,179	1,911	5,090	3,297	1,902	5,199
Opportunity C5 .. .. .	350	275	625	315	239	554
Opportunity C6 .. .. .	350	348	698	338	273	611
Auditorily or Visually Handicapped	422	304	726	424	295	719
Moderately Intellectually Handicapped .. .. .	3	2	5	10	12	22
Specific Learning Disabilities† ..	114	29	143	136	40	176
Emotionally Disturbed .. .. .	...	...	...	5	7	12
Migrant .. .. .	379	268	647	173	95	268
Total, Special Classes .. .. .	4,797	3,137	7,934	4,698	2,863	7,561
<b>Special Schools—</b>						
Child Welfare .. .. .	560	183	743	453	144	597
Physically Handicapped and Debilitated .. .. .	600	416	1,016	583	439	1,022
Blind and Deaf .. .. .	177	126	303	168	115	283
Mildly Intellectually Handicapped	528	390	918	507	383	890
Moderately Intellectually Handicapped .. .. .	906	662	1,568	1,080	736	1,816
Emotionally Disturbed .. .. .	72	27	99	76	33	109
Hospital Schools .. .. .	97	74	171	142	84	226
Total, Special Schools and Classes ..	7,737	5,015	12,752	7,707	4,797	12,504

\* Excludes the Correspondence School.

† Includes pupils enrolled in special classes for children with language disorders (e.g. aphasia) and perceptual disorders (e.g. dyslexia).

*Religious Instruction*

The Public Instruction Act, 1880–1957, provides that the teaching in public schools must be strictly non-sectarian. Religious instruction is given for a period of up to an hour each school-week, with the consent of parents, by authorised religious teachers who visit the schools to instruct children of their particular religious denomination.

*Physical Education*

Physical education is compulsory for all pupils in public schools. There is an Inspector in Charge of Physical Education under the Director-General of Education, and courses of training for teachers are provided at the Sydney Teachers' College, the Newcastle College of Advanced Education, and the Wollongong Institute of Education.

Time is allocated each week for physical education and sport in both primary and secondary schools. School camps for pupils over 11 years of age are held throughout the year at National Fitness centres at Broken Bay, Lake Macquarie, and elsewhere. Swimming instruction is provided by the Department of Education during all three terms of the school year at weekly swimming classes and through a special scheme, whereby swimming instruction is given in ten-day periods, and is also provided by the Sport and Recreation Service of New South Wales during the summer at vacation swimming schools. In 1974, 77,328 children participated in weekly classes and in the special swimming scheme. In the 1974–75 summer, 72,000 children attended vacation swimming schools. The N.S.W. Public Schools' Sports Committee, which has a large number of affiliated associations throughout the State, organises inter-school sport, athletic competitions, and similar sporting events.

## PRIVATE SCHOOLS

If they wish, parents may send their children to private schools to receive primary or secondary education, or both.

Private schools must be certified as efficient for the education of children of statutory school age by the Minister for Education before they may enrol children of this age. Before certifying a school the Minister takes into account the standard of instruction, the qualifications of the teachers, the suitability of the school premises, and the general conduct of the school. The standards of instruction required of private schools are the same as those of public schools of similar grade.

Fees are usually charged at private schools, but they vary considerably in amount. In some denominational schools, the payment of fees is to some extent voluntary, and a number of scholarships and bursaries have been provided by private subscription for the assistance of deserving students. Some of the private schools are residential.

Private schools may receive State subsidies for interest on loans for essential building work and Australian Government grants for library projects and general building projects. The Australian Government also contributes to the running costs of private schools (see page 716).

In terms of the Handicapped Persons Assistance Act, 1974, voluntary non-profit organisations and local governing bodies may receive from the Australian Government a subsidy, on a \$4 to \$1 basis, for capital expenditure upon training institutions for handicapped children.

The total number of private schools certified by the Minister for Education in 1975 was 794.

### *Roman Catholic School System*

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of private schools in New South Wales. They are organised to provide a complete school system of religious and secular education, comprising kindergarten, primary, and secondary schools. Special schools are maintained for the training of the deaf and blind (see page 712) and the mentally retarded as well as schools at orphanages and refuge schools for girls.

The Roman Catholic school system is organised on a diocesan basis in nine dioceses in New South Wales. In each diocese, the system of education is controlled by the bishop, and a director of Catholic education (appointed by the bishop) is charged with general supervision.

The majority of the schools are parochial property, and the parochial authorities are responsible for the construction of the buildings, repairs and maintenance, and the provision of equipment. The cost of these schools is met partly by school fees, which are supplemented by parochial collections, voluntary contributions, and by Australian and State Government grants. The other Roman Catholic schools are the property of the religious orders which conduct them, and are similarly supported other than by the supplement from parochial collections.

In secular subjects, the curriculum of the Department of Education is followed, and the schools are subject to inspection by departmental inspectors. In general, those schools which provide a full range of secondary courses are registered under the Bursary Endowment Act.

Commercial and technical training is provided at some of the secondary schools, and, at four of them, the theoretical and practical study of agriculture is combined with the regular secondary course. Individual tuition is given in some of the girls' secondary schools in vocal and instrumental music. In all the orphanages, special attention is given to training for some trade or occupation as a means of future livelihood.

The pupils of the Roman Catholic schools attend the public examinations for the Higher School Certificate. Diocesan inspectors and supervisors inspect the schools to promote standards in education.

Many of the teaching staff at the schools are members of religious communities, but an increasingly large number of lay teachers has been employed in recent years. Information relating to the training of teachers is shown on page 720.

*Private Schools, Pupils, and Teachers*

The following table shows the religious denomination of the private schools in operation in recent years, and the number of full-time teachers in the schools:—

Table 25.20. Private Schools and Teachers

Classification	Number of Schools			Full-time Teachers*						
	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975			
							Males	Females	Persons	
Non-denominational. . .	95	98	95	621	611	642	193	485	678	
Roman Catholic . . .	636	629	624	7,111	7,475	7,647	2,141	5,666	7,808	
Church of England . .	36	34	32	1,006	1,010	941	422	503	924	
Presbyterian . . .	11	12	10	374	382	380	169	188	358	
Methodist . . .	6	6	6	194	212	210	86	131	216	
Seventh Day Adventist .	18	19	21	79	88	93	59	48	107	
Lutheran . . .	3	3	3	20	15	16	10	7	17	
Hebrew . . .	3	3	3	66	62	60	21	44	65	
Total . . . . .	808	804	794	9,472	9,855	9,989	3,102	7,071	10,172	

\* Includes part-time teachers expressed as full-time equivalents.

The number of teachers shown in the table includes the full-time equivalent of part-time teachers (1,942 individual teachers in 1975), who visit schools to give tuition in special subjects only and may attend more than one school.

Of the total number of full-time teachers at private schools in 1975, 32 per cent were males and 68 per cent were females. (In public schools male teachers accounted for 43 per cent of the total.)

The next table shows the effective enrolment at private schools in 1975 and earlier years, according to the religious denominations of the schools:—

Table 25.21. Private Schools: Pupils Enrolled by Religious Denomination of School

Effective Enrolment\*

Year	Non-denominational	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Seventh Day Adventist	Lutheran	Hebrew	Total Pupils in Private Schools
1968	6,480	190,472	13,373	5,692	3,125	1,286	254	436	221,118
1969	6,577	189,532	13,725	5,728	3,119	1,366	258	482	220,787
1970	6,787	189,340	14,288	5,790	3,095	1,394	271	568	221,533
1971	6,873	189,501	14,508	5,744	3,040	1,552	246	731	222,195
1972	7,092	188,274	14,642	5,752	3,006	1,606	244	784	221,400
1973	7,198	186,508	14,794	5,784	2,977	1,632	242	783	219,918
1974	7,669	185,148	14,430	5,955	2,960	1,854	268	816	219,100
1975	8,058	185,201	13,956	5,473	3,135	1,979	281	785	218,868
1975—Boys	4,005	92,661	7,280	3,119	1,373	1,013	134	363	109,948
Girls	4,053	92,540	6,676	2,354	1,762	966	147	422	108,920

\* Effective enrolment is the actual enrolment on the first Friday in August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.



In 1975, Roman Catholic schools accounted for 85 per cent, Church of England schools for 6 per cent, and non-denominational schools for 4 per cent of the total enrolment at private schools.

The ages of pupils enrolled in private schools in recent years are shown in the next table:—

**Table 25.22. Private Schools: Age Distribution of Pupils**

Effective Enrolment\*

Age in Years	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975		
					Boys	Girls	Pupils
Under 6	16,646	16,555	16,114	16,310	8,117	8,138	16,255
6 and under 7	17,607	17,183	16,848	16,507	8,371	8,605	16,976
7 " " 8	18,522	17,788	17,224	16,827	8,365	8,339	16,704
8 " " 9	18,671	18,396	17,678	17,424	8,359	8,734	17,093
9 " " 10	19,414	18,814	18,607	17,982	8,783	8,660	17,443
10 " " 11	19,521	19,203	18,589	18,661	9,097	9,112	18,209
11 " " 12	18,973	19,512	19,333	19,164	9,645	9,489	19,134
12 " " 13	18,906	19,053	19,977	19,485	9,767	9,314	19,081
13 " " 14	18,698	18,451	18,865	19,500	9,606	9,737	19,343
13 " " 15	17,945	18,406	18,156	18,547	9,179	9,580	18,759
15 or more	37,292	38,039	38,527	38,693	20,659	19,212	39,871
Total	222,195	221,400	219,918	219,100	109,948	108,920	218,868

\* See note \*, Table 25.21.

The following table shows the number of primary and secondary pupils and the number of boarding and day pupils enrolled in private schools in each of the last six years:—

**Table 25.23. Private Schools: Primary and Secondary Pupils**

Effective Enrolment \*

Year	Primary Pupils			Secondary Pupils			All Pupils		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boarders	Day Pupils	Total
1970	68,363	67,929	136,292	43,353	41,888	85,241	14,467	207,066	221,533
1971	67,971	67,672	135,643	44,074	42,478	86,552	14,975	207,220	222,195
1972	67,036	66,657	133,693	44,570	43,137	87,707	12,588	208,812	221,400
1973	65,425	64,953	130,378	45,396	44,144	89,540	12,176	207,742	219,918
1974	64,101	64,156	128,257	45,933	44,910	90,843	11,991	207,109	219,100
1975	63,530	63,499	127,029	46,418	45,421	91,839	10,704	208,164	218,868

\* See note \*, Table 25.21.

The number of primary pupils in private schools in each grade of the primary course is shown for the last six years in the next table:—

**Table 25.24. Private Schools: Primary Pupils according to Grade**

Effective Enrolment \*

Year	Kinder- garten	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	4th Grade	5th Grade	6th Grade	Other Pupils†	Total Primary
1970	18,629	19,081	19,299	19,660	19,430	18,982	19,028	2,183	136,292
1971	18,622	18,448	19,041	19,088	19,507	19,367	19,321	2,249	135,643
1972	17,953	18,171	18,215	18,812	18,956	19,285	19,807	2,494	133,693
1973	17,311	17,499	17,972	18,047	18,617	18,979	19,642	2,311	130,378
1974	17,523	17,081	17,362	17,966	18,103	18,672	19,303	2,247	128,257
1975	17,558	17,593	17,019	17,373	17,968	18,315	19,031	2,172	127,029

\* See note \*, Table 25.21.

† Includes pupils in progressive schools and schools for mildly and moderately intellectually handicapped, emotionally disturbed, and physically handicapped and debilitated children, and pupils in special classes for intellectually and physically handicapped children attached to ordinary schools. In 1972 and earlier years, all pupils in these schools and classes have been enumerated as primary because their grades or forms are unknown.

The next table shows, for the last six years, the number of secondary pupils in private schools in each form of the secondary course:—

**Table 25.25. Private Schools: Secondary Pupils according to Form**

Effective Enrolment\*

Year	1st Form	2nd Form	3rd Form	4th Form	5th Form	6th Form	Other Pupils †	Total Secondary
1970	19,033	18,284	17,124	15,485	7,928	7,387	...	85,241
1971	18,837	18,731	17,476	15,840	8,316	7,352	...	86,552
1972	19,034	18,418	17,749	16,417	8,458	7,631	...	87,707
1973	19,604	18,789	17,756	16,659	8,749	7,878	105	89,540
1974	19,454	19,313	18,209	16,554	9,022	8,097	194	90,843
1975	19,079	19,187	18,513	17,081	9,194	8,501	284	91,839

\* See note \*, Table 25.21.

† See note †, Table 25.4.

In 1972, there were 19,034 first-form pupils, but in 1975 only 17,081 pupils in fourth form, indicating that about one-tenth of the pupils left between first and fourth form. Slightly more than half of those completing fourth form in 1973 completed sixth form in 1975. The proportions of pupils at public schools leaving school before the completion of the full secondary courses were rather higher (see page 702).

A classification of the primary pupils in private schools in 1975 according to their age and grade is given in the following table:—

**Table 25.26. Private Schools: Primary Pupils according to Age and Grade, 1975**

Effective Enrolment\*

Age in Years	Kinder- garten	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	4th Grade	5th Grade	6th Grade	Other Pupils†	Total Primary
Under 5	678	1	...	...	...	...	...	273	952
5 and under 6	14,837	203	...	...	...	...	...	263	15,303
6 " " 7	2,012	14,553	162	...	...	...	...	249	16,976
7 " " 8	27	2,770	13,485	222	4	...	...	196	16,704
8 " " 9	3	64	3,266	13,347	254	2	...	157	17,093
9 " " 10	1	1	103	3,585	13,271	332	...	150	17,443
10 " " 11	...	...	3	203	4,166	13,237	430	160	18,199
11 " " 12	...	...	...	14	260	4,463	13,549	168	18,454
12 or more	...	1	...	2	13	281	5,052	556	5,905
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,558</b>	<b>17,593</b>	<b>17,019</b>	<b>17,373</b>	<b>17,968</b>	<b>18,315</b>	<b>19,031</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>127,029</b>

\* See note \*, Table 25.21.

† See note †, Table 25.24.

The next table contains a classification of the secondary pupils in 1975 according to their age and form:—

**Table 25.27. Private Schools: Secondary Pupils according to Age and Form, 1975**

Effective Enrolment\*

Age in Years	1st Form	2nd Form	3rd Form	4th Form	5th Form	6th Form	Other Pupils†	Total Secondary
Under 12	675	11	...	...	...	...	4	690
12 and under 13	13,170	720	19	...	...	...	19	13,928
13 " " 14	4,930	13,254	736	3	...	...	48	18,971
14 " " 15	287	4,896	12,853	568	11	...	46	18,661
15 " " 16	16	292	4,621	12,118	490	7	41	17,585
16 " " 17	1	14	273	4,181	6,680	449	22	11,620
17 " " 18	...	...	11	204	1,853	6,152	24	8,244
18 or more	...	...	...	7	160	1,893	80	2,140
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,079</b>	<b>19,187</b>	<b>18,513</b>	<b>17,081</b>	<b>9,194</b>	<b>8,501</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>91,839</b>

\* See note \*, Table 25.21.

† See note †, Table 25.24.

### *Education for Deaf and Blind*

Deaf children are trained at two Roman Catholic institutions, one at Waratah for girls (where 49 girls were enrolled in August 1975) and the other at Castle Hill (where 34 boys were enrolled). Two Roman

Catholic schools for blind children are conducted at Wahroonga; in 1975 there were 41 boys and 31 girls enrolled at the schools. All these schools, and the teachers and pupils in them, are included in the statistics in this chapter relating to private schools.

#### PRE-SCHOOL AND EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

In New South Wales, there are numerous facilities, such as pre-schools, child care centres, kindergartens, nursery schools, play-groups, etc., where children of pre-school age may receive social and educational experience away from the family environment, or where they can be cared for while their parents are at work. These facilities are conducted by State Government departments, local government authorities, and religious, community-based, and other private organisations. Services provided include full day care, occasional and emergency care, care during holidays and outside school hours, and family day care programmes.

The New South Wales Department of Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs maintains child care advisory services which ensure that the standards of the centres providing the early childhood services meet established criteria; those attaining the prescribed standard are licensed by the Department. District Officers supervise the operations of the centres and offer advice on the development of programmes and utilisation of staff and facilities to ensure that the physical, social, emotional, and intellectual needs of the children attending the centre are satisfied. At 30 June 1975, there were 915 accredited centres operating in New South Wales.

The two largest private organisations which operate pre-schools in this State are the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales and the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association.

The Kindergarten Union maintains kindergartens in Sydney and Newcastle for children under statutory school age. In August 1975, there were 76 schools and two Mobile Units with 126 full-time teachers and an effective enrolment of 5,109 pupils. The organisation received State and Australian Government grants totalling \$1,400,000 in 1975.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association supervises 22 nursery schools for children between the ages of two and five years. Attached to seven of these schools are day nurseries for children between one month and two years of age. In August 1975, the effective enrolment was 1,369 and there were 155 full-time teachers and 22 full-time nurses. The Association received State and Australian Government grants totalling \$807,000 in 1975.

Particulars of the enrolments at the kindergartens and nursery schools conducted by these two organisations are given in the following table for the last six years. Children at these schools are not included in the statistics of private schools shown elsewhere in this chapter.

Table 25.28. Private Kindergartens and Nursery Schools: Ages of Children Enrolled

August	Under 3 years		3 years		4 years		5 years and over		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Children
KINDERGARTEN UNION OF NEW SOUTH WALES											
1970	...	...	598	541	1,182	1,081	119	119	1,899	1,741	3,640
1971	...	...	659	622	1,309	1,178	33	31	2,001	1,831	3,832
1972	28	22	704	563	1,306	1,172	89	60	2,127	1,817	3,944
1973	16	14	588	549	1,485	1,393	154	116	2,243	2,072	4,315
1974	17	10	693	678	1,582	1,453	80	58	2,372	2,199	4,571
1975	32	19	775	758	1,758	1,614	89	64	2,654	2,455	5,109

## SYDNEY DAY NURSERY AND NURSERY SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION

1970	188	165	197	178	358	318	15	26	758	687	1,445
1971	191	197	202	153	303	303	17	16	713	669	1,382
1972	193	187	208	231	386	316	25	13	812	747	1,559
1973	196	188	208	206	389	388	17	15	810	797	1,607
1974	140	142	194	158	334	308	23	17	691	625	1,316
1975	153	145	188	175	338	323	24	23	703	666	1,369

*Children's Commission*

The Children's Commission Act, 1975, enables the Australian Government to provide assistance, both through the States and by direct funding, for those organisations which maintain approved child care facilities and other services for children and their families. A central aim of the Commission's policy is to integrate different services for children (e.g. by sharing facilities, by bringing together people working in different aspects of child care, etc.). Particular reference is made in the Act to involving the community in providing these services and to helping communities assess their own requirements.

In 1974-75, the Australian Government made grants to New South Wales amounting to \$12,700,000 for a wide range of services including the funding of children's service workers in pilot programmes throughout the State to stimulate community involvement in the identification of services needed and in their management. Assistance was provided to establish full day care centres in widespread areas of Sydney; these centres are encouraged to also provide occasional care and outside school hours care. Other projects funded include family day care schemes, holiday care programmes, and programmes for care outside school hours, and funds were provided for training and retraining of staff involved in services to children, for research, for seminars and conferences, and for the administrative expenses of certain organisations.

Pre-school assistance is given in the form of capital grants to provide accommodation and facilities for services in areas of need, and, from 1 January 1976, recurrent grants to cover 75 per cent of salaries will be paid subject to progress towards the integration of other services into the pre-schools.

Innovative programmes, such as a toy library for isolated migrant children administered by the Home Tutor Scheme, and a mobile van operated by Moree Municipal Council as a pre-school in isolated areas, have also been funded.

#### EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

A special division of the Department of Education, composed of Guidance Officers, School Counsellors, and Specialist Counsellors, with teacher experience and training in psychology, exists to assist teachers and parents of public school children in the selection of suitable primary and secondary courses, and to help children with special difficulties (including intellectually handicapped children enrolled at private schools). Systematic psychological tests are applied to the fourth and higher grades, and a record is kept in respect of each child for guidance purposes. In addition, there are eleven educational clinics to aid public and private school children with special problems.

In 1975, there were 249 school counsellors (149 in the metropolitan area and 100 in the country), including 21 specialist counsellors; 38 district guidance officers (17 metropolitan and 21 country), including 3 specialist guidance officers; and 11 area guidance officers.

At each public secondary school a teacher acts in the capacity of Careers Adviser to assist parents and pupils in the selection of the pupil's future vocation. Excursions are held to enable pupils to observe people working in various industries. A series of Vocational Guidance Camps is held in Sydney each year, and many country children attend.

Vocational guidance is given to pupils of both public and private schools by the Vocational Guidance Bureau in the Department of Labour and Industry.

#### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS: SAVINGS BANKS

A system of school savings banks in connection with public schools was commenced in 1887, and was later extended to private schools. Deposits are received by the teachers, and an account for each depositor is opened at the local branch or agency of the savings bank concerned.

At 30 June 1975, there were 3,239 school savings bank agencies (3,377 at 30 June 1974), the number of operative accounts was 508,000 (499,000), the balance to credit of the accounts was \$10,362,000 (\$10,279,000), and the average balance per account was \$20.40 (\$20.60).

#### AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOLS

In each year from 1964-65 to 1974-75, the Australian Government made grants to the States to be used in the provision of laboratories and equipment for the teaching of science in public and private schools providing secondary education. These grants, which did not have to be matched by the States, were made in terms of the States Grants (Science Laboratories and Technical Training) Act, 1964, and (from 1965-66) the States Grants (Science Laboratories) Acts of 1967, 1968, and 1971.

In each of the years from 1969 to 1974, the Australian Government made unmatched grants, in terms of the States Grants (Secondary School Libraries) Acts of 1968 and 1971, to the States for payment to public and private secondary schools in order to subsidise the construction of library buildings, and to provide for furniture, equipment, and the basic stock of books and instructional materials for libraries.

Since July 1975, Australian Government financial assistance for schools, including grants for library projects and science laboratories, has been the responsibility of the Schools Commission (see below).

The amounts granted to New South Wales for expenditure on school libraries and science laboratories in the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 are shown in Table 25.2.

### *The Schools Commission*

The Schools Commission was created by the Australian Government as a statutory body under the Schools Commission Act, 1973. The Commission was preceded by the Interim Committee for the Australian Schools Commission (under the chairmanship of Professor Peter Karmel) whose recommendations in the report *Schools in Australia* (May 1973) were substantially accepted by the Government.

Broadly, the functions of the Commission are to enquire into, and report upon, any aspect of primary or secondary schooling as the Commission finds necessary, and to make recommendations to the Minister for Education, after consulting with relevant interested parties, in regard to Australian Government assistance for public (government) and private (non-government) schools in order to meet the needs in respect of, and to establish and maintain acceptable standards for, buildings, equipment, staff, and other facilities for those schools.

Financial assistance for Australian schools was provided during the 1974-1975 biennium mainly in terms of the States Grants (Schools) Act, 1973-1974, but some funds continued to be provided under the States Grants (Schools) Act, 1972-1974. Grants totalling \$760 million were paid during the two years through the following seven Australian Government programmes administered by the Schools Commission:—

- (a) *General Recurrent.* Under this programme, schools were assisted with operating costs and other running costs such as purchase of major items of equipment and classroom materials, general maintenance, debt servicing, and, in particular, provision of additional teachers and support staff.
- (b) *General Building.* Capital grants were made available for new building to allow for increased enrolments, and for the improvement or replacement of existing facilities. This programme includes provision for the building of science laboratories for which specific grants were made previously.
- (c) *Libraries.* Funds were provided for the building of school libraries, the purchase of books, furniture, and other equipment for libraries, and the training of teacher-librarians. Through this programme, the Australian Government funded, for the first time, libraries in primary schools.

- (d) *Disadvantaged Schools*. This programme was established to provide supplementary funds for schools identified as underprivileged on the basis of the socio-economic characteristics of the communities they serve. Funds were made available for capital or recurrent projects developed by the schools to upgrade the educational environment and to increase educational opportunity.
- (e) *Special Education*. Under this programme, funds were provided to assist schools in educating children who, because of handicaps or the need for intensive assistance by specialist staff, require special provision for their education beyond that available in an ordinary school or classroom. Assistance for capital and recurrent purposes was available to special schools and to ordinary schools with full-time special classes. Funds were also available for special education training of teachers.
- (f) *Teacher Development*. This programme provided funds for (i) the presentation of in-service courses for teachers, and (ii) the development of autonomous teacher education centres where teachers can assume some responsibility in initiating and controlling activities designed to improve the quality of teaching.
- (g) *Innovations (or Special Projects)*. Innovative projects which introduce quality and diversity into education, such as changes in education techniques, community involvement in education, extensions of school facilities, etc., have been supported under this programme. Funds have been available to individuals or groups, teachers, parents, students, and administrators.

The following table shows details of funds allocated to government and non-government schools in New South Wales in the 1974-1975 biennium under the seven programmes:—

**Table 25.29. Australian Government Grants for Schools in N.S.W., 1974-1975 Biennium**

Programme	Government Schools	Non- government Schools	Joint Programmes *	Total
	\$ thousand			
General Recurrent .. .. .	77,569	61,673	...	139,242
General Building .. .. .	61,808	13,011†	...	74,819†
Libraries .. .. .	12,450	3,091	1,528	17,069
Disadvantaged Schools .. .. .	17,494	2,416	...	19,910
Special Education .. .. .	11,944	1,768	3,836	17,548
Teacher Development .. .. .	...	...	3,919	3,919
Innovations (or Special Projects) .. .. .	...	...	1,111	1,111
Total, All Programmes .. .. .	181,265	81,959	10,394	273,618

\* Joint programmes are those projects associated with both government and non-government schools which are not specifically allocated to either group.

† Includes \$720,000 paid as Science Laboratories Supplementary Grants in terms of the State Grants (Schools) Act, 1973-1974.

Of the total amount of \$273,618,000 paid by the Australian Government to schools in New South Wales, recurrent grants amounted to \$163,633,000 and capital grants to \$109,985,000.



### TRAINING OF TEACHERS

In New South Wales, teacher training is provided at colleges of advanced education (see page 726), at non-government teachers' colleges (see page 720), at universities, and at certain technical colleges.

In 1975, colleges of advanced education providing teacher training included eight colleges which had been formerly maintained by the Department of Education as teachers' colleges primarily for the training of teachers for public schools, but which, during the year 1974-75, were incorporated as autonomous colleges of advanced education. These colleges offer Teacher Education courses in primary, secondary, and some specialised teaching but several of the colleges also now offer other courses such as Business Studies and Art.

Other colleges of advanced education conducting Teacher Education courses comprise three multi-vocational colleges, two colleges which provide early childhood teacher training only, and one newly established multi-vocational college which is currently only providing courses in Teacher Education.

Specialised teacher training is also provided by the State Conservatorium of Music at both Sydney and Newcastle, and by the Department of Technical and Further Education at a few of the larger technical colleges.

The following table shows details of students enrolled in Teacher Education courses at colleges of advanced education, at the Conservatorium of Music, and at the Department of Technical and Further Education. Trainee teachers who are enrolled in courses in which another field of study predominates, such as Music (Education) or Art (Education), are excluded from the table, but practising or newly qualified teachers enrolled in specialist or extension courses in Teacher Education are included.

**Table 25.30. Colleges of Advanced Education\* in N.S.W.: Students in Teacher Education Course Classified by Course Level and Field of Education**

Particulars	New Students Enrolled at 30 April 1975		Total Students Enrolled at 30 April 1975					Students Completing Course in 1974
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	All Students			
					Males	Females	Total	
Course Level—								
Graduate Diploma ..	891	70	893	160	470	583	1,053	717
Bachelor's Degree ..	60	7	165	16	132	49	181	2
Diploma ..	3,844	874	9,878	2,465	3,795	8,548	12,343	2,570
Field of Education—								
Pre-school ..	240	18	747	21	6	762	768	211
Primary ..	2,487	470	6,533	1,503	1,833	6,203	8,036	1,341
Secondary ..	1,763	45	3,255	179	1,908	1,526	3,434	1,207
Special ..	114	...	210	...	73	137	210	138
Other ..	191	418	191	938	577	552	1,129	392
Total Students ..	4,795	951	10,936	2,641	4,397	9,180	13,577	3,289

\* Includes details of students enrolled in approved advanced education courses in Teacher Education at the State Conservatorium of Music and the Department of Technical and Further Education.

Students training as secondary school teachers are normally required to complete:—

- (a) a university degree course (generally in arts, science, or economics), or a degree course at a college of advanced education, followed by a one-year course in professional training (leading to a post-graduate Diploma in Education), or
- (b) an integrated university or approved advanced education degree course which incorporates professional teacher training, or
- (c) an approved advanced education diploma course leading to a Diploma of Teaching and featuring subject specialisation.

Certain of the colleges involved in teacher training provide three-year courses to train teachers for the lower secondary classes, and special courses of two to four years' duration are provided for specialist teachers of physical education, agriculture, art, music, industrial arts, home science, and textiles and design. The colleges also provide courses of training for infants' and primary school teachers which are of a duration of three years (Diploma of Teaching) or one year (post-graduate Diploma in Education). Teaching methods are demonstrated at special schools associated with the colleges, and practical training is given at other selected schools.

Training courses are also conducted for teacher-librarians, teachers of the deaf, remedial teachers, teachers of deaf-blind children, and teachers of sub-normal children. These courses are additional to normal teacher education.

#### *Training of Teachers for Public Schools*

Teacher education scholarships are awarded by the Department of Education, on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination, for a period of training which is usually three years for primary school teachers (two years before 1969) and from three to five years for secondary school teachers. University graduates may be awarded a scholarship for a year's course of professional training. Scholarship holders must guarantee that they will serve the Department after their period of training. Students who commenced their training before 1973 undertook to serve for three years where their training would take one or two years, and five years in the case of longer training. Since 1973, students are required to serve the Department for the same number of years as their training will take up to a maximum of four years' service.

With effect from February 1975, the scholarship allowance for unmarried students under 21 years of age ranges from \$1,125 per annum (plus an Establishment Grant of \$25) in the first year of training to \$1,900 in the fourth and subsequent years if the student lives at home, and from \$1,800 (plus an Establishment Grant of \$50) to \$2,575, respectively, if the student lives away from home. For unmarried students between 21 and 24 years of age inclusive, the rate is not less than \$1,500 if living at home and not less than \$2,175 if living away from home. For unmarried students 25 years of age and over, the rate is \$2,175 for the first three years of training and \$2,575 for the fourth and subsequent years, and is the same rate whether the student lives at home or away from home. Students who live in College Halls of Residence receive the same allowance as a student living away from home, but are required to pay the appropriate residential fees. From February 1975, married students receive \$2,575 per annum during their course, plus \$442 a year for a dependent spouse and \$156 a year for each dependent child.

In 1975, the Department of Education introduced a Teaching Bursary Scheme to provide, free from any bond, financial assistance to first year students in Teacher Education courses at colleges of advanced education; these bursaries are not available for university studies. A teaching bursary entitles the holder to an annual allowance of \$600, and no formal agreement or bond involving service as a teacher is required by the Department. As there is no means test, bursars may concurrently hold other awards, such as assistance under the Australian Government Tertiary Education Scheme (see page 753); they may not, however, hold a teacher education scholarship and a teaching bursary jointly. The Department does not guarantee employment to bursary holders upon completion of their courses; such students need to make a separate application to the Department if they desire to be employed as public school teachers.

The salaries of public school teachers, which are currently based on the Crown Employees (Teachers, Department of Education) Award, effective from 4 October 1974, and the National Wage (Indexation) Decision, effective from 4 October 1975, reflect the length of their period of training, the length of their service after training, and their promotion to such positions as subject master, deputy principal, or principal.

The salary of teachers who have completed two years' study in a teachers' college rises from \$7,086 in the first year of service to \$10,813 in the eighth, and the salary of those with three years' training rises from \$8,020 in the first year of service to \$11,111 in the eighth. The salary of teachers with four years' training (usually university graduates) rises from \$8,639 in the first year of service to \$12,648 in the eighth. The salary of teachers in promotion positions ranges from \$11,111 for a senior assistant in his first year of service in that position, and \$13,991 for a subject master in a high school, to \$19,141 for the principal of a high school.

### *Training of Teachers for Private Schools*

Members of religious communities and lay students are trained for teaching at Roman Catholic schools at four centres in New South Wales (of which three conduct approved advanced education courses) and at one centre in the Australian Capital Territory. The training colleges follow a three-year pattern of teacher education.

The entrance qualification is the Higher School Certificate or its equivalent. A Diploma of Teaching or a Teacher's Certificate is issued at the successful completion of the course. Those who show special aptitude are enrolled for a degree course in Arts or Science and the Diploma of Education at one of the universities in the State.

Avondale College at Cooranbong, which is associated with the Seventh Day Adventist Church, conducts three-year primary and four-year secondary (fine arts/applied arts or humanities) teacher education courses leading to the Diploma of Teaching. There is also a four-year course for prospective secondary science teachers, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Education.

The Teachers' Guild of New South Wales trains primary and early childhood school teachers at the Guild Teachers College in Sydney (at Ultimo). Students receive a Diploma of Teaching at the successful completion of a three-year course.

Students may also train as teachers at colleges of advanced education or universities and later teach at private schools.

### TECHNICAL COLLEGES

This section deals with government technical colleges and associated teaching centres in New South Wales. These institutions are administered by the Department of Technical and Further Education, established under the Minister for Education.

The Council of Technical and Further Education advises the Minister with respect to technical education in the State and the co-ordination of the functions of the Department of Technical and Further Education with those of other educational bodies. The Council, which meets three times a year, comprises the Director of Technical and Further Education (as chairman), the Director-General of Education, and representatives of industry, commerce, the professions, the trade union movement, and educational authorities.

A district committee for each technical college is established on a local basis to assist the principal.

A system of advisory committees (one for each group of trades or skilled occupations) has been in operation in the State for many years. These committees, which consist of departmental officers and representatives of employers, employees, etc., give expert advice in the planning of courses of instruction, and facilitate the co-ordination of technical training courses with industrial developments.

Newly-appointed teachers in technical training institutions undergo in-service training during their first two years of service. The basic course of training includes lectures in teaching methods, educational psychology, principles of technical education, English expression, and practice teaching.

There are 65 technical colleges and 134 associated teaching centres operated by the Department throughout the State. Sydney Technical College (at Ultimo), East Sydney Technical College (at Darlinghurst), and 16 other colleges are located in the metropolitan area, and a further 47 colleges have been established in country areas. Three mobile units (consisting of specially equipped railway carriages) are used for technical training in outlying areas of the State. Correspondence courses in technical subjects are provided, through the College of External Studies (at Darlinghurst), for students unable to attend classes at a technical institution.

The courses provided at technical colleges and associated teaching centres may be classified broadly into four groups—diploma and associate diploma courses of professional and para-professional standard; certificate courses providing training for technicians and other middle-level occupations such as supervisors in industry; trade courses for apprentices and others engaged in skilled trades; and qualifying and special courses providing commercial or technical training for special needs or personal interest.

The diploma and associate diploma courses are approved advanced education courses of four years' duration. The standard required for admission to these courses is the Higher School Certificate or its equivalent.

The certificate courses provide three or four years' training in a variety of technical, commercial, and rural subjects, including commerce, management, applied science, engineering, and rural studies. There are no occupational qualifications for entry, and the usual educational standard

required is the School Certificate (with appropriate levels in specified subjects). Certificate courses are mainly part-time, requiring attendance of up to ten hours per week.

The trade courses are designed to supplement work experience, and require attendance for an average of eight hours per week over a period of three years. There are more than eighty different trade courses in the various branches of the engineering, building, printing, electrical, and other trades, and numerous post-trade courses are available for students who have completed a trade course and wish to specialise in a particular branch of the trade. The trade courses are designed primarily for apprentices engaged in the trades, but journeymen may also be admitted. In general, industrial awards provide for the release of apprentices by their employers, without loss of pay, for the time necessary to attend appropriate trade courses.

Students who do not have the educational qualifications required for technical college courses may undertake the certificate entrance course (School Certificate standard) or diploma entrance course (Higher School Certificate standard) conducted in many of the colleges.

Special courses of short duration are provided to meet particular needs. They include various commerce and engineering subjects, and courses in home science, women's handicrafts, fine and applied arts, etc. For most of these courses, there are no educational or occupational requirements.

Particulars of teachers and students at government technical colleges and associated teaching centres in 1975 and earlier years are shown in the next table:—

**Table 25.31. Technical Colleges\*: Teachers and Students**

Year	Teaching Staff at 30 June					Enrolments ‡		
	Full-time		Part-time†		Total	Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1966	1,273¶	352¶	2,990¶	576¶	5,191¶	104,246	44,733	148,979
1967	1,389¶	358¶	2,981¶	642¶	5,370¶	106,733	48,959	155,692
1968	1,378¶	391¶	2,959¶	695¶	5,423¶	107,638	51,117	158,755
1969	1,369¶	430¶	3,297¶	936¶	6,032¶	111,824	56,157	167,981
1970	1,365¶	428¶	3,477¶	958¶	6,228¶	106,039	56,579	162,618
1971	1,607	513	3,811	1,111	7,042	108,917	60,289	169,206
1972	1,740	536	3,922	1,193	7,391	108,867	61,711	170,578
1973	1,850	585	4,081	1,303	7,819	112,759	65,477	178,236
1974	2,055	646	4,092	1,421	8,214	126,287	81,519	207,806
1975	2,220	735	4,277	1,770	9,002	132,239	94,053	226,292

\* Excludes N.S.W. Institute of Technology but includes Canberra Institute of Technology.

† Part-time teachers who teach more than one subject are counted once for each subject taught.

‡ Represents the number of students enrolled in each course during the whole or any part of the year, students enrolled in more than one course being counted once for each course. The number of individual students enrolled in 1975 was 223,919.

¶ Includes lecturers at the N.S.W. Institute of Technology, particulars of whom are not available separately.

The enrolments in 1975 included 39,526 at Sydney Technical College, 7,096 at the East Sydney College, 74,859 at other institutions in the Sydney metropolitan area, 13,034 at Newcastle, 10,493 at Wollongong, and 66,836 at other institutions outside the Sydney metropolitan area. There were also 14,448 correspondence students.

A classification of the enrolments in 1975 by the field of instruction and type of course being followed is given in the next table:—

**Table 25.32. Technical Colleges: Enrolments\*, by Field of Instruction and Type of Course, 1975**

Field of Instruction	Oral Student Enrolments					Correspondence Student Enrolments <sup>†</sup>	Total Student Enrolments
	Diploma and Associate Diploma	Certificate and Post-certificate	Trade and Post-trade	Other	Total		
Applied Science .. .. .	266	3,625	...	815	4,706	258	4,964
Engineering—Automotive .. .. .	...	...	8,588	2,856	11,444	232	11,676
Electrical .. .. .	...	5,332	8,761	1,297	15,390	644	16,034
Mechanical and Civil .. .. .	105	7,224	9,181	6,898	23,408	1,291	24,699
Other .. .. .	...	421	...	928	1,349	45	1,394
Building .. .. .	...	2,175	9,868	5,657	17,700	365	18,065
Plumbing and Sheet Metal .. .. .	...	151	3,870	674	4,695	109	4,804
Agriculture .. .. .	...	903	465	2,870	4,238	1,538	5,776
Sheep and Wool .. .. .	...	23	...	2,206	2,229	29	2,258
Management .. .. .	157	6,163	...	832	7,152	123	7,275
Commerce .. .. .	208	13,310	...	32,622	46,140	4,741	50,881
General Studies .. .. .	208	2,799	...	18,465	21,472	3,602	25,074
Art .. .. .	448	595	...	9,238	10,281	451	10,732
Graphic Arts .. .. .	...	257	1,709	1,131	3,097	66	3,163
Hairdressing .. .. .	...	...	1,580	...	1,580	236	1,816
Food .. .. .	54	257	1,691	2,802	4,804	398	5,202
Home Science .. .. .	...	201	...	6,373	6,574	31	6,605
Fashion .. .. .	...	772	...	20,162	20,934	286	21,220
Navigation .. .. .	...	...	...	1,677	1,677	...	1,677
Textiles .. .. .	...	106	25	311	442	...	442
Pre-employment .. .. .	...	...	...	814	814	...	814
Industrial Arts .. .. .	223	...	...	...	223	...	223
Other .. .. .	...	...	131	1,364	1,495	3	1,498
Total .. .. .	1,669	44,314	45,869	119,992	211,844	14,448	226,292

\* See note ‡, Table 25.31.

† See text following table.

In 1975, 4,525 of the correspondence students were enrolled in certificate and post-certificate courses, 709 were in trade and post-trade courses, 2,969 were in preparatory and qualifying courses, and 6,245 were enrolled in special courses.

Particulars of the age and sex of all students enrolled in each type of course in 1975 are given in the next table:—

**Table 25.33. Technical Colleges: Enrolments\*, by Type of Course and Age of Student, 1975**

Type of Course	Age (in years)							
	16 or less	17	18	19 or 20	21 to 25	26 or more	Not stated	Total Students
MALES								
Oral Students—								
Associate Diploma .. ..	...	...	54	273	236	137	25	725
Diploma .. ..	...	...	17	44	158	159	12	390
Certificate and Post-certificate..	173	749	1,808	6,475	12,937	14,040	467	36,649
Trade and Post-trade .. ..	2,863	9,699	10,730	13,148	4,643	2,930	215	44,228
Preparatory and Qualifying ..	234	453	1,015	1,738	1,452	1,252	304	6,448
Special .. ..	1,987	1,795	1,824	3,657	6,865	15,956	2,544	34,628
Total .. ..	5,257	12,696	15,448	25,335	26,291	34,474	3,567	123,068
Correspondence Students† ..	18	63	149	624	1,904	4,843	1,570	9,171
Total Students .. ..	5,275	12,759	15,597	25,959	28,195	39,317	5,137	132,239
FEMALES								
Oral Students—								
Associate Diploma .. ..	...	...	8	85	76	89	15	273
Diploma .. ..	...	...	26	129	94	17	15	281
Certificate and Post-certificate..	140	462	676	1,678	1,942	2,620	147	7,665
Trade and Post-trade .. ..	269	530	417	194	81	142	8	1,641
Preparatory and Qualifying ..	202	426	694	1,107	982	1,441	213	5,065
Special .. ..	5,973	8,594	4,580	6,483	10,265	28,777	9,179	73,851
Total .. ..	6,584	10,012	6,401	9,676	13,440	33,086	9,577	88,776
Correspondence Students† ..	23	86	251	535	1,039	2,684	659	5,277
Total Students .. ..	6,607	10,098	6,652	10,211	14,479	35,770	10,236	94,053
PERSONS								
Oral Students—								
Associate Diploma .. ..	...	...	62	358	312	226	40	998
Diploma .. ..	...	...	43	173	252	176	27	671
Certificate and Post-Certificate..	313	1,211	2,484	8,153	14,879	16,660	614	44,314
Trade and Post-trade .. ..	3,132	10,229	11,147	13,342	4,724	3,072	223	45,869
Preparatory and Qualifying ..	436	879	1,709	2,845	2,434	2,693	517	11,513
Special .. ..	7,960	10,389	6,404	10,140	17,130	44,733	11,723	108,479
Total .. ..	11,841	22,708	21,849	35,011	39,731	67,560	13,144	211,844
Correspondence Students† ..	41	149	400	1,159	2,943	7,527	2,229	14,448
Total Students .. ..	11,882	22,857	22,249	36,170	42,674	75,087	15,373	226,292

\* See note ‡, Table 25.31.

† See text following Table 25.32.

About one-quarter of the oral students are enrolled in trade and post-trade courses. Details of the enrolments in the principal trade and post-trade courses in recent years are given in the next table:—

**Table 25.34. Technical Colleges: Oral Student Enrolments\* in Trade and Post-trade Courses**

Trade or Post-trade Courses	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
<b>Trade Courses—</b>					
<b>Building, Furniture and Allied Trades—</b>					
Bricklaying .. .. .	412	477	560	794	733
Carpentry and Joinery .. .. .	3,080	3,106	3,795	4,970	5,051
Painting and Decorating .. .. .	333	321	363	475	525
Signwriting .. .. .	123	81	89	97	95
Woodworking Machinery .. .. .	290	230	224	275	255
Cabinetmaking .. .. .	486	488	500	545	527
Other .. .. .	946	1,000	1,015	1,245	1,377
<b>Total, Building, etc. .. .. .</b>	<b>5,670</b>	<b>5,703</b>	<b>6,546</b>	<b>8,401</b>	<b>8,563</b>
<b>Mechanical Trades—</b>					
Aircraft Mechanics .. .. .	421	329	292	234	305
Automotive Engineering .. .. .	3,551	3,602	3,952	4,838	5,637
Boilermaking .. .. .	1,708	1,680	1,303	1,286	1,541
Fitting and Machining .. .. .	4,789	4,773	5,026	5,079	5,375
Panelbeating .. .. .	975	951	1,022	1,106	1,314
Other .. .. .	1,298	1,344	1,435	1,744	1,947
<b>Total, Mechanical .. .. .</b>	<b>12,742</b>	<b>12,679</b>	<b>13,030</b>	<b>14,287</b>	<b>16,119</b>
<b>Electrical Trades—</b>					
Fitters and Mechanics .. .. .	5,108	5,144	5,588	5,924	6,116
Radio Mechanics .. .. .	499	501	567	676	895
Telegraph Mechanics .. .. .	38	50	67	70	79
<b>Total, Electrical .. .. .</b>	<b>5,645</b>	<b>5,695</b>	<b>6,222</b>	<b>6,670</b>	<b>7,090</b>
<b>Plumbing and Allied Trades</b>	<b>2,096</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2,496</b>	<b>2,766</b>	<b>2,743</b>
Graphic Arts .. .. .	1,839	1,719	1,599	1,562	1,571
Hairdressing .. .. .	1,494	1,294	1,410	1,586	1,422
Food Trades .. .. .	1,447	1,427	1,600	1,465	1,628
Footwear Trades .. .. .	139	121	72	65	91
Other .. .. .	377	392	448	525	530
<b>Total, Trade Courses .. .. .</b>	<b>31,449</b>	<b>31,204</b>	<b>33,423</b>	<b>37,327</b>	<b>39,757</b>
<b>Post-trade Courses—</b>					
Building .. .. .	1,094	1,013	1,088	1,190	1,305
Mechanical .. .. .	1,411	1,339	1,514	1,905	1,867
Electrical .. .. .	858	1,004	1,199	1,282	1,454
Other .. .. .	1,274	1,136	1,347	1,610	1,486
<b>Total, Post-trade Courses .. .. .</b>	<b>4,637</b>	<b>4,492</b>	<b>5,148</b>	<b>5,987</b>	<b>6,112</b>

\* See notes\* and ‡ Table 25.31.

#### THE TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION COMMISSION

In April 1973, the Australian Committee on Technical and Further Education (ACOTAFE), under the chairmanship of Mr Myer Kangan, was established to examine, and make recommendations to the Australian Government on, technical and further education in Australia. The Kangan Committee produced two reports—the first, in April 1974, recommended, inter alia, financial grants to the States for capital and recurrent expenditure programmes for the period July 1974 to December 1975, whilst the second recommended further grants to cover the remainder of the triennium to 30 June 1977.

On 1 July 1975, ACOTAFE was disbanded and the Technical and Further Education Commission (TAFEC) was established under the Technical and Further Education Commission Act, 1975. The Commission



consists of a full-time chairman and deputy chairman and up to ten part-time commissioners supported by a full-time secretariat. It is responsible for the administration of Australian Government funds provided under the States Grants (Technical and Further Education) Act, 1974, and for advice to the Minister for Education on the general development of technical and further education in Australia, the needs and priorities in the provision of facilities and the desirable standards for these facilities, and the level of financial assistance to the States that would be appropriate for technical and further education institutions.

The funded programmes are designed to enhance the quality of technical and further education, and to expand its availability for individual, as well as manpower, needs. These programmes provide for capital expenditure on land and buildings, equipment, student residential buildings, and computer networks, and for recurrent expenditure for both general and specific purposes, such as staff development, libraries, and bibliographical centres.

Grants are made on the understanding that the State does not reduce the levels of activity financed from its own resources.

#### *Australian Government Grants for Technical and Further Education*

In each year since 1964–65, the Australian Government has made unmatched capital grants to the States towards the building and equipment costs of State technical schools and colleges in terms of the States Grants (Science Laboratories and Technical Training) Act, 1964, the States Grants (Technical Training) Acts of 1965, 1968, 1971, and 1973, and, for the biennium 1974–75 and 1975–76, the States Grants (Technical and Further Education) Act, 1974. During the year 1974–75, \$5,859,000 was paid to technical institutions in New South Wales for capital projects, comprising \$2,659,000 under the States Grants (Technical Training) Act and \$3,201,000 under the States Grants (Technical and Further Education) Act.

As part of its overall policies in the tertiary education field, the Australian Government also provided for the abolition of fees at government technical institutions from 1 January 1974; the States Grants (Technical Training Fees Reimbursement) Act, 1974, provided for reimbursement to the States of lost fee revenue in the first six months of 1974 (grants totalled \$5,801,000 for New South Wales). The States Grants (Technical and Further Education) Act provides for grants towards recurrent expenditure for both general and specific purposes. In 1974–75, recurrent grants paid to technical institutions in New South Wales totalled \$10,333,000.

The amounts received by New South Wales in each year since 1970–71 are shown in Table 25.2.

#### **COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION**

A committee of the Australian Universities Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir Leslie Martin, was appointed in 1961 to enquire into the future of tertiary education in Australia. The Committee was asked to consider the pattern of tertiary education in relation to the needs and resources of Australia and to make recommendations to the Commission on future development. In 1965, the Martin Committee recommended that a

comprehensive system of non-university tertiary education should be developed from and around the tertiary-type courses currently conducted by technical colleges, and that the necessary funds for this development should be provided, on a shared basis, by the Australian and State Governments. It was envisaged that colleges would be established to provide tertiary training with a vocational emphasis (as distinct from—and to complement—the academic education provided by the universities). These colleges have been given the generic title of “colleges of advanced education”.

The Committee's recommendations relating to the establishment and development of colleges of advanced education were accepted by the Australian Government which, in 1965, appointed the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education to make recommendations to the Government for the development of colleges of advanced education. In December 1971, this Committee was replaced by the Australian Commission on Advanced Education, which is required to advise the Government on advanced education after consultation with the Australian Universities Commission and those State authorities which have been established to co-ordinate higher education within each State. (Details of the New South Wales authorities are shown on page 686.)

In December 1971, the Australian Council on Awards in Advanced Education, a national body responsible to the seven Ministers of Education, was established for the purpose of co-operating with the State Boards of Advanced Education in promoting consistency in nomenclature used for awarding degrees or diplomas, etc. Five categories of awards in advanced education have been adopted—Associate Diploma (referred to as UG3), Diploma (UG2), Bachelor's Degree (UG1), Graduate Diploma (PG1), and Master's Degree (PG2).

In pursuance of the Colleges of Advanced Education Act, 1975, a college may be constituted as an autonomous corporation. In 1975, colleges and other institutions of higher education in New South Wales could be generally grouped as follows:—

- (a) Those which had been incorporated or were moving towards that status;
- (b) Institutions, other than those included in (a) above, which conducted approved advanced education courses and which received either or both capital and recurrent grants under the States Grants (Advanced Education) Act, 1972–1975. These comprised two government establishments (the N.S.W. Department of Technical and Further Education and the N.S.W. State Conservatorium of Music) and four accredited non-government teachers' colleges (the Catholic College of Education, the Good Samaritan Teachers College, the Catholic Teachers College, and the Guild Teachers College);
- (c) Certain other institutions of higher education which offered courses approved in terms of the (State) Higher Education Act, 1969–1975.

At the end of 1975, there were nineteen colleges which had been incorporated, or were moving towards corporation, as colleges of advanced education in New South Wales. These colleges are required to offer courses with a vocational emphasis and of a practical nature to provide training to meet the community's occupational needs, so that, directly after graduation,

students may play an effective role in commerce, industry, public service, or the arts. The colleges comprised eight former State teachers' colleges—Sydney Teachers College, Wollongong Institute of Education, and Alexander Mackie, Armidale, Goulburn, Kuring-gai (formerly William Balmain Teachers College), Nepean (formerly Westmead Teachers College), and Newcastle Colleges of Advanced Education; two pre-school teachers' colleges—the Nursery School Teachers College and the Sydney Kindergarten Teachers College; three agricultural colleges—Hawkesbury, Wagga, and Orange; five multi-vocational colleges—Mitchell, Northern Rivers, and Riverina Colleges of Advanced Education, Cumberland College of Health Sciences (formerly the N.S.W. College of Paramedical Studies), and the N.S.W. Institute of Technology; and one newly established multi-vocational college which is currently only providing teacher education courses—Milperra College of Advanced Education. A new college, the Sydney College of Arts, will commence operation in 1976.

The following two tables show particulars of students enrolled in advanced education courses at New South Wales colleges of advanced education, the State Conservatorium of Music, and the Department of Technical and Further Education; the tables exclude details relating to students enrolled in advanced education courses at the four non-government teachers' colleges and other higher education institutions. The first table contains figures for new and total students enrolled in 1975 and students completing courses in 1974, classified by course level and field of study.

**Table 25.35. Colleges of Advanced Education\* in N.S.W.: Students Enrolled in 1975 and Students Completing Courses in 1974, Classified by Course Level and Field of Study**

Particulars	Students Commencing Course in 1975†		Total Students Enrolled at 30 April 1975					Students Completing Course in 1974
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	All Students			
					Males	Females	Total	
Course Level—								
Master's Degree ..	6	26	8	28	30	6	36	...
Graduate Diploma ..	1,020	148	963	258	571	650	1,221	772
Bachelor's Degree ..	952	1,655	1,909	3,706	4,738	877	5,615	247
Diploma ..	5,988	1,746	12,950	4,391	6,465	10,876	17,341	3,499
Associate Diploma ..	355	1,149	437	1,577	1,309	705	2,014	136
Field of Study—								
Agriculture ..	339	54	658	44	567	135	702	116
Applied Sciences ..	165	331	279	567	643	203	846	79
Art and Design ..	613	328	1,123	446	704	865	1,569	140
Building, Surveying, and Architecture ..	72	156	130	491	540	81	621	48
Commercial and Business Studies ..	480	1,739	920	3,462	3,786	596	4,382	334
Engineering and Technology ..	204	342	498	1,181	1,655	24	1,679	210
Liberal Studies ..	180	416	257	532	284	505	789	1
Music ..	151	64	442	208	199	451	650	119
Paramedical Studies ..	535	176	1,024	388	338	1,074	1,412	318
Teacher Education ..	5,582	1,118	10,936	2,641	4,397	9,180	13,577	3,289
Total Students ..	8,321	4,724	16,267	9,960	13,113	13,114	26,227	4,654

\* Includes details of students enrolled in approved advanced education courses at the State Conservatorium of Music and the Department of Technical and Further Education.

† Students commencing in the first and the second semesters of the year.

The next table shows the age distribution and status of students enrolled at 30 April 1975.

**Table 25.36. Colleges of Advanced Education\* in N.S.W.: Age Distribution and Status of Students Enrolled at 30 April 1975**

Age (years)	Undergraduate		Post-graduate		All Students		
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Total
17 or less	1,275	172	...	...	475	972	1,447
18	3,527	495	...	...	1,445	2,577	4,022
19	3,549	643	...	1	1,640	2,553	4,193
20	2,853	635	100	...	1,488	2,100	3,588
21	1,357	854	291	18	1,405	1,115	2,520
22	653	943	168	20	1,122	662	1,784
23	371	679	115	41	803	403	1,206
24	239	616	59	23	646	291	937
25	168	494	34	27	487	236	723
26	138	484	28	13	467	196	663
27	116	438	31	28	424	189	613
28	106	374	17	12	358	151	509
29	84	295	8	12	283	116	399
30 or more	683	1,967	118	91	1,558	1,301	2,859
Not stated	177	585	1	1	512	252	764
Total Students	15,296	9,674	971	286	13,113	13,114	26,227

\* See note\*, Table 25.35.

## NEW SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

The N.S.W. Institute of Technology, which has been developed from the former N.S.W. Institutes of Technology (established in 1965) and Business Studies (established in 1967), and which was incorporated as an autonomous institution on 1 July 1971, provides tertiary education, with vocational emphasis, to professional level. The Institute has schools located throughout Sydney (at Broadway, Brickfield Hill, East Sydney, and Gore Hill) and is administered from its main campus at Broadway.

The Institute is organised into seven faculties—Architecture and Building, Business Studies, Engineering, Humanities and Social Sciences, Law, Mathematical and Computing Sciences, and Science. For those wishing to enter professional practice, the Institute offers twenty-one major undergraduate courses, of which seventeen lead to a Bachelor's Degree in Applied Science, Architecture, Arts, Business, or Engineering, while four lead to the award of the Diploma in Technology. Post-graduate courses leading to a Master's Degree are available in a number of fields and post-graduate diploma courses are available in the fields of Operations Research, Data Processing, and Communication. Most of the courses require appropriate occupational experience concurrent with course work. All courses follow the semester pattern of attendance; the academic year is divided into two semesters, each of eighteen teaching weeks. Beside the usual full-time and part-time programmes, a *sandwich* programme of alternate semesters of full-time study and full-time employment in a related field is offered. The general requirement for admission to the Institute is completion of the New South Wales Higher School Certificate at a level of performance determined by the Academic Board.

The total enrolment at the Institute at 30 April 1975 was 5,484 (4,200 in Bachelor's Degree, 1,136 in Diploma of Technology, 112 in Post-graduate Diploma, and 36 in Master's Degree courses) which represented 21 per cent of the total enrolment at colleges of advanced education (see Table 25.35).

### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

Three agricultural colleges are colleges of advanced education, namely the Hawkesbury, Wagga, and Orange Agricultural Colleges. These colleges, administered by the Department of Agriculture in 1975 and earlier years, provide training in agriculture, farm management, animal husbandry, and allied subjects, mainly for students intending to enter farming and grazing occupations. The Hawkesbury College is situated at Richmond near the Hawkesbury River, accommodates 340 resident students, and includes a farm of 1,414 hectares. The Wagga College has accommodation for 170 students and includes a farm of 1,299 hectares. The Orange College can accommodate 123 students, and includes a farm of 498 hectares.

During 1976, the Wagga Agricultural College is to be integrated with the Riverina College of Advanced Education to become the School of Agriculture of the Riverina College, and the Hawkesbury Agricultural College is expected to achieve corporate status as a college of advanced education and become independent of the Department of Agriculture.

There are diploma courses in Agriculture (3 years) at Hawkesbury and Wagga Colleges, in Farm Management (2 years) at the Orange College, and in Food Sciences (1 year), Dairy Technology (3 years), and Food Technology (3 years), and a post-graduate course in Rural Extension (1 year), at the Hawkesbury College. The standard of education required for admission to all diploma courses is the Higher School Certificate (with passes in five subjects, which must include English, mathematics, and science, and, at the Orange College, economics). Candidates for these courses must also produce a testimonial as to character and fitness for agricultural education, and must be at least 17 years of age for the Hawkesbury and Wagga Colleges and at least 18 years of age for the Orange College. All applicants for admission to the Orange College must have at least 12 months' continuous industry experience after leaving school, irrespective of their academic standard. For admission to the post-graduate diploma course in Rural Extension an applicant must have had at least 2 years in an extension role and possess a diploma or equivalent from an Australian agricultural college or an appropriate degree from an Australian university.

The number of students at the Hawkesbury College in June 1975 was 428, of whom 288 were studying Agriculture, 23 Dairy Technology, 97 Food Technology, and 20 were enrolled for the Rural Extension course; there were 170 students of Agriculture at the Wagga College and 66 students of Farm Management at the Orange College. In 1974, there were 75 diplomas awarded in Agriculture, 5 in Dairy Technology, 16 in Food Technology, and 20 in the Rural Extension course.

### MITCHELL COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

The Mitchell College of Advanced Education, which was established in 1970, offers degree and diploma courses in Business and Administrative Studies, General Studies, and Teacher Education consisting of up to four years' full-time study. Part-time courses are offered in Business and Administrative Studies and General Studies, and external courses in

Business and Administrative Studies, General Studies, and Teacher Education. Admission to the College is based on achievement at the Higher School Certificate, or an equivalent, examination. Residential fees are \$377 per semester. In 1975, the number of internal students at the college was 1,578 (1,277 full-time and 301 part-time) and the number of external students was 1,124.

#### RIVERINA COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

The Riverina College of Advanced Education was opened at Wagga Wagga in 1972. The College has study centres at Albury and Griffith and is intended to serve the whole of the Riverina area. Degree and diploma courses are offered in the fields of Agriculture, Applied Sciences, Art and Design, Commercial and Business Studies, Paramedical Studies, and Teacher Education, through three schools—Applied Science, Business and Liberal Studies, and Teacher Education; in 1976, a fourth school, the School of Agriculture, will be created following integration with the Wagga Agricultural College. Most courses are available on both a full-time and part-time basis, and externally in some cases. In 1975, the total enrolment at the College was 2,060 students. Admission to the College is based on achievement in the Higher School Certificate, although *special* or *provisional* admission may be granted to applicants who possess equivalent qualifications or who are able to show evidence (e.g., maturity, motivation, work experience, etc.) of a reasonable prospect of success if admitted. Some residential accommodation is provided.

#### THE CUMBERLAND COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES

Formerly known as the N.S.W. College of Paramedical Studies, which was incorporated as an autonomous college of advanced education in 1973, the Cumberland College of Health Sciences offers degree and diploma courses in various aspects of paramedical education. The College is currently located on four inner Sydney sites (at Glebe, Broadway, Camperdown, and Surry Hills), but building has commenced on a new main campus of 18 hectares in the outer Sydney suburb of Lidcombe. It is anticipated that all schools and departments of the College will be located at this single site by January 1978. The College has five schools—Communication Disorders, Nursing, Occupational Therapy, Orthoptics, and Physiotherapy—and two departments—Behavioural and General Studies and Biological Sciences. The majority of courses offered are available on a full-time basis only, and a feature of most courses is the requirement for a period of clinical experience to supplement the laboratory and lecture room instruction. In some instances, registration with the profession is dependent upon completion of a registration period of training additional to the period of formal study set down for a course. Extension and special courses, embracing a wide range of subjects, are conducted by a number of schools. In 1975, there were 860 students (74 males and 786 females) enrolled in advanced education courses at this College.

#### OTHER COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

Other institutions which have attained, or are moving towards, corporate status as colleges of advanced education comprise the eight former State

teachers' colleges, the Nursery School Teachers College, the Sydney Kindergarten Teachers College, and the Milperra and Northern Rivers Colleges of Advanced Education (see page 718). In general, courses conducted by these colleges relate to the field of Teacher Education; however, in some cases, courses are offered in other fields of study—Commercial and Business Studies at the Kuring-gai, Nepean, and Northern Rivers Colleges, Art and Design at the Alexander Mackie and Newcastle Colleges, and Paramedical Studies at the Armidale College.

#### OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

Certain other educational institutions provide courses which have been approved by the N.S.W. Advanced Education Board as advanced education courses. In 1975, these institutions included the N.S.W. Department of Technical and Further Education, the N.S.W. State Conservatorium of Music, and four non-government teachers' colleges (see page 720).

##### *Department of Technical and Further Education*

The Department is responsible for the administration of a large number of technical colleges and associated teaching centres in New South Wales (see page 721). At a few of the larger technical colleges, the Department conducts approved advanced education courses in Teacher Education leading to a Diploma in Industrial Arts (Education), and in various other fields of study leading to an associate diploma. In 1975, courses provided were Graphic Design, Industrial Design, Interior Design, Health and Building Surveying, Valuation of Real Estate, Hotel and Catering Management, Cartography, Metallurgy, Travel and Tourism, Welfare Work, and Chiropody/Podiatry.

##### *Conservatorium of Music*

The Conservatorium of Music, which was established by the State Government in 1915, provides tuition in music from elementary to advanced stages. A branch of the Conservatorium was opened at Newcastle in 1952, and another at Wollongong in 1972. In 1975, approved advanced education courses comprised a full-time Diploma in Music Education course of four years' duration and four full-time Diploma of State Conservatorium of Music courses, each of three years' duration, for Performance, Composition, Teaching (Instrumental), and Teaching (Vocal). During the year there were 308 enrolments for the Diploma in Music Education (205 in Sydney and 103 in Newcastle) and 132 enrolments for the Diploma of State Conservatorium of Music (125 in Sydney and 7 in Newcastle). In addition to the approved courses, the Conservatorium provides a three-year full-time Diploma in Operatic Art course, certificate courses in piano tuning and opera, and extension study courses in musicianship and a whole range of instruments and voice.

#### AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

Australian Government grants towards the establishment of colleges of advanced education commenced in 1965, in terms of the States Grants (Advanced Education) Act, 1965. This Act provided for grants towards the cost of building, furnishing, and equipping colleges of advanced education. This form of assistance was extended in 1967 when the Australian

Government provided for grants towards the recurrent expenditure of these colleges of advanced education and for their acquisition of library materials. In 1969, assistance was further extended by providing grants towards recurrent expenditure on affiliated residential colleges. Further details of the maximum grants payable to the colleges of advanced education in New South Wales under the States Grants (Advanced Education) Acts in the years to 1972 are shown on pages 648 and 649 of Year Book No. 62.

From July 1973, the State teachers' colleges and pre-school teachers' colleges were brought within the scope of the Australian Government's aid to colleges of advanced education. Previously aid had been extended towards these institutions by way of the States Grants (Teachers' Colleges) and States Grants (Pre-School Teachers' Colleges) Acts (see page 642 of Year Book No. 63).

The States Grants (Advanced Education) Act, 1972, as amended in 1973, provided for Australian Government grants to colleges of advanced education (including State teachers' colleges and pre-schools teachers' colleges) during the three years 1973 to 1975. This Act allowed for the Australian Government to assume, from 1 January 1974, full responsibility for the funding of capital and recurrent expenditure in colleges of advanced education. As part of this new arrangement, tuition fees were abolished for students enrolled in approved advanced education courses. Subsequent amendments to the Act in 1974 and 1975 resulted in increases in the amounts of grants payable to the colleges for the years 1974 and 1975, and in the extension of assistance in the form of recurrent grants to certain non-government teachers' colleges.

In 1975, financial assistance for New South Wales under the States Grants (Advanced Education) Act, 1972-1975, amounted to \$102,188,000 (\$34,743,000 in capital grants and \$67,445,000 in recurrent grants) of which \$2,540,000 was paid to non-government teachers' colleges.

Expenditure by the Australian Government since 1970-71 in respect of colleges of advanced education (including State teachers' colleges and pre-school teachers' colleges) in New South Wales is shown in Table 25.2.

### UNIVERSITIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

There are six universities in New South Wales: the University of Sydney, established in 1850—the oldest university in Australia; the University of New South Wales, established in 1948 as the University of Technology and renamed in 1958; the University of New England, established as a separate institution in 1954; the University of Newcastle, established as a separate institution in 1965; the Macquarie University, established in 1966; and the University of Wollongong, established as a separate institution in 1975.

### UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

The University of Sydney was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 1 October 1850, and was granted a Royal Charter on 27 February 1858. In terms of the Charter, graduates of the University have the same status in the British Commonwealth as graduates of the universities of the United Kingdom. Since 1884 women have been eligible for all University privileges.



Within the University, there are ten faculties—Arts, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Economics, and Architecture. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of these faculties and in the fields of Education, Music, and Social Studies, and degrees of Master or Doctor are awarded, on completion of post-graduate studies, in most faculties. Post-graduate degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity may also be awarded. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

Particulars of the residential colleges of the University are given in the 54th and earlier editions of the Year Book.

### *University of Sydney: Courses*

Students seeking admission to degree courses must qualify for matriculation by passing the matriculation examination (in English and at least four other subjects from prescribed groups) or some other examination of equivalent standard. A student who completes his secondary education under the present system of secondary education may qualify for matriculation by passing the Higher School Certificate examination in English and at least four other subjects from prescribed groups, with at least four passes at the "first" or "second" level. Despite expansion programmes, the numbers of students seeking admission to degree courses exceed the number of places available, and the University has been compelled to restrict the entry of new students; quotas have been established for each faculty, and selection is made on the basis of the applicant's performance in the examination at which he qualified for matriculation. Under the restructured system of secondary education (see page 692), an applicant will be eligible to matriculate in 1977 and later years if he achieves a minimum aggregate of Higher School Certificate examination marks in his ten best units in subjects which satisfy the University's requirements. Applicants will be selected for admission on the basis of that aggregate, which has a possible maximum of 500 marks.

Lectures are delivered during the day-time in all subjects necessary for degrees and diplomas, and evening lectures are provided in a few courses in the Faculty of Arts. Lectures are delivered during three terms in each year. The period of study varies according to the faculty and, in 1975, ranged from three years for a pass degree in Arts to five years for a single pass degree in Medicine or six years for pass degrees in the two-degree courses in Architecture or Medicine.

Since 1 January 1974, there have been no tuition fees, but each student pays certain compulsory annual subscriptions amounting, in 1975, to \$82.50 in the first year of enrolment and \$62.50 in subsequent years of enrolment. Expenditure on textbooks and equipment may vary from \$100 to \$600 in a year, according to the course.

### *University of Sydney: Clinics*

Four major metropolitan hospital complexes (Royal Prince Alfred, Sydney, North Shore—Mater Misericordiae, and the Repatriation General

Hospital) provide clinical schools for students in medicine, surgery, etc., who are required to attend at these institutions for lectures, training, and practice during the clinical years of the medical course. In 1976, a new clinical school will be established at Lidcombe Hospital. Provision is also made for systematic instruction of medical students in diseases of children at the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, clinical training and practice in obstetrics, gynaecology, etc. is provided at the Women's Hospital (Crown Street) and St. Margaret's Hospital for Women, and facilities for clinic teaching in conjunction with these major hospital complexes are provided by a number of other affiliated teaching hospitals. Some students are instructed in surgery, gynaecology, and community medicine at Royal Newcastle Hospital. Instruction in psychiatric medicine is given at Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic, North Ryde Psychiatric Centre, and Parramatta Psychiatric Centre.

In connection with the Faculty of Dentistry, the Dental Hospital of Sydney provides facilities for the instruction of dentistry students.

#### *University of Sydney: Adult Education*

A wide range of adult education courses is provided by the University's Department of Adult Education in conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association (see page 751). Tutorial classes, discussion groups, and special schools and conferences are conducted at the University and in city, suburban, and country centres. In 1975, tutorial classes numbered 208 with an enrolment of 4,283; there were 510 discussion groups (with an enrolment of 5,305). In 1975, the Department also provided approximately 94 hours of adult educational TV programmes on a Sydney commercial television station.

University extension lectures are conducted by the Department of Adult Education under the direction of a University Extension Board of 24 members appointed annually by the Senate of the University. Single lectures or courses of lectures by members of the University staff and others specially appointed to the panel may be arranged in city and country centres at a small charge. The Board also arranges conferences and schools for business executives and other occupational groups. During the 1975 University Extension Programme, there were 92 lectures with an attendance of 13,161; in addition, 10 special schools and conferences were convened with an enrolment of 217 persons. Post-graduate and other refresher courses are also held at the University, and professional courses are given in conjunction with the Real Estate Institute of New South Wales, the Australian Institute of Agricultural Science, and other organisations.

The Department of Adult Education also publishes monthly the *Current Affairs Bulletin*, which in 1975 had an average circulation throughout Australia and overseas of 26,500 per issue.

#### UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The University of New South Wales was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1949 under the name of "New South Wales University of Technology", and renamed in 1958 when arts and medicine were added to the

list of courses provided by the University. The University of New South Wales Act, 1968, consolidated the statutory provisions relating to the University into an Act of Incorporation, devoted entirely to the powers, responsibilities, and activities of the University. The Council of the University established a University College at Broken Hill in 1967.

There are eleven faculties within the University—Applied Science, Biological Sciences, Law, Military Studies, Engineering, Architecture, Commerce, Arts, Medicine, Science, and Professional Studies—and two Boards of Studies—General Studies and Science. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of the faculties, and degrees of Master or Doctor on completion of post-graduate studies. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

#### *University of New South Wales: Courses*

The matriculation requirements for admission to degree courses are similar to those of the University of Sydney.

In most undergraduate courses subjects of a general educational character, outside the student's particular field, must be studied. Students in faculties other than Arts and Law study courses in the humanities and social sciences. Many courses contain subjects which require that certain other subjects be studied as pre-requisites or co-requisites.

Many of the undergraduate courses in Science, Applied Science, and Engineering are designed so that students maintain a close link with industry in the practical aspects of the profession for which the particular course is intended. An approved period of suitable industrial experience is required as a supplement to the academic training.

Undergraduate courses of study in Arts, Medicine, and Military Studies are organised only on a full-time basis but most other undergraduate courses are organised on both a full-time and a part-time basis. The academic year is divided into two sessions, each containing 14 weeks for teaching. The period of study varies according to the faculty.

The Department of Post-graduate Extension Studies offers extension courses of lectures and seminars at the University, and also conducts radio and television broadcasts (mainly post-graduate and refresher courses) and correspondence extension courses for people unable to attend the University.

#### *University of New South Wales: Clinics*

Facilities for students in the clinical years of the undergraduate courses in medicine are provided by Prince Henry, Prince of Wales, Eastern Suburbs, St. George, St. Vincent's, Lewisham, Bankstown, Canterbury, and Sutherland Hospitals, and, for teaching in obstetrics and gynaecology, by the Royal Hospital for Women.

## UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND

The University of New England, situated at Armidale in the Northern Tablelands was established in 1938 as a college of the University of Sydney, but became a separate institution in 1954. The ordinary matriculation requirements of the University are substantially the same as those of the University of Sydney. Students from certain geographical areas may be admitted on the basis of reports from their school principals.

The University has five faculties—Arts, Science, Rural Science, Education, and Economic Studies—and two schools—Natural Resources and Biological Sciences (established in 1974). The degrees granted in each faculty range from Bachelor to Doctor. The Faculty of Rural Science provides a four-year course in the fundamental and applied scientific bases of agriculture, with particular references to livestock production and soil-pasture-crop-livestock relations. The Faculty of Economic Studies provides a four-year course (and also post-graduate training facilities) in the economics of agriculture, farm management, and related fields of study, and a four-year course in applied economics. The School of Natural Resources provides a four-year course in the science and technology of natural resource management.

Over half of the students enrolled at the University are external, studying by correspondence and at short residential schools. The University, through its Department of External Studies, offers external courses leading to bachelor degrees in Arts, Economics, and Social Sciences; higher degrees in the faculties of Arts and Education; and post-graduate diplomas in the faculties of Education and Economic Studies.

Most full-time internal students live in accommodation provided on campus. There are eight residential colleges offering accommodation for over 1,800 students, and the University has flats to accommodate a further 238 students.

The Department of Continuing Education (formerly the Department of University Extension) offers a variety of educational activities throughout the year, including residential schools and conferences held at the University, rural community schools, tutorial classes, discussion courses, and consultative services on community development. The Department draws mainly on faculties within the University for advice on subject content and the provision of tutors for courses.

## UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE

The University of Newcastle, which had been established as a college of the University of New South Wales in 1951, became a separate institution in 1965. The faculties of the University are Architecture, Arts, Economics and Commerce, Education, Engineering, Mathematics, Medicine, and Science. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of these faculties, and in all of them students may proceed to the higher degree of Master or Doctor. Post-graduate diploma courses are offered in Education, Psychology, Industrial Engineering, Business Studies, Mathematical Studies, and Computer Science.

The period of undergraduate study varies according to the faculty, and, in 1975, ranged from 3 years full-time for a pass degree in Arts to 6 years part-time for a pass degree in Engineering.

## MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY

The Macquarie University, situated at North Ryde (Sydney), was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1964, and commenced undergraduate teaching in 1967. The University's academic organisation comprises the following eleven schools—Behavioural Sciences; Biological Sciences; Chemistry; Earth Sciences; Economic and Financial Studies; Education; English and Linguistics; History, Philosophy, and Politics; Law; Mathematics and Physics; and Modern Languages.

Students seeking admission to undergraduate courses must qualify for matriculation by attaining an appropriate level of performance (calculated as a co-ordinated aggregate of marks) in matriculation subjects at the Higher School Certificate examination, or an equivalent level in some other examination.

The first degree in all fields of study, other than Law, is the degree of Bachelor of Arts (although a candidate may be pursuing studies which in other universities would lead to a degree in Science, Education, Economics, or Commerce). On completion of their course, external Law students receive the degree of Bachelor of Legal Studies, and full-time Law students receive both degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Arts. Higher degrees awarded are Master's degrees in Arts, Economics, Science, and Business Administration, and Doctorates of Philosophy. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

Students may enrol for full-time or part-time study in all courses, except Law where different programmes are provided for full-time and external part-time students. Evening classes are held in some courses for the benefit of part-time students. A limited range of courses with a science orientation is available for external students who receive prepared study guides and are required to attend at the University at certain periods during the year for intensive study.

The academic year is divided into two half-years, and examinations are conducted at mid-year and end of year. The normal period of full-time study for the Bachelor of Arts degree is three years, for an integrated Bachelor of Arts degree and Diploma of Education course four years, and for the two-degree Law course five years. A degree with honours requires an additional year of full-time study. The external Bachelor of Legal Studies degree course requires six years of part-time study.

## UNIVERSITY OF WOLLONGONG

The University of Wollongong, which had been established as a college of the University of New South Wales in 1962, became autonomous on 1 January 1975. The ordinary matriculation requirements for undergraduate admission are based on a candidate's performance (measured by the aggregate of co-ordinated marks achieved in approved matriculation subjects) at the Higher School Certificate, or equivalent, examination.

The University has twenty departments distributed throughout five faculties—Engineering, Humanities, Mathematics, Science, and Social Sciences. Courses of study lead to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Commerce, Science, Engineering, and Metallurgy—transfers between courses can

be readily made and the award of a particular degree depends on the combination and level of subjects taken. Graduates may undertake post-graduate studies leading to a higher degree in any branch of learning with which the University is concerned, with special emphasis placed on published work. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in Accountancy and Education.

The academic year is divided into two fourteen-week sessions, with an examination at the completion of each session. The normal period of full-time study for the courses in Arts, Commerce, and Science is three years, with an additional year for an honours degree, while full-time courses in Engineering and Metallurgy are of four years' duration and honours are awarded on the basis of performance in the prescribed programme.

### FINANCES OF UNIVERSITIES

Universities in New South Wales are funded almost entirely by the Australian Government following its decision to assume full financial responsibility for universities and to abolish tuition fees from 1 January 1974. Some income is also derived from private donations and bequests.

A committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Keith Murray, Chairman of the University Grants Committee in Great Britain, was appointed by the Australian Government in 1957 to investigate the problems of Australian universities. The Murray Committee recommended that a permanent Universities Committee should be established, and that an interim financial programme should meanwhile be adopted for the years 1958 to 1960 to meet the immediate financial needs of the universities. The Committee's proposed financial programme was implemented in terms of the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1958.

The Universities Commission, which comprises a full-time chairman and deputy chairman and eight part-time members appointed by the Governor-General, was established in 1959, and since then the Australian Government has provided grants to universities, on the recommendation of the Commission, by way of the various States Grants (Universities) Acts or Universities (Financial Assistance) Acts. The maximum grants payable for the universities in New South Wales under these Acts in the years to 1972 are shown in previous editions of the Year Book.

The States Grants (Universities) Act, 1969-1971, provided for Australian Government assistance to universities during the three years 1970 to 1972, on the same basis as specified in the Universities (Financial Assistance) Act, 1966, full details of which are given on pages 1009 and 1010 of Year Book No. 61. The States Grants (Universities) Act, 1972-1975, provided assistance for the three years 1973 to 1975. Assistance for 1973 was on the same basis as in earlier years, but, following the abolition of tuition fees and the assumption by the Australian Government of full financial responsibility for universities from January 1974, a different basis of assistance was adopted for the years 1974 and 1975. Assistance is given in the form of grants for recurrent expenditure and for building projects and research by universities and university teaching hospitals; in addition, special grants were made in 1973 for students experiencing financial hardship. On 1 January 1975, the Wollongong University College became the University of Wollongong, and received grants as an independent university from that date.

The Australian Government grants payable for recurrent expenditure and for building projects and research, for the triennium 1973 to 1975, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 25.37. Australian Government Grants for Universities in N.S.W., 1973 to 1975**

Particulars	Uni- versity of Sydney	Uni- versity of New South Wales	Uni- versity of New England	Uni- versity of Newcastle	Macquarie Uni- versity	Uni- versity of Wollon- gong	Total, All Uni- versities
	\$ thousand						
MAXIMUM GRANTS FOR RECURRENT EXPENDITURE							
Universities .. .. .	105,302	99,847	30,833	22,754	36,785	10,400	305,921
University Teaching-hospitals .. .. .	726	627	...	...	...	...	1,353
MAXIMUM GRANTS FOR BUILDING PROJECTS AND RESEARCH							
University Building Projects	9,415	14,902	3,783	3,933	7,034	5,212	44,279
Capital Equipment .. .. .	6,388	5,391	1,160	1,087	1,486	1,051	16,563
Special Research .. .. .	938	783	214	121	205	83	2,344
Residential Colleges and Halls of Residence Build- ing Projects .. .. .	160	256	1,021	256	464	294	2,451
University Teaching-hospital Building Projects .. .. .	787	1,012	...	160	...	...	1,959

Funds for buildings and land are made available to universities for expenditure on the planning, erection, or alteration of buildings (other than alterations costing less than \$10,000), on siteworks and services, and on the purchase of land and buildings. For 1972, particulars of these funds are given in the next table:—

**Table 25.38. Universities in N.S.W.: Income and Expenditure on Buildings and Land, 1972**

Particulars of Income and Expenditure	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	Total, All Universities
	\$ thousand					
Income—						
Government Grants—						
Australian Government .. .. .	1,807	2,871	1,261	1,588	2,478	10,005
New South Wales Government .. .. .	2,752	4,565	1,485	1,588	2,478	12,868
Other* .. .. .	...	258	10	213	...	481
Total Income .. .. .	4,559	7,694	2,756	3,389	4,956	23,354
Expenditure—						
General University Buildings .. .. .	5,027	5,257	1,951	2,368	3,042	17,645
Teaching Hospital Buildings .. .. .	536	217	...	...	...	753
Student Services Buildings .. .. .	47	39	8	57	...	151
Independent Operations Buildings .. .. .	...	105	620	667	783	2,175
Land .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure .. .. .	5,610	5,618	2,579	3,092	3,825	20,724

\* Loans, bequests, etc.

A classification of the income for recurrent purposes and equipment of the universities in New South Wales in 1972 is given in the following table. The statistics in this table relate to all income other than income received for expenditure on buildings and land (see Table 25.38 above).

Table 25.39. Universities in N.S.W.: Income for Recurrent Purposes and Equipment\*, 1972

Source of Income	University of Sydney		University of New South Wales		University of New England		University of Newcastle		Macquarie University		Total, All Universities			
	General Purpose	Specific Purpose †	General Purpose	Specific Purpose †	General Purpose	Specific Purpose †	General Purpose	Specific Purpose †	General Purpose	Specific Purpose †	General Purpose	Specific Purpose †	Total	
\$ thousand														
Income under States Grants (Universities) Acts—														
Australian Government ..	10,069	320	9,369	216	2,896	45	1,988	17	3,046	35	27,368	633	28,001	
New South Wales Government ..	13,200	387	12,301	234	4,123	45	2,892	17	4,668	35	37,184	718	37,902	
Tuition Fees ..	4,782	...	4,890	...	1,140	...	735	...	967	...	12,514	...	12,514	
Total ..	28,051	707	26,560	450	8,159	90	5,615	34	8,681	70	77,066	1,351	78,417	
Other Income—														
Australian Government ..	4	889	53	2,282	22	768	...	132	...	230	79	4,301	4,380	
New South Wales Government ..	365	...	...	113	...	9	...	2	...	13	365	137	502	
Endowments, Donations, and Grants ..	...	4,879	3	879	...	190	...	84	...	122	3	6,154	6,157	
Investments ..	240	1,633	62	46	11	45	...	107	...	19	348	1,850	2,198	
Fees ..	98	13	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	169	13	182	
Independent Operations ..	334	543	...	6	35	...	...	3	...	...	369	552	921	
Other Sources ..	119	30	127	285	67	61	12	...	73	...	398	376	774	
Total ..	1,160	7,987	245	3,611	206	1,073	12	328	108	384	1,731	13,383	15,114	
Total Income for Recurrent Purposes and Equipment*—														
From Australian Government ..	10,073	1,209	9,422	2,498	2,918	813	1,988	149	3,046	265	27,447	4,934	32,381	
From New South Wales Government ..	13,565	387	12,301	347	4,123	54	2,892	19	4,668	48	37,549	854	38,404	
From Other Sources ..	5,573	7,098	5,082	1,216	1,324	296	747	194	1,075	141	13,801	8,946	22,746	
Total ..	29,211	8,694	26,805	4,061	8,365	1,163	5,627	362	8,789	454	78,797	14,734	93,531	

\* Comprises all income except that received for Buildings and Land.

† Comprises income provided for research, teaching hospitals, or other specific purposes.



Particulars of expenditure for recurrent purposes and equipment of the universities in 1972 are given in the next table. The statistics relate to all expenditure other than expenditure on buildings and land (see Table 25.38).

**Table 25.40. Universities in N.S.W.: Expenditure for Recurrent Purposes and Equipment\*, 1972**

University and Type of Activity or Service†	Recurrent Purposes				Equip- ment	Total Expendi- ture
	General	Research	Teaching Hospitals	Other		
\$ thousand						
University of Sydney—						
Academic Activities .. .. .	19,003	3,778	...	...	60	22,841
Academic Services .. .. .	2,675	...	...	1,418	...	4,093
General University Services .. .. .	6,657	...	...	62	...	6,719
Student Services .. .. .	401	...	...	303	...	704
Public Services .. .. .	368	...	...	242	...	610
Independent Operations .. .. .	13	...	...	350	...	363
Total, University of Sydney .. .. .	29,117	3,778	...	2,375	60	35,330
University of New South Wales—						
Academic Activities .. .. .	17,749	2,192	62	1,065	45	21,113
Academic Services .. .. .	1,710	...	...	15	...	1,725
General University Services .. .. .	6,159	16	3	31	4	6,213
Student Services .. .. .	273	256	...	114	...	643
Public Services .. .. .	181	3	...	79	...	263
Independent Operations .. .. .	28	...	...	8	...	36
Total, University of New South Wales .. .. .	26,100	2,467	65	1,312	49	29,993
University of New England—						
Academic Activities .. .. .	5,145	960	...	22	2	6,129
Academic Services .. .. .	665	...	...	4	...	669
General University Services .. .. .	2,177	...	...	32	...	2,209
Student Services .. .. .	68	...	...	...	...	68
Public Services .. .. .	251	...	...	6	...	257
Independent Operations .. .. .	108	...	...	6	...	114
Total, University of New England .. .. .	8,414	960	...	70	2	9,446
University of Newcastle—						
Academic Activities .. .. .	3,907	220	...	...	...	4,127
Academic Services .. .. .	712	...	...	...	...	712
General University Services .. .. .	1,259	...	...	...	...	1,259
Student Services .. .. .	130	...	...	...	...	130
Public Services .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Independent Operations .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, University of Newcastle .. .. .	6,008	220	...	...	...	6,228
Macquarie University—						
Academic Activities .. .. .	5,040	316	...	46	..	5,402
Academic Services .. .. .	1,434	...	...	7	...	1,441
General University Services .. .. .	2,260	...	...	14	...	2,274
Student Services .. .. .	27	...	...	...	...	27
Public Services .. .. .	...	...	...	50	...	50
Independent Operations .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Macquarie University .. .. .	8,761	316	...	117	...	9,194
All Universities—						
Academic Activities .. .. .	50,844	7,466	62	1,133	107	59,612
Academic Services .. .. .	7,196	...	...	1,444	...	8,640
General University Services .. .. .	18,512	16	3	139	4	18,674
Student Services .. .. .	899	256	...	417	...	1,572
Public Services .. .. .	800	3	...	377	...	1,180
Independent Operations .. .. .	149	...	...	364	...	513
Total, All Universities .. .. .	78,400	7,741	65	3,874	111	90,191

\* Comprises all expenditure except that on Buildings and Land.

† See text following table.

*Academic activities*, which accounted for 66.1 per cent of the total expenditure for recurrent purposes and equipment at all universities, are all activities of a university directly related to its undergraduate and post-graduate teaching functions and its research functions. *Academic services* (9.6 per cent of total expenditure) are those services which directly support academic activities, particularly library and computing services. *General university services* (20.7 per cent) comprise activities associated with the general administration and maintenance of a university. *Student services* (1.7 per cent) include health services, counselling, loan schemes, etc. *Public services* (1.3 per cent), which include adult education, are services provided primarily for the benefit of groups external to a university. *Independent operations* (less than 1 per cent) are those activities (such as students unions, bookshops, child-minding centres, and others) which are separated from a university's general accounts but for which, from time to time, a university makes subventions.

## STAFFS AND STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITIES

Particulars of the teaching and other staff of the universities in New Wales in 1975 are given in the following table:—

Table 25.41. Universities in N.S.W.: Staff Employed, 1975

Particulars	Uni- versity of Sydney	Uni- versity of New South Wales	Uni- versity of New England	Uni- versity of Newcastle	Macquarie Uni- versity	Uni- versity of Wollon- gong	Total, All Universities
Teaching Staff*—	Number of Persons						
Full-time—							
Professors .. .. .	107	126	41	32	36	16	358
Associate Professors and Readers .. .. .	158	128	35	34	35	11	401
Senior Lecturers and Lecturers .. .. .	647	819	210	180	279	82	2,217
Others .. .. .	298	310	116	46	177	27	973
Total, Full-time .. .. .	1,210	1,383	402	292	527	136	3,950
Part-time—	Number of Persons (full-time equivalent)‡						
Lecturing .. .. .	52	36	14	8	5	6	120
Tutoring and Demon- strating .. .. .	195	122	12	22	71	8	430
Total, Part-time .. .. .	247	158	26	30	76	14	550
Other Staff—	Number of Persons¶						
Research .. .. .	258	46	61	...	57	2	425
Technical .. .. .	870	910	135	108	142	52	2,215
Library .. .. .	267	198	67	64	117	43	756
Administration .. .. .	652	682	197	152	264	90	2,035
Building and Grounds .. .. .	354	441	159	29	139	74	1,194
Other† .. .. .	242	360	267	45	101	37	1,049
Total, Other Staff .. .. .	2,642	2,637	882	398	820	298	7,674

\* Full-time teaching staff also normally undertake research.

† Includes persons engaged in Adult Education and Student Advisory Services work, etc.

‡ The full-time equivalent units are 250 hours per annum for lecturers and 700 hours per annum for tutors and demonstrators.

¶ Represents the number of persons occupied full-time plus the full-time equivalent of those occupied part-time: the full-time equivalent used is 35 hours per week for all Other Staff.

The next table shows the number of individual students enrolled in each university in the last ten years:—

**Table 25.42. Universities in New South Wales: Students**

Year	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales*	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	University of Wollongong	Total, All Universities		
							Males	Females	Students
1966	16,660	13,285	4,269	2,013	8	...	26,842	9,393	36,235
1967	16,376	12,812	4,402	1,902	1,271	...	27,431	9,332	36,763
1968	15,908	14,688	4,853	2,264	2,047	...	29,054	10,706	39,760
1969	16,085	15,920	5,154	2,836	3,455	...	31,728	11,722	43,450
1970	16,571	16,629	5,377	3,079	4,229	...	33,129	12,756	45,885
1971	17,014	17,278	5,617	3,570	5,067	...	34,023	14,523	48,546
1972	17,108	18,085	6,198	3,758	5,785	...	34,937	15,997	50,934
1973	17,062	18,474	6,502	3,871	7,190	...	35,933	17,166	53,099
1974	17,339	19,594	7,001	4,177	7,998	...	37,201	18,908	56,109
1975	17,667	18,128	7,395	4,434	8,917	2,125	37,977	20,689	58,666

\* Figures for Wollongong University College (which became the University of Wollongong in 1975) are included with the University of New South Wales prior to 1975.

The university students in 1975 are classified in the next table according to whether they were enrolled as full-time or part-time internal students, or as external students, for higher degree or other courses. In statistics of university students, the total enrolments are adjusted for students who are enrolled in more than one course, such students being allocated to the course which represents the greater student load.

**Table 25.43. Universities in N.S.W.: Full-time, Part-time, and External Students, 1975**

Particulars	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	University of Wollongong	Total, All Universities	
							Males	Females
Internal Students—								
Full-time—								
Higher Degree .. ..	803	791	204	125	192	44	1,645	514
Other .. ..	12,865	12,338	2,731	2,472	4,268	1,072	22,052	13,694
Total, Full-time ..	13,668	13,129	2,935	2,597	4,460	1,116	23,697	14,208
Part-time—								
Higher Degree .. ..	1,936	1,500	262	211	716	106	3,641	1,090
Other .. ..	2,054	3,207	134	1,626	3,008	903	7,521	3,411
Total, Part-time ..	3,990	4,707	396	1,837	3,724	1,009	11,162	4,501
Total Internal Students ..	17,658	17,836	3,331	4,434	8,184	2,125	34,859	18,709
External Students—								
Higher Degree .. ..	9	63	195	...	...	...	206	61
Other .. ..	...	229	3,869	...	733	...	2,912	1,919
Total External Students ..	9	292	4,064	...	733	...	3,118	1,980
Total Students Enrolled ..	17,667	18,128	7,395	4,434	8,917	2,125	37,977	20,689

The number of individual students enrolled in degree courses in 1975 is shown in the following table.

Table 25.44. Universities in N.S.W.: Students Enrolled in Degree Courses, 1975

Course of Study	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University†	University of Wollongong	Total, All Universities	
							Males	Females
Higher Degrees—								
Higher Doctor .. .. .	14	36	...	...	...	...	45	5
Ph. D. .. .. .	505	600	179	94	154	58	1,289	301
Master .. .. .	2,229	1,718	482	242	754	92	4,158	1,359
Total, Higher Degrees..	2,748	2,354	661	336	908	150	5,492	1,665
Bachelor Degrees—								
Agricultural Economics	...	...	147	...	...	...	135	12
Agriculture* .. .. .	335	...	29	...	...	...	274	90
Applied Economics ..	...	...	125	...	...	...	108	17
Applied Science in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military Studies ..	...	50	...	...	...	...	50	...
Architecture .. .. .	123	252	...	27	...	...	327	75
Arts .. .. .	3,408	2,249	3,541	1,262	...	661	4,783	6,338
Arts in Military Studies	...	259	...	...	...	...	259	...
Arts—Law .. .. .	461	298	...	...	...	...	481	278
Behavioural Sciences ..	...	...	...	...	1,219	...	482	737
Biological Sciences ..	...	...	...	...	534	...	298	236
Building .. .. .	...	181	...	...	...	...	179	2
Chemistry .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	33
Commerce .. .. .	...	2,160	...	690	130	...	2,668	539
Commerce—Law .. ..	...	386	...	...	...	357	353	33
Dental Surgery .. ..	525	...	...	...	...	...	417	108
Divinity .. .. .	29	...	...	...	...	...	24	5
Earth Sciences .. ..	...	...	...	...	856	...	532	324
Economic and Financial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Studies .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,497	...	1,298	199
Economics .. .. .	1,061	...	684	...	...	...	1,332	413
Economics—Law .. ..	123	...	...	...	...	...	108	15
Education .. .. .	319	...	7	...	820	...	289	857
Education Studies ..	...	...	...	75	...	...	51	24
Engineering .. .. .	1,154	1,795	...	544	...	260	3,685	68
Engineering in Applied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science .. .. .	...	247	...	...	...	...	226	21
English—Linguistics ..	...	...	...	...	605	...	156	449
Health Administration ..	...	263	...	...	...	...	197	66
Historical, Philosophical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
and Political Studies	...	...	...	...	1,139	...	542	597
Jurisprudence—Law ..	...	133	...	...	...	...	100	33
Landscape Architecture ..	...	42	...	...	...	...	21	21
Law .. .. .	952	228	...	...	216	...	1,090	306
Letters .. .. .	...	...	173	...	...	...	125	48
Mathematics .. .. .	...	...	...	232	...	...	128	104
Mathematics and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physics .. .. .	...	...	...	...	454	...	309	145
Medicine—Surgery ..	1,459	1,320	...	...	...	...	1,883	896
Metallurgy .. .. .	...	...	...	7	...	22	28	1
Modern Languages .. ..	...	...	...	...	173	...	43	130
Music .. .. .	52	...	...	...	...	...	21	31
Natural Resources .. ..	...	...	137	...	...	...	111	26
Optometry .. .. .	...	233	...	...	...	...	170	63
Pharmacy .. .. .	476	...	...	...	...	...	151	325
Rural Science .. .. .	...	...	265	...	...	...	210	55
Science .. .. .	1,745	1,398	442	514	...	273	2,784	1,588
Science in Applied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science .. .. .	...	474	...	...	...	14	339	149
Science in Architecture ..	199	582	...	119	...	...	723	177
Science in Engineering ..	...	496	...	134	...	143	768	5
Science (Applied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Psychology) .. .. .	...	168	...	...	...	...	62	106
Science (Education) ..	...	175	...	...	...	...	108	67
Science (Eng.) in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Applied Science ..	...	24	...	...	...	...	24	...
Science (Industrial Arts)	...	111	...	...	...	...	107	4
Science (Metallurgy) ..	...	...	...	89	...	...	89	...
Science (Tech.) in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Applied Science ..	...	86	...	...	...	97	174	9
Social Science, Studies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
and Work .. .. .	369	451	304	...	...	...	254	870
Surveying .. .. .	...	415	...	...	...	...	412	3
Town Planning .. .. .	...	95	...	...	...	...	72	23
Veterinary Science ..	379	...	...	...	...	...	263	116
Other .. .. .	8	23	...	33	...	3	60	7
Total, Bachelor Degrees	13,177	14,594	5,854	3,726	7,643	1,830	29,980	16,844
Total Students in Degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courses .. .. .	15,925	16,948	6,515	4,062	8,551	1,980	35,472	18,509

\* Includes Science in Agriculture.

† "School" of study is shown for enrolments at Macquarie University. See text on page 738.

Students enrolled in non-degree courses in 1975 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 25.45. Universities in N.S.W.: Students Enrolled in Non-degree Courses, 1975**

Course of Study	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University*	University of Wollongong	Total, All Universities	
							Males	Females
Qualifying (Post-graduate)—								
Masters Preliminary ..	...	117	18	...	24	15	139	35
B. Letters Preliminary ..	...	...	13	...	...	...	12	1
Total, Post-graduate Qualifying ..	...	117	31	...	24	15	151	36
Diploma (Post-graduate)—								
Agricultural Economics ..	2	...	43	...	...	...	39	6
Agricultural Science ..	8	...	5	...	...	...	11	2
Applied Science ..	...	38	...	...	...	...	29	9
Archives Administration ..	...	13	...	...	...	...	6	7
Business Administration ..	...	...	...	...	34	...	34	...
Business Studies ..	...	...	...	56	...	...	55	1
Computer Science ..	6	...	5	20	...	...	23	8
Criminology ..	110	...	...	...	...	...	101	9
Current Science ..	...	21	...	...	...	...	18	3
Diagnostic Radiology ..	24	...	...	...	...	...	22	2
Education ..	536	359	508	207	...	96	657	1,049
Education Administration ..	...	...	16	...	...	...	13	3
Environmental Studies ..	...	...	...	...	51	...	34	17
Financial Management ..	...	...	79	...	...	...	72	7
Food and Drug Analysis ..	...	12	...	...	...	...	8	4
Geoscience ..	...	...	...	...	16	...	15	1
Health Administration ..	...	22	...	...	...	...	16	6
Higher Education ..	...	...	51	...	...	...	41	10
Hospital Pharmacy ..	13	...	...	...	...	...	4	9
Housing and Neighbourhood Planning ..	...	14	...	...	...	...	13	1
Human Communication ..	...	13	...	...	...	...	12	1
Industrial Engineering ..	...	17	...	4	...	...	20	1
Labour Relations and Law ..	67	...	...	...	...	...	64	3
Landscape Design ..	...	43	...	...	...	...	35	8
Librarianship ..	...	99	...	...	...	...	27	72
Nutrition and Dietetics ..	31	...	...	...	...	...	5	26
Psychology ..	30	2	...	7	...	...	17	22
Teaching English as a Foreign Language ..	69	...	...	...	22	...	44	47
Town and Country Planning ..	89	...	...	...	...	...	80	9
Urban Studies ..	...	...	...	...	32	...	26	6
Other† ..	88	17	5	...	5	...	95	20
Total, Post-graduate Diplomas ..	1,073	670	712	294	160	96	1,636	1,369
Diploma (Sub-graduate)—								
Hospital Administration ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total Sub-graduate Diplomas ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Miscellaneous (Odd Subjects)‡ ..	669	392	137	78	182	34	717	775
Total Students in Non-degree Courses ..	1,742	1,180	880	372	366	145	2,505	2,180

\* Excludes students enrolled in the integrated Bachelor of Arts degree—Education diploma course at this University. These students are included in Table 25.44 within the "School" in which they are enrolled.

† Courses with less than 10 students enrolled at all universities.

‡ Subjects of a degree or diploma course undertaken without enrolment for the course as a whole.

An age distribution of the students enrolled in each university (including those enrolled in non-degree courses) is given in the following two tables.

The first table relates to students commencing tertiary education in Australia for the first time in 1975. In this year, 72 per cent of those students were less than 19 years of age.

**Table 25.46. Universities in N.S.W.: Ages of Students Commencing Tertiary Education\*, 1975**

Age (years)	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	University of Wollongong	Total, All Universities		
							Males	Females	Students
16 or less	4	4	3	...	2	...	7	6	13
17	1,171	1,166	239	312	417	117	2,012	1,410	3,422
18	1,610	1,595	416	392	576	229	2,947	1,871	4,818
19	330	270	110	51	121	48	617	313	930
20	115	78	43	17	56	15	216	108	324
21	63	42	30	11	42	15	132	71	203
22	53	30	28	17	50	9	111	76	187
23	34	20	36	11	34	24	99	60	159
24	24	20	21	12	49	14	86	54	140
25	26	22	21	9	46	16	82	58	140
26	22	17	27	8	58	10	73	69	142
27	20	24	22	11	64	10	72	79	151
28	13	15	28	10	36	12	61	53	114
29	11	14	20	3	30	8	50	36	86
30-39	44	52	107	38	159	40	187	253	440
40-49	11	24	42	17	77	14	60	125	185
50 or more	7	1	12	5	15	3	19	24	43
Not stated	...	24	...	...	...	...	12	12	24
Total	3,558	3,418	1,205	924	1,832	584	6,843	4,678	11,521

\* Students who have not previously commenced a tertiary level course at a university, college of advanced education, or teacher's college.

The next table shows the age distribution of all students enrolled in each university in 1975:—

**Table 25.47. Universities in N.S.W.: Ages of All Students, 1975**

Age (years)	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	University of Wollongong	Total, All Universities		
							Males	Females	Students
16 or less	4	4	3	...	2	1	8	6	14
17	1,189	1,182	243	313	420	121	2,031	1,437	3,468
18	2,663	2,572	645	638	890	310	4,629	3,089	7,718
19	2,577	2,641	638	605	853	291	4,638	2,967	7,605
20	2,295	2,417	554	501	891	245	4,270	2,633	6,903
21	2,010	2,042	454	442	766	205	3,781	2,138	5,919
22	1,301	1,373	353	338	579	191	2,962	1,173	4,135
23	881	991	361	250	439	130	2,243	809	3,052
24	692	778	337	194	402	88	1,864	627	2,491
25	562	593	333	162	367	83	1,507	593	2,100
26	490	496	358	131	397	62	1,384	550	1,934
27	429	414	361	127	366	66	1,259	504	1,763
28	343	358	302	104	311	49	1,065	402	1,467
29	270	256	255	71	235	32	791	328	1,119
30-39	1,344	1,228	1,505	382	1,394	183	3,879	2,157	6,036
40-49	457	330	522	139	491	56	1,116	879	1,995
50 or more	160	84	171	26	114	12	265	302	567
Not stated	...	369	...	11	...	...	285	95	380
Total	17,667	18,128	7,395	4,434	8,917	2,125	37,977	20,689	58,666

The total number of students commencing bachelor degree courses in each university in each of the last six years is shown in the next table. The statistics for 1973 and earlier years relate only to those students who enrolled for the first time in a bachelor degree course at an Australian university.

From 1974, the statistics also include previously enrolled students who are re-enrolling in a different bachelor degree course for the first time either at the same or at a different university.

**Table 25.48. Universities in N.S.W.: Students Commencing Bachelor Degree Courses\***

Year	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales*	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	University of Wollongong	Total, All Universities		
							Males	Females	Students
1970	3,379	3,977	1,150	856	1,230	...	7,135	3,457	10,592
1971	3,019	3,905	1,076	966	1,190	...	6,401	3,755	10,156
1972	3,143	4,009	1,254	911	1,391	...	6,634	4,074	10,708
1973	3,025	4,167	1,330	919	2,229	...	7,323	4,347	11,670
1974*	3,794	5,463	1,998	1,305	2,382	...	9,394	5,548	14,942
1975	3,812	4,571	2,236	1,351	2,681	829	9,416	6,064	15,480

\* See text preceding table.

† Figures for Wollongong University College (which became the University of Wollongong in 1975) are included with the University of New South Wales prior to 1975.

### *Students Completing University Courses*

The following two tables show particulars of students completing courses at universities in New South Wales. Details of course completions differ from degrees conferred, as shown in previous editions of this Year Book, in that degrees conferred are the actual number of awards given during the year and not necessarily the total number of students completing all academic requirements in that period. Statistics of degrees conferred are no longer collected.

The first table contains particulars of students completing post-graduate diploma courses and higher degree courses in 1975 at each university in New South Wales, classified by field of study and course level.

**Table 25.49. Universities in N.S.W.: Students Completing Higher Degree and Post-graduate Diploma Courses, 1975**

Field of Study and Course Level	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University*	Total, All Universities
<b>Field of Study—</b>						
Humanities .. .. .	51	17	9	5	20	102
Fine Arts .. .. .	1	...	...	...	6	1
Social and Behavioural Science ..	48	137	326	8	...	525
Law .. .. .	67	...	...	...	7	67
Education .. .. .	639	391	87	183	...	1,307
Economics, Commerce, Government	17	91	35	13	30	186
Medicine .. .. .	69	12	1	...	...	82
Dentistry .. .. .	12	...	...	...	...	12
Natural Sciences .. .. .	97	71	30	10	58	266
Engineering, Technology .. .. .	30	254	...	17	5	306
Architecture, Building .. .. .	36	14	...	...	...	50
Agriculture, Forestry .. .. .	30	1	22	...	...	53
Veterinary Science .. .. .	8	...	...	...	...	8
<b>Course Level—</b>						
Doctorate (other than Ph. D.) ..	10	3	...	...	...	13
Doctor of Philosophy .. .. .	91	105	29	13	19	257
Master's Degree .. .. .	280	340	124	26	67	837
Post-graduate Diploma .. .. .	724	540	357	197	40	1,858
<b>Total Students .. .. .</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>2,963</b>

\* Excludes students completing the Diploma of Education course at this university as part of an integrated Bachelor of Arts degree/Diploma of Education course. These students are included in Table 25.50.

The next table shows statistics of students completing bachelor degree courses in 1974 and 1975, classified by field of study and name of degree:—

**Table 25.50. Universities in N.S.W.: Students Completing Bachelor Degree Courses, 1974 and 1975**

Field of Study and Name of Degree	1974	1975	Field of Study and Name of Degree	1974	1975
<b>Humanities—</b>			<b>Natural Sciences—</b>		
Arts—			Arts—		
English-Linguistics* .. ..	115	135	Biological Sciences* .. ..	71	81
Historical, Philosophical, and			Chemistry* .. ..	21	24
Political Studies* .. ..	176	224	Earth Sciences* .. ..	193	242
Modern Languages* .. ..	42	49	Mathematics and Physics* ..	76	77
Arts, n.e.c. .. ..	2,391	2,235	Engineering in Applied Science	86	91
Arts in Military Studies ..	35	36	Mathematics .. ..	40	39
Divinity .. ..	2	1	Natural Resources .. ..	89	9
Letters (Post-graduate) ..	31	39	Science in Applied Science ..	1,090	1,016
Total, Humanities .. ..	2,792	2,719	Science (Education) .. ..	25	46
<b>Fine Arts</b>			Science (Engineering) in Applied		
Music .. ..	7	11	Science .. ..	6	3
Total, Fine Arts .. ..	7	11	Science in Military Studies ..	8	2
<b>Social and Behavioural Sciences—</b>			Science (Tech.) in Applied Science	27	33
Arts—			Total, Natural Sciences .. ..	1,732	1,755
Behavioural Sciences* .. ..	81	112	<b>Engineering, Technology—</b>		
Science (Applied Psychology) ..	41	29	Arts/Engineering .. ..	...	11
Social Science .. ..	12	11	Commerce/Engineering .. ..	...	1
Social Studies .. ..	79	71	Engineering, n.e.c. .. ..	527	626
Social Work .. ..	51	58	Metallurgy .. ..	2	3
Total, Social and Behavioural			Science (Industrial Arts) .. ..	2	11
Sciences .. ..	264	281	Science in Engineering .. ..	119	117
<b>Law—</b>			Science (Metallurgy) .. ..	6	10
Jurisprudence .. ..	...	16	Science (Tech.) (Industrial Arts) ..	4	2
Laws .. ..	270	256	Science/Engineering .. ..	2	4
Total, Law .. ..	270	272	Surveying .. ..	50	41
<b>Education—</b>			Total, Engineering, Technology	712	826
Arts—			<b>Architecture, Building—</b>		
Education* .. ..	59	61	Architecture .. ..	66	85
Education .. ..	19	40	Architecture (Post-graduate) ..	13	16
Education (Post-graduate) ..	22	13	Building .. ..	24	16
Total, Education .. ..	100	114	Science in Architecture .. ..	183	178
<b>Economics, Commerce, Govern-</b>			Town Planning .. ..	7	7
<b>ment—</b>			Total, Architecture, Building ..	293	302
Applied Economics .. ..	6	8	<b>Agriculture, Forestry—</b>		
Arts—			Agricultural Economics .. ..	26	22
Economic and Financial			Agriculture .. ..	9	5
Studies* .. ..	200	205	Rural Science .. ..	25	21
Commerce .. ..	652	651	Science in Agriculture .. ..	71	75
Economics .. ..	378	408	Total, Agriculture, Forestry ..	131	123
Health Administration .. ..	23	15	<b>Veterinary Science—</b>		
Total, Economics, Commerce,			Science in Veterinary Science ..	1	1
Government .. ..	1,259	1,287	Veterinary Science .. ..	61	73
<b>Medicine—</b>			Total, Veterinary Science .. ..	62	74
Medical Science .. ..	23	17	<b>Total, Bachelor Degrees Com-</b>		
Medicine/Surgery .. ..	362	415	<b>pleted—</b>		
Optometry .. ..	16	22	Pass .. ..	6,837	7,017
Pharmacy .. ..	134	122	Honours .. ..	1,391	1,407
Surgery .. ..	1	...	Total .. ..	8,228	8,424
Total, Medicine .. ..	536	576			
<b>Dentistry—</b>					
Dental Surgery .. ..	70	84			
Total, Dentistry .. ..	70	84			

\* "School" of study at Macquarie University (see text on page 738). Students completing integrated Bachelor of Arts degree/Diploma of Education courses are included under the school in which they were enrolled. In 1974 and 1975, the total number of such students in all schools was 424 and 583, respectively.



## OTHER POST-SCHOOL EDUCATION

### AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The Department of Agriculture conducts colleges and schools, additional to the Hawkesbury, Wagga, and Orange Agricultural Colleges of Advanced Education (see page 730), to provide practical training in agriculture and allied subjects.

The Yanco Agricultural College and Research Centre is situated in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and comprises 828 hectares. The College offers a certificate course in agriculture and advanced certificate courses in irrigation and animal production. The agriculture course (introduced in 1963), with emphasis on broad acre farming, provides intensive and practical training in agronomy, animal husbandry, engineering, economics, and farm management, and caters mainly for sons of farmers. The irrigation course (introduced in 1971) specialises in irrigation techniques, and the animal production course (introduced in 1974) deals mainly with beef cattle, sheep, and pigs. Applicants for these courses, which are all of one year's duration, must be at least 16 years of age, and hold the School or Intermediate Certificate. The number of students in the courses during 1975 was 82. The fees are \$1,050 (residential students) and \$310 (other students) per annum.

The C. B. Alexander Agricultural College (situated at Paterson, near Maitland) was originally established as a private college in 1965, but, in January 1970, administration of the College became the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture. The College provides a certificate course and an advanced course (both one year) in agriculture. The certificate course aims at qualifying young men and women for positions leading to managerial responsibility on the land and gives an introduction to the basic principles and practices of agriculture, with particular emphasis on beef and dairy cattle husbandry. Requirements for admission to the course are the same as those at Yanco Agricultural College and Research Centre (see above). The advanced course, with its emphasis on beef cattle raising, is intended for those with some practical experience in agriculture and, generally, the qualification for admission is completion of the certificate course. During 1975 the number of students in courses at the College was 97. The fees are \$1,050 (residential students) and \$310 (other students) per annum.

The Department, through the Division of Extension Services, also conducts courses for farmers at the Agricultural Colleges.

### EVENING COLLEGES

Evening colleges, maintained by the Ministry of Education, are designed to meet the needs of adults, as well as younger people who have left school, in respect of general education and cultural and leisure activities.

An evening college may be established where a regular attendance of thirty students per evening can be maintained for three evenings per week. In general, the courses of instruction provided at each college are those requested by the students enrolled. Apart from general subjects, such as

English, mathematics, and science, instruction is given in commercial subjects, physical education, and a wide variety of arts, crafts, and hobbies (e.g., dramatic art, dressmaking, weaving, and woodworking). Courses of study may be provided for school and Public Service examinations. A joining fee of \$14 per term, covering all subjects, is charged. School buildings and equipment are made available, but students provide their own materials.

In 1975, there were 53 evening colleges with an enrolment of about 36,000 for the first term.

#### EDUCATION OF ADULT MIGRANTS

The Ministry of Education administers programmes of instruction in the English language and in aspects of life in Australia. These programmes are available free of charge to all adult migrants, and expenditure by the State on the programmes is reimbursed by the Australian Government.

Class programmes are designed to meet the needs of different groups of migrants, and the hours of instruction and meeting times are organised to allow students to attend at times convenient to themselves. The range of classes in operation during 1975 included day and evening *Continuation* classes, suitable for working people and held in local schools, public halls, and clubs; day and evening *Accelerated* classes, held in adult education centres and catering for the migrant with a sound educational background wishing to learn English quickly to enter or maintain a skilled trade or profession; day and evening *Advanced* classes providing instruction in formal grammar, reading, and writing beyond "situational English"; and *Industry* courses, designed for migrants in industry, with vocabulary instructions and safety regulations suited to the particular jobs involved. In 1975, the various courses catered for over 5,300 students in 364 classes. In addition, a *Home Tutor* scheme allowing one-to-one teaching is provided for those migrants requiring fluent conversational English. *Correspondence* course lesson books and exercise booklets are distributed to those students who are unable to attend classes, and these are supplemented by a radio programme broadcast on two mornings each week. In 1975, 4 full-time and 42 part-time teachers provided instruction in more than fifteen different languages for these correspondence students.

#### WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Workers' Educational Association of New South Wales was founded at a conference called by the Labour Council of New South Wales in 1913. The Association organises, either independently or in association with the Department of Adult Education of the University of Sydney or the Department of Community Programmes of the University of Newcastle, lecture courses, tutorial classes, discussion groups, residential and non-residential schools, and public lectures for adults. In 1975, the membership of the Association consisted of 6,400 individual members and there were 70 affiliated organisations.

In 1975, 436 tutorial and lecture course classes were held, including 323 in Sydney and suburbs, 51 in the Newcastle district, 40 in the Wollongong district, and 22 in country towns; the number of students enrolled for the classes was 12,500. Twenty-one residential and eighteen non-residential schools of varying duration were arranged, and 9 conferences and public

lectures were held; the total number of students attending was 1,800. The number of discussion groups in 1975 was 510, with a total enrolment of 5,300.

In 1975, the total income of the Association was \$590,000, including a grant of \$145,000 from the State, while expenditure amounted to \$576,000.

### TRADE UNION TRAINING

The Trade Union Training Authority Act, 1975, provides for the establishment of an Australian Council for Union Training which has the overall responsibility for providing trade union training for members of State and National unions. The Australian Council is responsible for the control and management of the principal training centre, the Australian Trade Union Training Centre, which is being built in Albury.

The Act also provides for the establishment of similar councils in each State, each council being the governing authority for that State's Trade Union Training Centre. The New South Wales Council for Union Training consists of nine members—an officer of the Department of Labor and Industry; the Director of the New South Wales Trade Union Training Centre; three representatives of the State Labor Council; one representative from each of the Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations and the Council of Australian Government Employee Organisations; an educationist; and a representative of a teacher organisation. The Council is responsible for the programme of training and research provided at the Trade Union Training Centre in Sydney (at Surry Hills).

State union training programmes include courses on such topics as job representation, communication, the role of state industrial relations, health and safety, and compensation. The purpose of the training is to assist unions and unionists to make maximum use of their resources without intruding on the views of the specific unions.

For 1975–76, the amount determined by the Australian Government for expenditure on union training is \$3.03 million.

### OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF POST-SCHOOL EDUCATION

There are several other institutions in New South Wales which provide post-school education. These include:—

*The School of Medical Record Administrators*, located in the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital at Camperdown (Sydney), trains professional medical record administrators for positions in hospitals and health centres where they are responsible for the collection, organisation, storage, and retrieval of information concerning patients and their treatment. Courses available include a two-year full-time undergraduate programme and a one-year full-time post-graduate programme for university graduates. Plans are well advanced for this school to be absorbed into the Cumberland College of Health Sciences.

*The College of Law* at St Leonards (Sydney), established by the Law Society of New South Wales, offers a practical legal training course for

newly-graduated law students who wish to practise as solicitors. The course supersedes the traditional method of service as an articled clerk in a legal office which provided the practical training for intending solicitors. It is expected that this College will become a school of law within Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education.

*The Film and Television School* at North Ryde (Sydney) prepares people, in a full-time programme, for creative positions in the film and television industry, and for work with film and television in education. The School administers, in an open programme, Australia-wide short-term training, research, and grants for the film and television industry, for persons involved in education, and for community-based groups.

*The National Institute of Dramatic Art* (NIDA), situated in the grounds of the University of New South Wales, trains people who wish to enter the fields of theatre, film, or television as actors, directors, designers, or stage managers, and aims to encourage the knowledge and appreciation of drama, opera, music, and all other theatrical arts. NIDA offers full-time diploma courses in Acting, Technical Production, and Design, and courses for student directors.

There are numerous private organisations in New South Wales which offer tuition during the day or evening, or by correspondence, in the fields of industry, commerce, public service, and the arts. There are business and secretarial colleges, physical education institutions, data processing centres, and many others oriented towards specific vocational situations. Some of these organisations are eligible to receive Australian Government assistance for approved courses.

### AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

Since the beginning of 1974, there have been a number of changes to the assistance schemes provided by the Australian Government for students at both secondary and tertiary level. Most changes have been necessitated following implementation of the Government's policy to abolish tuition fees for tertiary education. The element of competition has been removed from most areas of assistance and greater emphasis has been placed on providing assistance to students according to need.

#### TERTIARY EDUCATION ASSISTANCE SCHEME

This new scheme of tertiary and other post-secondary allowances commenced at the beginning of 1974 and replaces the Commonwealth University, Advanced Education, and Technical Scholarship Schemes (details of these schemes are shown in Year Book No. 63). The scheme, which is administered in terms of the Student Assistance Act, 1973, and the regulations to the Act, provides for the payment of a living allowance to full-time students enrolled in approved courses at universities, colleges of advanced education, technical colleges, and other approved tertiary institutions in Australia.

Based on certain criteria, applicants for assistance are classed as *independent* or *ordinary students*. In 1976, the maximum rate of living allowance payable to an independent student, subject to a means test applied to

the income of the student and, where applicable, of the student's spouse, will be \$1,600 per annum. The maximum rate for ordinary students, subject to a means test on parental income, will be \$1,000 per annum for students living at home and \$1,600 per annum for students living away from home.

Successful applicants for the living allowance may also apply to receive a dependant's allowance, an incidentals allowance, and a fares allowance, all of which are subject to a means test. In 1976, the dependant's allowance will be payable at the rate of \$15 per week for a dependent spouse and \$7 per week for each dependent child. The incidentals allowance, which is designed to assist in meeting the cost of fees such as students representative council, union, and sports fees, and in meeting expenses associated with the purchase of books and equipment, will be payable at the rate of \$100 per annum for university students, \$70 per annum for students at colleges of advanced education and similar institutions, and \$30 per annum for students at technical colleges and similar institutions. The fares allowance entitles a student, living away from his permanent home in order to undertake his course of study, to be reimbursed annually for single journeys at the beginning and end of each year of study, and up to two return journeys during the year, between his home and the institution at which he is enrolled.

The number of students receiving assistance under this scheme in New South Wales at 30 June 1975 was 22,377, including 12,592 enrolled at universities, 2,782 at colleges of advanced education, 5,779 at technical colleges, and 1,224 at other institutions such as non-government teachers' colleges, the National Institute of Dramatic Art, and the College of Law.

#### PRE-SCHOOL TEACHER EDUCATION ALLOWANCE SCHEME

In 1973, the Australian Government introduced this scheme to provide assistance to full-time students enrolled in approved tertiary courses of pre-school teacher education. The scheme is designed to encourage able students to undertake such courses and, thus, to ensure that an adequate supply of pre-school teachers is maintained. Benefits are comparable to those payable under the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, but are not subject to a means test.

#### ABORIGINAL STUDY GRANTS SCHEME

The Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme provides assistance, free of means test, to Aboriginal students who have left school and are undertaking further education such as business college courses, courses in creative arts and culture, and courses in domestic crafts, as well as more formal tertiary and post-secondary courses. Benefits for full-time students include a living allowance and allowances for dependants, textbooks and equipment, travel, clothing, and other items. The living allowance payable in 1976 will be \$32 per week for students under 18 years of age, \$38.50 per week for students aged from 18 to 20 years, and \$45 for students who are aged 21 years or more, or are married, or have dependants. The allowance for dependants will be payable at \$15 per week for the first dependant and \$7 per week for each subsequent dependant. Part-time students may receive an allowance to meet expenses associated with their course, and correspondence students

may be assisted with travel and accommodation costs for residential schools. For both full-time and part-time students, all compulsory fees are met.

#### ABORIGINAL OVERSEAS STUDY AWARDS SCHEME

This scheme was introduced in 1975 to enable leaders or potential leaders of the Aboriginal community, who already have considerable experience in their occupational or professional field, to add to their skills and experience through short-term programmes of study, observation, and discussion overseas. In 1976, allowances payable will include a fares allowance, a basic living allowance of up to \$90 per fortnight depending on the age of the award holder and whether there are any dependants, a dependants allowance of \$24 per fortnight for the first dependant and \$12 per fortnight for each additional dependant, an overseas travelling allowance appropriate to the living costs in the place of study, an equipment allowance of up to \$150, and a fees allowance to cover all compulsory fees for approved courses.

#### POST-GRADUATE AWARDS SCHEME

Awards for post-graduate study and research at Australian universities have been offered since 1959. Under the Student Assistance Act, 1973, in accordance with the regulations to that Act, assistance is made available to students undertaking post-graduate study or research at colleges of advanced education, as well as universities. In 1976, the allowances payable, free of means test, will include a living allowance of \$3,250 per annum, a dependant's allowance of \$22 per week for a dependent spouse with one dependent child and \$7 per week for each other dependent child, an establishment allowance of \$75 for an unmarried student or \$150 for a married student, and a thesis allowance of \$150 for a student working towards a master's degree and \$250 for a student working towards the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

#### AWARDS FOR POST-GRADUATE STUDY IN SOCIAL WORK

In order to increase the pool of well-qualified people suitable for appointment to teaching positions in social welfare education at tertiary institutions and to middle-level administrative positions in the field of social welfare, the Australian Government, in 1975, made available 30 awards for full-time higher degree studies in social work. Applications were sought from experienced social workers, from teachers and lecturers in social welfare education, and from some young graduates. Successful applicants who were previously employed continue to receive their salary (employers are reimbursed), and those who were new graduates receive benefits similar to those provided under the Post-graduate Awards Scheme.

#### AWARDS FOR GRADUATE DIPLOMA STUDY IN RECREATION

Under this scheme, which was introduced in 1975, 20 awards are provided on a competitive basis each year for study in graduate diploma courses in recreation, in order to stimulate the supply of trained administrators in the field of recreation. Benefits comparable to those of the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, but free of any means test, are payable to successful applicants enrolling in approved full-time courses in recreation.

## SECONDARY ALLOWANCES SCHEME

The Secondary Allowances Scheme was introduced in 1974 to assist families with limited financial resources to maintain their children at school for the final two years of secondary education. The amount of allowance payable, to a maximum of \$450 per annum in 1976, is subject to a means test on family income. This scheme replaces the Senior Secondary Scholarship Scheme, details of which were shown on page 670 of Year Book No. 63.

## ADULT SECONDARY EDUCATION ASSISTANCE SCHEME

This scheme, introduced in 1975, provides assistance to adult students undertaking full-time study for the final year of secondary education. The provisions and benefits of the scheme are the same as those of the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme.

## ABORIGINAL SECONDARY GRANTS SCHEME

The Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme provides financial assistance, free of means test, for all Aboriginal pupils enrolled at secondary schools, in order to encourage them to benefit from continued schooling. Primary school pupils aged 14 years or more are also eligible for these grants. Benefits include either assistance with boarding costs or a living allowance (in 1976, \$240 or \$300 depending on the year in which the pupil is enrolled). A book and clothing allowance of \$200 per annum is provided and allowances are granted towards the cost of fees and, if living away from home, three return journeys to home each year. In addition, a personal allowance, ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week (depending on the year in which the pupil is enrolled), is paid towards the pupil's incidental expenses.

## SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE FOR ISOLATED CHILDREN

Introduced in 1973, this scheme provides assistance to parents of children who, because of the geographic isolation of their homes, are without reasonable daily access to government schools providing courses at the appropriate levels of schooling. Benefits of this scheme are of three types—a boarding allowance, a correspondence allowance, and a second home assistance allowance.

In 1976, the boarding allowance, payable in respect of children living away from home to attend school, will consist of a basic allowance of \$350 per annum free of a means test, an additional allowance of up to \$350 per annum which is subject to a means test on family income and to actual boarding costs, and, in cases of particular financial hardship, a special supplementary allowance of up to \$450 per annum for secondary pupils and \$300 per annum for primary pupils. The correspondence allowance, for isolated children who study at home by correspondence, will comprise a basic allowance of \$200, free of a means test, and an additional amount of up to \$150 per annum as reimbursement for expenditure on approved items. The second home assistance allowance, payable to families who, in preference to boarding the children, set up a second home to enable the children to attend school daily, will be \$350 per annum for one eligible child at the second home, \$700 for two, and \$1,050 for three or more.

### **SOLDIERS' CHILDREN EDUCATION SCHEME**

The Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, administered by the Repatriation Commission, applies to eligible children of certain deceased and severely incapacitated ex-service veterans. The scheme takes two forms: (a) assistance to children under the age of 12 years by way of a refund of school requisites and fares; and (b) assistance to children aged 12 years or over in the form of a regular allowance for secondary education, technical training, and, in some cases, university education. In New South Wales, the number of applications received during 1974-75 was 389, and the expenditure incurred on the scheme was \$1,429,000.

### **AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT RE-ESTABLISHMENT ASSISTANCE**

Prior to 1 October 1974, the Repatriation Commission was responsible for the administration of the National Service Vocational Training Scheme, the Former Regular Servicemen Vocational Training Scheme, the Disabled Members' Training Scheme, and the War Widows' and Defence Widows' Training Scheme. From that date, these schemes were integrated into the National Employment and Training System (NEAT) which is administered by the Commonwealth Employment Service of the Department of Labor and Immigration (see page 528).

### **AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT REHABILITATION SERVICE**

Under an Australian Government Rehabilitation Service scheme, physically handicapped civilians in receipt of an invalid pension or an allowance from the Department of Social Security, persons receiving unemployment, sickness, or special benefits, and disabled discharged National Servicemen who are ineligible for re-establishment assistance under the NEAT system are eligible for free full-time, part-time, or correspondence instruction of a vocational nature at State or private institutions. There were 124 persons receiving instruction under this scheme at 30 June 1975.

Expenditure in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory by the Australian Government on education assistance schemes since 1970-71 is shown in Table 25.2.

## **STATE GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS**

### **PRIMARY SCHOOL ALLOWANCES**

Primary school allowances have been payable by the State Government since 1968 for pupils aged between 4 years 9 months and 12 years 9 months who are enrolled at private primary schools. Payment is made to the schools at the rate of \$82 per annum for each pupil.

### **SECONDARY SCHOOL ALLOWANCES**

Secondary school allowances have been payable by the State Government since 1965 for pupils who are enrolled at a private school registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912-1975, or who are enrolled at a public school and are required to live away from home in order to follow their chosen course of study, provided the parents' (or guardians') taxable income does not exceed a specified amount (\$8,500 per annum since



February 1975) and they reside in New South Wales. From 1975, the allowance for school fees for private school pupils, which had previously been paid to the parents, is paid directly to the school at a per capita rate of \$142 per annum. The living-away-from-home allowance, for both public and private school pupils who do not qualify for Australian Government assistance as isolated children, is payable at the rate of \$100 per annum.

#### TEXTBOOK ALLOWANCES

Textbook allowances for pupils in public and private secondary schools have been paid by the State Government since 1966. The allowances per annum are \$4 for pupils in first and second forms, \$6 in the third form, \$10 in the fourth form, and \$16 in the fifth and sixth forms.

#### BURSARY ENDOWMENT ACT, 1912-1975

Under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912-1975, provision is made for State bursaries tenable at public secondary schools and private secondary schools registered under the Act, and at universities, colleges of advanced education, and government technical colleges in New South Wales. The Act is administered by a Board of nine members, of whom three represent tertiary education institutions in the State, four represent the Department of Education, and two represent private secondary schools registered under the Act.

The Secondary Bursary Grants Scheme was introduced in 1974 by the State Government to provide financial assistance to parents of children enrolled in the first four years of secondary schooling. This revised scheme replaces the Junior Secondary and Senior Secondary Bursary Schemes. Responsibility for administration of the scheme remains with the Bursary Endowment Board.

The grants are allocated on a needs basis determined by family taxable income. There is no qualifying examination, and the only conditions involved in retaining a grant are satisfactory attendance and progress by the pupil. In 1976, 1,000 grants tenable for four years (forms I to IV) and 5,000 grants tenable for two years (forms III and IV) will be available to pupils whose family taxable income does not exceed \$2,750 (for the four year grant) and \$5,500 (for the two year grant). Benefits payable are \$72 per annum for forms I and II, \$108 for form III, and \$180 for form IV pupils. Under this scheme, there are no separate textbook, living-away-from-home, or other special allowances.

University, College of Advanced Education, and Technical College Bursaries, awarded on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination, are tenable for up to seven years according to the course to be taken. Eligibility is restricted to applicants whose family taxable income does not exceed \$4,000. The rates of allowance are \$300 per annum for a student living at home or \$400 per annum for a student living away from home, plus a textbook allowance of \$50 per annum.

The number of students holding bursaries at 30 June 1975 was 9,641 (9,485 in courses of secondary education, 6 at technical colleges or colleges of advanced education, and 150 at universities).

## OTHER STATE ASSISTANCE

The Public Service Board of New South Wales annually selects a number of trainees for free training at universities, colleges of advanced education, or technical colleges. Full-time trainees in 1976 will receive an allowance of \$1,300 per annum (plus an establishment grant of \$25) if in the first year of a course, \$1,375 per annum in the second year, \$1,625 per annum in the third year, and \$2,075 per annum in the fourth and subsequent years, if living at home, or \$2,050 (plus an establishment grant of \$50), \$2,125, \$2,375, and \$2,825 per annum, respectively, if living away from home. Trainees aged 21 to 24 years will be paid a minimum of \$1,625 per annum if living at home, or a minimum of \$2,375 per annum if living away from home, while those aged 25 years or more and graduate entrant trainees will be paid a minimum of \$2,375 and \$2,825, respectively, irrespective of where they live. A higher rate of allowance is payable to married trainees and those with dependants, and to all trainees during periods of practical training during vacations. Compulsory fees are paid by the State, and a trainee is required to enter into a monetary bond to continue in the Public Service for a certain period after graduation.

Students enrolling at agricultural colleges may be eligible for scholarships or bursaries from the Dairy Industry Authority of New South Wales or the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, or for teacher education traineeships from the N.S.W. Department of Education. There is an Apprenticeship Scholarship Scheme for a number of students in the Dairy Technology Diploma course at Hawkesbury Agricultural College. Matriculation scholarships are awarded by the University of Sydney and by the University colleges from private foundations. Those are some of the assistance schemes available from governmental and semi-governmental authorities. In addition, various industrial and commercial organisations offer financial assistance as incentives for employees or prospective employees to further their education.

**MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, ART GALLERIES, AND OTHER CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS****PRINCIPAL MUSEUMS**

The Australian Museum in Sydney, which is the oldest scientific institution of its kind and the largest natural history museum in Australia, is controlled by a board of trustees and a director and has a small statutory endowment supplemented by annual parliamentary appropriations. The Museum's field is natural history and anthropology (particularly of Australian Aboriginal and Pacific Island peoples), and it contains valuable collections of zoological, anthropological, and mineral specimens. The Museum promotes education in natural history and anthropology through school classes, lectures, gallery demonstrations, and the publication of scientific journals, etc., and its scientific staff conduct research into the biology and evolution of Australian fauna and into various aspects of anthropology and mineralogy. A large and comprehensive natural history library, containing 40,500 bound volumes at 30 June 1975 is attached to the institution. At 30 June 1975, staff employed full-time at the Museum numbered 159 (including 12 on research grants) and expenditure from all sources during 1974-75 amounted to \$1,730,000.

The Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, which is centred in Sydney and has branch museums in Goulburn, Bathurst, Albury, and Broken Hill, is administered by a board of trustees under the Minister for Culture, Sport and Recreation. The Museum contains engineering and transport exhibits and collections and displays in such fields as ceramics, Asian arts, costume, numismatics, and musical instruments. Special demonstrations include an anatomical model, the planetarium, and colour television. The curatorial staff conduct research (including archival and historical research) into their collections; the chemical and botanical departments conduct research into the economic potential of Australian and other flora. During 1975, the number of visitors to the Museum in Sydney was 202,000, and the number of volumes in the Museum's library at the end of the year was 10,200. Expenditure in 1974-75 was \$557,000.

The Geological and Mining Museum is attached to the Department of Mines. Its functions include the maintenance of collections of minerals, rocks, and fossils for research and display purposes, the determination of rock and mineral specimens, the provision of an educational service to schools, and the performance of applied geological research.

#### LIBRARIES

##### *The State Library of New South Wales*

The Australian Subscription Library, established in 1826, became a **State** institution in 1869. It was incorporated in 1899 as the Public Library of New South Wales, in 1969 became the Library of New South Wales, and in 1975 was re-named the State Library of New South Wales, governed by the Library Council of New South Wales which consists of thirteen members. The Library is divided into the General Reference Library, the Extension Service, the Mitchell Library, the Dixon Library and Galleries, the Shakespeare Tercentenary Memorial Library, the Donald MacPherson Collection of Arts and Literature, the Adult Education Library, and other smaller collections.

The Mitchell Library consists of a collection of books, manuscripts, and pictures dealing mainly with Australia and the South Pacific, the nucleus of which was bequeathed to the Public Library in 1907. The Dixon Library and Galleries is a similar but smaller collection donated from 1929 onwards. The Extension Service has a reference and lending service for municipal and shire public libraries and for country residents not served by public libraries. The Adult Education Library caters for the library needs of tutorial classes and discussion groups of the University of Sydney and the University of New England and classes organised by the Worker's Educational Association of N.S.W. The General Reference Library has a research service which collects bibliographical references, mainly of a scientific and technological nature, provides extensive telephone and personal enquiry services, and has a reading room which accommodates about 400 seated readers. There is a photographic copying service which supplies copies of material in various collections of the Library; in 1974-75, 289,970 copies were made.

Expenditure (excluding loan expenditure) on the Library during 1974-75 amounted to \$4,413,000, including \$380,000 for books and periodicals. At 30 June 1975, the Library staff numbered 459. The average number of

seated readers during 1974-75 was estimated at 83 on week-days, 151 on Sundays, and 80 on holidays. The number of volumes in the Library at 30 June 1975, exclusive of pamphlets, was 1,414,038 (including General Reference Library 748,041, Mitchell Library 373,099, Dixon Library 21,669, Extension Service 97,808, and Adult Education Library 167,004), and there were 13,030 microfilm reels in the Mitchell Library and 10,413 microfilm reels and 4,164 microfiche in the General Reference Library.

### *Local Public Library Services*

Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1919-1975, any municipal or shire council may establish a public library, art gallery, or museum. Local public libraries have been established in many centres throughout New South Wales. Bookmobile services are provided by 25 councils for sparsely populated areas which do not warrant the establishment of branch libraries and, as an interim measure, for more heavily populated areas.

The Library Act, 1939-1975, provides for the payment of State subsidies in respect of libraries maintained by municipal and shire councils, and for the appointment of a Library Council to administer the Act, to assist in the organisation of local library services, and to provide advisory services to local authorities conducting public libraries or planning to establish them. The State Librarian of the State Library of New South Wales is Secretary of the Council.

Local authorities are responsible for financing local public library services, but those authorities which adopt the Library Act are entitled to State subsidy, provided that they administer a library service which is free to all residents (except that a charge may be made for works of fiction not classified by the librarian as being of literary, informative, or educational value) and that they expend on the service, from rates, at least 15 cents per head of population per annum. The State subsidy is on a dollar for dollar basis, up to a maximum of 75 cents per head of population.

At 30 June 1975, 200 councils had established libraries in terms of the Library Act. There were 277 libraries in operation (including 103 in Sydney and suburbs), and the staff of the libraries numbered 1,387. In 1975, the Library Council paid \$3,327,000 as subsidies to councils, and the aggregate amount contributed by the councils towards the upkeep of the libraries was \$12,468,000. The aggregate number of volumes in the libraries at 31 December 1975 was 6,334,000.

### *University Libraries*

The Library of the University of Sydney comprises the central collection, which is housed in the Fisher Library, and 14 branch libraries. At the end of 1975, the University Library contained 1,750,000 bound volumes and 312,000 volumes in microform.

The Fisher Library was named after its principal benefactor, Thomas Fisher, from whom a bequest of \$60,000 was received in 1885. The largest of the branch libraries, and the number of volumes they contain, are Law (74,000), Medicine (67,000), Engineering (51,000), the Badham Library (Agriculture, Biological Sciences, and Veterinary Sciences, 48,000), the

Wolstenholme Library (Economics, 27,000), and the Oriental Library (Chinese and Japanese, 61,000).

The University of New South Wales maintains a central library and associated specialist libraries at Kensington, and a branch library at Broken Hill University College. In 1975, the University's collections contained 725,000 volumes.

The University of New England library contained 360,000 volumes at the end of 1975.

The libraries maintained by the University of Newcastle, Macquarie University, and the University of Wollongong contained 304,000, 404,000, and 100,000 volumes, respectively, in 1975.

### *Other Libraries*

The library of the **Australian Museum**, though intended primarily as a scientific library for staff use, is accessible to students; it contains 40,500 volumes. There are 10,200 volumes in the library of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, and approximately 12,600 in that attached to the National Herbarium.

At the end of 1975, the libraries at technical colleges throughout the State contained 388,400 volumes. The libraries of the colleges of advanced education also contain substantial holdings of books and periodicals.

The Parliamentary Library contains 154,000 books, and large numbers of volumes are in the libraries of the law courts and government offices.

The Royal Blind Society of N.S.W. conducts a free Braille Library at Sydney and a branch library at Newcastle; the number of volumes in the two libraries is 35,000, comprising 4,000 titles. The Society also conducts a free Talking Book Library with over 1,000 titles; some 2,300 reproducing machines have been issued to blind persons.

### *Archives Office*

The Archives Office of New South Wales was established in 1961 to control the storage and cataloguing of State archives and semi-current public records.

### AUSTRALIA COUNCIL

The Australia Council is a statutory authority which provides a broad range of support for the arts in Australia. Established in 1968 as the Australian Council for the Arts (supporting mainly the performing arts), it was restructured in 1973 to embrace music, theatre, literature, visual arts, crafts, Aboriginal arts, community arts, as well as film, radio, and television. Under the Australia Council Act, 1975, the Australia Council was established as an independent authority in March 1975.

Located in Sydney, the Council is involved in the administration of grants, public information services, policy development, research, international activities, and advisory services to many other organisations including governmental bodies. During 1974-75, some \$20 million was distributed

to artists, performers, and arts organisations throughout Australia. Specialist boards, and committees dealing with participatory programmes, give advice on the needs of particular art forms and the criteria for assessing grant applications. A wide range of projects and activities, for both individuals and groups, receive Australia Council funds. Support includes grants made to enable artists to study, and living allowances to permit others to follow their creative pursuits. Grants paid in New South Wales during 1974-75 amounted to \$3,992,000.

Some of the major initiatives of the Council include negotiations with international bodies for the touring of exhibitions; a public lending right scheme for Australian authors; capital grants for housing the arts; the establishment of cinemas to screen Australian-made films; artist-in-residence schemes at tertiary institutions; and the training of arts administrators. Australia Council publications include information booklets, annual reports, and a regular newsletter entitled *Artforce*.

#### ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Art Gallery of New South Wales, which was established in 1874 and is administered by a board of trustees, contains the State's principal collection of works of art. These include a large and comprehensive collection of Australian paintings, drawings, prints, sculptures, and ceramics, a number of European paintings and prints, etc. (chiefly 16th to 20th century British and French), and examples of Oriental art and of Australian Aboriginal and other tribal art. At the end of 1975, there were 9,036 works of art (comprising 1,965 oil paintings, 1,179 watercolours, 3,830 prints and drawings, 216 sculptures, 93 photographs, 5 films, and 1,748 miscellaneous works of art in metal, ivory, ceramics, glass, mosaic, etc.) in the collection. The Gallery holds frequent special exhibitions of works entered in major art competitions and of works from other collections, etc. Funds for the purchase of works of art are provided mainly from a government grant, which in 1974-75 amounted to \$130,000.

Lectures are given at the Gallery to members of the public, and guide-lectures, conducted by Education Officers of the Gallery for secondary school pupils and by voluntary guides for the general public, are also available.

In 1972, the Gallery reopened after completing major additions to the existing structure including the new \$2.9 million Captain Cook Gallery and extensions to the Old Gallery worth \$300,000.

#### SYDNEY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Sydney Symphony Orchestra is one of six Australian orchestras maintained and administered by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. The Orchestra receives annual subsidies totalling \$177,000 from the N.S.W. Government and the City of Sydney, and the balance of its expenditure is provided by the Commission. The Orchestra contains 96 regular musicians, augmented to 102 when necessary. The number of concerts given by the Orchestra in 1975 was 132, including 107 in Sydney; 26 of the concerts were free.

## SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE

Following selection by the State Government of Bennelong Point as the site for the proposed Opera House, an international competition was held in 1956 to select a design for the building. Two hundred and thirty-three entries were received from more than thirty countries. The winning design was submitted by a Danish architect, Joern Utzon.

The building was constructed in three stages, stage 1 being the base and foundation, stage 2 the roofs, and stage 3 all finishing work necessary for the efficient functioning of the building. Construction began on 2 March 1959, and the building was officially opened by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, on 20 October 1973.

Construction of the roofs has been recognised as one of the most difficult engineering feats ever achieved. Two thousand one hundred and ninety four pre-cast concrete sections weighing from five to fifteen tons each and post-tensioned together by cables comprise about ninety per cent of the ribbed structure. Four thousand two hundred and twenty tile "lids"—varying sized sections faced with ceramic tiles bonded to a backing of concrete—have been attached to the outside of the ribs to form the roof surface. More than one million tiles have been used in the 200,000 square foot roof area.

The construction of the building was financed mainly from the proceeds of a "Sydney Opera House Lottery" which nets over \$6 million annually. Public contributions toward the cost of construction amounted to about \$900,000.

The accommodation provided in the Opera House comprises a concert hall to seat 2,700, an opera theatre to seat 1,550, a drama theatre to seat 550, a music room to seat 420, a reception hall to seat 150, an exhibition hall of 7,000 square feet, and two restaurants, one of which seats 240 persons.

Apart from its functions as a performing arts centre, the building provides facilities for multi-lingual conferences and conventions.

## EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

There are many organisations in New South Wales which have as their objective the encouragement of professional interests and the advancement of science, art, and literature.

Barristers and solicitors, engineers, surveyors, architects, chemists, physicists, accountants, statisticians, biometricians, physicians and surgeons, dentists, optometrists, and other professional persons are represented by institutes, associations, or societies.

## Chapter 26

# RECREATION AND GAMBLING

### BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION

National and commercial broadcasting and television services in Australia are operated under the Broadcasting and Television Act, 1942–1975. The general control of the services is a function of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

The Board, which was established under the Broadcasting and Television Act and which comprises three full-time and two part-time members, appointed by the Australian Government, is responsible for ensuring that (a) the provision of services by broadcasting and television stations is in accordance with plans approved by the Minister for the Media, (b) the technical equipment and operation of the stations conform to standards approved by the Board, (c) programmes provided by the commercial stations serve the best interests of the public, and (d) interference to the transmission and reception of programmes is detected and remedied. The Board is also required to determine the hours during which programmes may be broadcast or televised and the conditions under which advertisements may be broadcast or televised by commercial stations. It fixes standards and practices for technical equipment, and, subject to direction by the Minister, it allocates frequencies and operating power.

The Board holds public inquiries into applications to the Minister for licences to operate commercial broadcasting or commercial television stations (the Minister notifying those areas in which he proposes to grant licences). Public inquiries may also be held (at the discretion of the Board or on direction by the Minister) into other matters within the Board's functions. In exercising its powers and functions in relation to commercial broadcasting and television stations, the Board is obliged to consult representatives of those stations.

### NATIONAL SERVICES

The activities of the national broadcasting and television services are controlled, in terms of the Broadcasting and Television Act, by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Programmes are provided by the Commission from transmitting stations made available and operated by the Australian Telecommunications Commission. Under the Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act, 1946–1974, the Commission is required to broadcast proceedings of the Australian Parliament.

The Commission is appointed by the Australian Government, and comprises nine part-time members, at least one of whom must be a woman. It engages staff and artists, including permanent orchestras and news-gathering personnel. Annual estimates of the Commission's receipts and expenditure are submitted to the Minister and funds are appropriated by Parliament.



At 30 June 1975, programmes of the national broadcasting service were being transmitted on a medium-frequency band from twenty-one stations in New South Wales (including three in Sydney) and two in the Australian Capital Territory. There was also a high-frequency station in Sydney transmitting to distant areas. A stereo frequency modulation (FM) service in Sydney and Canberra is planned to begin early in 1976.

The national television service commenced black and white transmission (in Sydney) in November 1956 and colour transmission in March 1975. At 30 June 1975, programmes were being transmitted from fourteen stations in New South Wales (including one in Sydney) and one in the Australian Capital Territory. In addition, programmes were re-transmitted by nineteen national translator stations (low-power devices designed to serve a poor reception area within the operational area of a parent station by receiving signals of the parent station and re-transmitting them on a different frequency).

#### COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Commercial broadcasting and television stations are operated under licences granted and renewed by the Minister for the Media after taking into consideration any recommendations by the Broadcasting Control Board. The initial period of a licence is five years, and renewals are granted for one year. The annual licence fee is \$200 for both broadcasting and television stations plus, for the second and following years, a proportion of the station's gross earnings during the preceding financial year. For broadcasting stations, the proportion ranges from 1 per cent on earnings less than \$500,000 to 4.5 per cent on earnings over \$4,000,000, and for television stations, the proportion ranges from 1 per cent on earnings less than \$1,000,000 to 4 per cent on earnings over \$4,000,000. The commercial stations derive their income from the transmission of advertisements and other publicity.

At 30 June 1975, there were thirty-nine commercial broadcasting stations in New South Wales (including six in Sydney) and one station in the Australian Capital Territory.

The regular black and white transmission of commercial television programmes commenced in New South Wales in September 1956 and colour transmission commenced in March 1975. At 30 June 1975, there were fourteen commercial stations operating in New South Wales (including three in Sydney) and one operating in the Australian Capital Territory. There were also twenty commercial translator stations.

#### LISTENERS' AND VIEWERS' LICENCES

The requirement to hold broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licences was removed in September 1974. Details of the former licensing provisions are shown on page 686 of Year Book No. 63.

#### PARKS AND RECREATION RESERVES

In terms of the National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974, (which consolidated the provisions of the now repealed Fauna Protection Act, 1948-1971, the Wildflowers and Native Plants Protection Act, 1927-1972, and the

National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1967-1972), certain areas of the State have been reserved as national parks for the conservation of native flora and fauna, as nature reserves for the protection and care of fauna, or as historic sites. The Act provides that these reservations can be revoked or altered, and lands within the reservations can be appropriated or resumed, only by Act of Parliament.

The Act also provides for the establishment of game reserves, wildlife refuges, Aboriginal areas, protected archaeological areas, and marine parks. Game reserves are areas, mostly on private land, over which regulated sport-shooting takes place during prescribed open seasons; wildlife refuges are sanctuaries on private property where animals may live relatively undisturbed; Aboriginal areas are sites of archaeological and/or anthropological significance on unoccupied Crown land; protected archaeological areas are private property and leased Crown land "declared" for the protection of Aboriginal relics; and marine parks are areas of ocean in which fishing, etc., is regulated to conserve marine life.

The largest national park in the State is the Kosciusko National Park, which comprises 624,318 hectares in the Kosciusko highlands and extends about 160 kilometres northward from the Victorian border to the Australian Capital Territory. The Royal National Park (14,912 hectares) and Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park (14,656 hectares) are situated on the southern and northern fringes (respectively) of Sydney, while the Blue Mountains National Park (100,804 hectares), Dharug National Park (14,072 hectares), Kanangra-Boyd National Park (57,220 hectares), and Brisbane Water National Park (7,868 hectares) are within 150 kilometres of Sydney. Thirty-two other national parks (totalling 569,255 hectares), nine historic sites (1,001 hectares), and 101 nature reserves (308,110 hectares), have been established throughout the State. There are 2 game reserves, 328 wildlife refuges, two Aboriginal areas (Dural Caves near Bulga, west of Singleton, and Lennox Head), and six protected archaeological areas. The first marine park (287 hectares) has been established at Maitland Bay, as an extension of Bouddi National Park.

A Director of National Parks and Wildlife is appointed under the Act with responsibility (subject to the control of the Minister for Lands and Forests) for the administration of the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the protection of flora, fauna, and Aboriginal relics in New South Wales. At 30 June 1975, the Director had been vested with responsibility for the care, control, and management of thirty-nine national parks, nine historic sites, the nature reserves, the game reserves, and the Aboriginal areas. The other national parks and historic sites which have been brought within the ambit of the National Parks and Wildlife Act are the responsibility of trustees appointed by the Governor. Expenditure on all national parks, etc. is met from the National Parks and Wildlife Fund, which benefits from Government grants, public admission charges, contributions from the National Parks and Wildlife Foundation, etc., and which is controlled by the Director of National Parks and Wildlife.

The National Parks and Wildlife Foundation was created in 1970 to provide supplementary finance for the development of national parks in New South Wales. It is controlled by an Executive Board which is elected from trustees and directors who are persons prominent in commercial and

public activities. The trustees and directors include the Minister for Lands and Forests and the Director of the National Parks and Wildlife Service. Projects to be supported by the Foundation are selected in consultation with the National Parks and Wildlife Service. To date, greater emphasis has been placed on the acquisition of land, than on the development of facilities or the provision of equipment. So far, more than \$1.7 million has been raised by the Foundation, mainly from commerce and industry. Expenditure, including administrative expenses, in 1974-75 was \$234,000 and planned expenditure for 1975-76 amounts to \$435,000.

The care, control, and management of lands which have been set aside, in terms of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913-1975, for the purposes of public recreation, convenience, health, or enjoyment, is the responsibility of trustees (local government authorities or private citizens) appointed by the Minister for Lands and Forests. About 8,000 separate areas of land throughout the State have been reserved or dedicated for these purposes, many of the areas being set aside for various types of recreation and sport.

Ten areas in the State have been notified as State Recreation Areas. These are regional-type parks operated under the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, and comprise large tracts of land, catering for as many interests as possible, where people can participate in outdoor recreation in a non-urban environment. In most cases the parks are controlled by a Trust comprising local residents appointed by the Minister for Lands and Forests. The largest of these parks is the Bournda State Recreation Area comprising about 725 hectares, located between Tathra and Merimbula on the South Coast.

The Zoological Gardens situated at Taronga Park on the northern side of Sydney Harbour are administered by the Zoological Parks Board of New South Wales (formerly Taronga Park Trust). The area is about 30 hectares. The natural formation has been retained as far as practicable, with the object of displaying the animals in natural surroundings, and an aquarium has been built within the Gardens. Extensive redevelopment has been carried out since 1968 and new exhibits include a Platypus House, Nocturnal House, Rain Forest Aviary, Koala House, and Waterfowl Ponds. In 1974-75, paid admissions to the grounds numbered 849,130. The receipts of the zoological department amounted to \$1,157,112 in 1974-75, excluding a State capital grant of \$130,000, and expenditure amounted to \$1,452,498. Exhibits, at 30 June 1975, comprised 902 mammals (128 species), 1,628 birds (309 species), 288 reptiles (116 species), and 819 fish and invertebrates (120 species).

An open range zoo, the Western Plains Zoo, is being constructed by the Board at Dubbo in Western New South Wales.

#### *SPORT AND RECREATION SERVICE*

The Sport and Recreation Service of New South Wales (part of the Department of Culture, Sport and Recreation) helps cater for the sporting and recreational needs of all age groups in the community through a network of regional offices and service centres. The services provided include community recreation services, camping and training facilities, learn to-swim campaigns, and vacation play centres.

The ten service centres cater for about 50,000 campers a year. Vacation play centres are organised on a co-operative basis by the Service and other authorities and are conducted during school vacations for children aged from 5 to 15 years. The Service organises swimming instruction for children and adults and has implemented a series of water safety demonstrations to acquaint the community with measures that may be taken to alleviate the hazards associated with aquatic activities. Community recreation leadership courses and sports coaching courses are conducted.

Expenditure of the Sport and Recreation Service amounted to \$2,658,000 in 1974-75.

## PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS

### THEATRES AND PUBLIC HALLS, ETC.

Buildings in which public meetings (other than meetings for religious worship) or public entertainments are held, and, since December 1954, drive-in and open-air theatres, must be licensed under the Theatres and Public Halls Act, 1908-1971. A licence may be refused if proper provision is not made for public safety, health, and convenience, or if the site or building is unsuitable for the purpose of public meeting or entertainment. Plans of buildings intended to be used as theatres and public halls must be approved by the Minister for Services before erection is begun. The Sunday Entertainment Act, 1966, regulates certain public entertainments and public meetings on Sundays.

The Theatres and Public Halls Act also empowers the Minister for Services to regulate or prohibit any public entertainment. The Act also provides for the control of licences granted for the exhibition of cinema films, applications in regard thereto being dealt with by the Theatres and Films Commission, subject to appeal to the District Court. In accordance with an agreement between the Australian and State Governments, cinema films imported from overseas are subject to review by the Australian Chief Film Censor before exhibition.

In 1975, the number of licensed cinemas showing 35 millimetre films in New South Wales was 195; 69 of these were located in Sydney and suburbs, and 126 in other districts. In addition, there was 38 drive-in theatres in the State showing 35 mm films.

### HORSE RACING, TROTTING, AND GREYHOUND RACING

Horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing in New South Wales are subject to regulation in terms of the Gaming and Betting Act, 1912-1975. Racecourses, which may be operated only by non-proprietary associations, must be licensed. The Act prescribes limits on the number of racecourses which may be licensed, and on the number of race meetings which may be held on the courses each year.

So far as the actual conduct of race meetings is concerned, horse racing is controlled by the Australian Jockey Club, trotting by the N.S.W. Trotting Club Ltd., and greyhound racing by the Greyhound Racing Control Board (which is appointed by the Governor).

Bookmakers may be licensed by the racing clubs and associations to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses. Racing clubs may be required by the State Government to install totalizators on their racecourses and to use them at every race meeting. Betting on horse, trotting, and greyhound races is permitted if the bets are made on licensed racecourses or (since 1964) through off-course totalizator agencies (see below). In terms of the Gaming and Betting Act, betting is not permitted in connection with any other sport.

A Totalizator Agency Board was established by the State Government in 1964 to conduct off-course totalizator betting in New South Wales, in terms of the Totalizator (Off-course Betting) Act, 1964-1975. The Board (which is appointed by the Governor) comprises two members nominated by the Treasurer and nine members nominated by the various racing clubs. It is authorised to conduct off-course betting in respect of any race or combination of races held on racecourses within Australia, and, for this purpose, to establish branches throughout the State. With the Minister's approval, it may operate on events held on racecourses outside Australia.

In general, the Board receives betting investments as agent for the club operating the totalizator on the racecourse at which the relevant races are held, and the investments received by the Board are pooled with the investments on the club's own totalizator. However, the Board may also conduct its own pool of investments. The commission earned by the Board is used firstly to meet its operating expenses, secondly to meet the cost of establishing and extending branches throughout the State, and thirdly to make periodical payments to the racing clubs.

During 1974-75, off-course betting investments with the Board amounted to \$576,409,000. At 30 June 1975, the Board was operating 61 cash branches, 406 cash agencies, and 10 sub-agencies; telephone betting facilities are available in all areas.

Particulars of the total totalizator investments and of bookmakers' turnover (estimated on the basis of tax collected on the total bets made), in New South Wales, are given for recent years in the next table:—

**Table 26.1. Totalizator Investments and Bookmakers' Turnover**

Year ended June	Totalizator Investments	Licensed Bookmakers' Turnover (approximate)	Year ended June	Totalizator Investments	Licensed Bookmakers' Turnover (approximate)
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.		\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1964	28,600	238,937	1970	292,442	310,881
1965	42,155	279,389	1971	334,814	314,658
1966	94,317	267,987	1972	394,620	345,770
1967	146,084	283,346	1973	450,268	377,222
1968	196,120	283,262	1974	529,021	440,247
1969	241,350	282,497	1975	678,820	549,941

Particulars of taxes in connection with racing are shown in the chapter "Public Finance".

### SOCCER FOOTBALL POOLS

During September 1975, soccer football pools were commenced in New South Wales and are conducted by a licensee, under the provisions of the Soccer Football Pools Act, 1975. Entry forms are made available to subscribers, and subscriptions are received, by approved representatives of the licensee. The licensee will operate soccer pools in New South Wales for a period of ten years and, as the Act stipulates that only one licensee shall be in force at any one time, the present licensee will have the sole franchise for soccer pools in New South Wales during that time.

A common prize fund has been established to cover soccer pool operations in New South Wales and the other participating States, namely Victoria and Tasmania. The pools operate on a weekly basis and during spring, summer, and part of autumn are based on the results of United Kingdom soccer matches, while in the remaining months they are based on soccer matches played in Australia.

An amount equal to 30 per cent of subscriptions received in New South Wales is paid to the State in duty. The Act provides for the establishment of a Sports and Recreation Fund into which half the State's share of the pool contributions, up to a maximum of \$3 million, is paid. These moneys are available for the support and development of sporting and recreational facilities and services within the State. The remainder of the duty received is paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

### CLUBS

Licensed clubs have become an important feature in leisure activities in New South Wales. The limit (of 414) on the number of club licences issued by the Licensing Court was removed in 1955, and, at 31 December 1955, liquor licences held by clubs totalled 790. The use of poker machines in clubs was legalised in 1956 and resulted in a further increase in the number of licensed clubs. At 31 December 1975, there were 1,526 clubs in New South Wales with licences for the sale of liquor to members.

In terms of the Liquor Act, 1912-1975, clubs must be formed for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic, or other lawful purpose. The premises of the club must contain a properly constructed bar room as well as other areas appropriate to the club's activities. A register of members, including honorary and temporary members, is required to be kept on the club's premises.

The larger clubs, of over 5,000 members, comprise mainly Leagues' clubs (originally formed to support the professional football code of rugby league), Workmen's clubs, and Returned Servicemen's clubs, while smaller clubs are involved in lawn bowling, golf, and other sporting and social activities.

Up to 1969, the total membership of any individual club was unrestricted—the largest club had a membership of over 50,000 members—but growth in membership has been limited by statute since 30 June 1969. Clubs

in existence at 30 June 1969 with a membership of 5,000 persons or less currently have a membership ceiling of 6,250, as do all clubs having new club licences granted after 30 June 1969. Clubs with a membership of more than 5,000 but less than 10,000 persons at 30 June 1969 may expand their membership by up to one-quarter, and clubs with membership in excess of 10,000 persons at 30 June 1969 may expand their membership by up to one-eighth, or to a total of 12,500 members, whichever is the greater.

Annual subscriptions and joining fees of the larger clubs are usually small. Financing of club premises and equipment and the comfort and service afforded by these clubs are mainly provided from profits from poker machines, and to a lesser extent, from liquor sales profits and members' subscriptions.

### POKER MACHINES

The operation of poker machines in non-proprietary clubs was sanctioned by the Gaming and Betting (Poker Machines) Act, 1956. The clubs must have a licence for the machines and must pay annual licence taxes on them. Particulars of taxes on poker machines are shown in the chapter "Public Finance". Part of the tax proceeds (\$1,000,000 in each of the years from 1963-64 to 1974-75) has been paid to the Housing Account to provide homes for the aged, and the balance has been allocated to public hospitals.

At 30 June 1975, 1,494 clubs were licensed to operate poker machines, and the machines licensed included 6,411 20c machines, 26,749 10c machines, and 6,608 5c machines. The proceeds of the licence taxes during 1974-75 amounted to \$71,900,000.

### STATE LOTTERIES

State lotteries have been conducted in New South Wales since 1931, in terms of the State Lotteries Act, 1930-1965. In addition to the ordinary lotteries, "special" and "jackpot" lotteries have been conducted regularly since July 1947 and November 1954, respectively. "Opera House" lotteries were introduced in November 1957, to help in providing funds for building the Sydney Opera House, and a "Ten Dollar" lottery was introduced in November 1974.

Each lottery comprises 100,000 tickets. The price of a ticket is 55 cents in the ordinary lotteries, \$1 in the special lotteries, \$2 in the jackpot lotteries, \$6 in the Opera House lotteries, and \$10 in the Ten Dollar lotteries. The first prize is \$12,000 for ordinary lotteries, \$24,000 for special lotteries, \$60,000 for jackpot lotteries, \$200,000 for Opera House lotteries, and \$500,000 for Ten Dollar lotteries. The total prize-money (excluding the value of tickets given as consolation prizes) for each lottery is \$35,100, \$63,400, \$124,400, \$354,000, and \$645,000, respectively. The balance of the proceeds of the sale of tickets, after deducting prize-money, is paid to Consolidated Revenue or, in the case of Opera House lotteries, to the Sydney Opera House Account.

Ballots are conducted in the presence of representatives of the Auditor-General and a representative of the Commissioner of Police and are open to the public and the press.

Table 26.2. State Lotteries

Year ended 30 June	Lotteries Completed								Admini- trative Expenses
	Ordinary	Special	Jackpot	Opera House	Ten Dollar	Subscriptions	Cash Prizes Allotted *	Excess of Subscriptions over Cash Prizes	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1970	153	142	65	33	...	55,415	35,537	19,878	1,816
1971	142	145	72	36	...	58,310	37,408	20,902	2,086
1972	134	146	82	40	...	62,370	40,034	22,336	2,418
1973	124	145	89	42	...	64,320	41,303	23,017	2,541
1974	110	144	102	47	...	69,050	42,317	26,733	2,879
1975	95	145	123	50	8	82,325	50,688	31,637	3,915

\* Excludes the value of tickets given as consolation prizes.

### ART UNIONS

The Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901-1975, makes provision for the legal promotion of art unions, and for the conduct of raffles and games of chance by registered charities, etc. During the year ended 30 June 1975, 170 art unions were conducted, at prices ranging from 20 cents to \$100 per ticket. Of the 3,840,206 tickets sold, 3,468,600, or 90 per cent, were at prices of \$1 or less. Total income amounted to \$3,052,000 and expenditure was \$1,822,000, leaving net proceeds of \$1,230,000. The main item of expenditure was prizes amounting to \$815,000.





## Chapter 27

# RURAL INDUSTRIES

The statistics relating to rural industries, as shown in this Year Book, have been compiled generally from statutory returns supplied annually by occupiers of rural holdings in New South Wales.

A *rural holding* is defined, for statistical purposes, as a landholding, of one hectare (prior to 1973-74, one acre) or more in extent, used for the production of agricultural products (including fruit and vegetables, nursery plants, etc.) and/or for the raising of livestock (including poultry) and the production of livestock products. Holdings of less than one hectare in extent which are engaged in intensive farming operations (such as nurseries and mushroom growing) are also included as rural holdings.

An occupier who works more than one rural holding is in general required to supply a separate annual return for each holding. If, however, the holdings are not far apart and are worked as one, the occupier may (and in many instances does, in fact) supply a single composite return covering the holdings concerned. The holdings covered by a composite return are regarded, for statistical purposes, as forming a single rural holding.

Comprehensive lists of rural holdings in New South Wales are maintained by a system of tracing the changes in ownership and tenancy reported by occupiers of rural holdings. From time to time, the lists of rural holdings throughout the State are reconciled with administrative records maintained by various authorities.

Although the holding is a suitable unit for the collection of land use and commodity data, and for the publication of geographic data, it is not suitable for gathering economic data compatible with those produced for other sectors of the economy. Therefore a special census of all operators of agricultural holdings was held in 1974 to obtain data on the operational units within the agricultural sector. Information obtained from this census is being used to delineate economic units engaged in agricultural activity within a hierarchy of an enterprise group, enterprise, or establishment, and to classify these units according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (see chapter "Integrated Economic Censuses").

## STATISTICAL AREAS

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official economic, social, and demographic statistics of the State, New South Wales is divided into twelve Statistical Divisions. Most of the Divisions are subdivided into two or three parts, to provide a second tier of statistical areas comprising two Statistical Districts and 21 Statistical Subdivisions.

Statistical Divisions are intended to represent "regions" of the State which are characterised by discernible social and/or economic links between the inhabitants and economic units within them, under the unifying influence of one or more major cities or towns. Because of the criteria upon which they were identified, they are not necessarily suitable geographical areas for the general presentation of agricultural statistics. Statistical Subdivisions, on the other hand, were delineated broadly on the basis of topographical and/or climatic features, and therefore reflect (inter alia)

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some degree of homogeneity of type of agricultural activity. A full description of Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions is given on page 6 of this Year Book, and the principal series of agricultural statistics for these areas are given in an Appendix of this Year Book.

For the summary presentation of agricultural statistics for New South Wales, Statistical Agricultural Areas were specially defined, on the basis of topographical and/or climatic and other natural features which affect agriculture, to reflect the general distribution of agricultural activity over the State. These Statistical Agricultural Areas comprise groups of Statistical Subdivisions and Divisions, as shown in the following table. The boundaries of the Areas are shown in a map at the end of this volume.

**Table 27.1. Statistical Agricultural Areas, N.S.W.**

Groups of Agricultural Areas	Agricultural Areas	Statistical Subdivisions (or Divisions—S.D.) Included *
Coastal Areas .. .. .	Northern Coastal Area .. .. .	5a. Richmond-Tweed 5b. Clarence 5c. Hastings
	Central Coastal Area .. .. .	3. Hunter (S.D.)
	Sydney and Southern Coastal Area	1. Sydney (S.D.) 2. Outer Sydney (S.D.) 4. Illawarra (S.D.) 9a. Lower South Coast
Tableland Areas . . . . .	Northern Tableland Area .. .. .	6a. Northern Tablelands
	Central and Southern Tableland Area .. . . .	8a. Central Tablelands 9c. Southern Tablelands 9b. Snowy
Slope Areas .. .. .	Northern Slope Area .. .. .	6b. Northern Slopes 7a. Central Macquarie
	Central Slope Area .. .. .	8b. Lachlan
	Southern Slope Area .. . . .	10a. Central Murrumbidgee 11a. Upper Murray
Northern and Southern Plains Areas .. . . .	Northern Plains Area .. .. .	6c. North Central Plain 7b. Macquarie-Barwon
	Southern Plains Area .. .. .	10b. Lower Murrumbidgee 11b. Central Murray
Western Plains Area . . . . .	Western Plains Area .. .. .	7c. Upper Darling 11c. Murray-Darling 12. Far West (S.D.)

\* Numbers shown below are the standard numbers for Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions—see page 8.

Over recent years poultry farming has supplanted dairying as the most important rural industry in the Coastal Agricultural Areas, although beef cattle raising, and vegetable, sugar, and banana growing are important in certain districts. Sheep and beef cattle grazing predominate in the Tableland Areas which are noted for the production of fine merino wools. The Slope Areas are particularly suitable for agriculture, and the growing of cereal grains in conjunction with sheep raising are the principal rural activities. The Northern and Southern Plains Areas are not as well watered as the Slope Areas—and while agriculture is important, the grazing of sheep is the dominant rural activity; large areas of cotton are grown under irrigation in the Northern Plains, and virtually all of the State's rice crop is grown in the irrigation areas and districts of the Southern Plains Area. Because of lack of rainfall, the Western Plains Area is devoted almost entirely to the extensive grazing of sheep; rural holdings are large in extent and the carrying capacity of the land is low.

## CHARACTER OF SETTLEMENT

The nature and pattern of rural settlement in New South Wales have been determined largely by rainfall and the configuration and varying quality of the land, by accessibility to markets, and by local factors such as water supply, forest stands, and means of communication.

The pastoral industry was the basis of initial settlement throughout the State. It is still nearly State-wide, but the Western Plains Agricultural Area is the only portion given over almost solely to grazing activities. In that Area land occupation retains its early characteristics of sparse settlement on large holdings, with only a small number of widely-scattered small towns. The progress of agriculture in the central districts, particularly in the 350 to 500 millimetres rainfall belt, at first caused substantial displacement of sheep grazing, but the widespread adoption of mixed farming has arrested and reversed that trend. Progressive development of schemes of water supply and irrigation, and better means of communication, have been material factors in promoting closer settlement within the central districts. Dairying, beef cattle raising, and intensive cultivation are the principal farming activities in the coastal districts.

The following table shows the rainfall, population, area, and major items of production of the Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State:—

Table 27.2. Rainfall, Population, Area, and Production, in Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	Range of Average Annual Rainfall *	Estimated Population at 30 June 1975	Area at 30 June 1975 †	Production, 1974-75		Estimated Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced 1974-75‡
				Wool ‡	Wheat	
	mm	Thousand	Thousand hectares	Thousand kg	Thousand tonnes	\$ thousand
Coastal Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	990-1,980	232	3,586	38	1	102
Central .. .. .	560-1,370	417	3,083	2,488	52	95
Sydney and Southern ..	790-1,400	3,365	3,033	417	...	141
Total .. .. .	...	4,015	9,702	2,943	53	338
Tableland Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	760-1,070	63	3,273	15,403	11	45
Central and Southern ..	510-1,570	185	6,071	47,578	71	124
Total .. .. .	...	247	9,343	62,981	82	169
Slope Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	530- 740	137	6,979	23,897	923	218
Central .. .. .	430- 740	66	4,523	28,211	934	174
Southern .. .. .	460-1,370	146	4,309	35,349	601	164
Total .. .. .	...	349	15,811	87,457	2,458	556
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	430- 630	52	8,894	25,923	814	161
Southern .. .. .	330- 480	68	6,284	21,041	363	171
Total .. .. .	...	119	15,179	46,964	1,177	332
Western Plains Area ..	200- 430	54	30,097	31,926	39	61
New South Wales .. ..	...	4,790§	80,133	232,271	3,809	1,455

\* At recording stations within the divisions, during the period 1931 to 1960.

† Excludes 9,876 hectares, comprising Lord Howe Island and harbours and rivers, etc. not included within municipal and shire boundaries.

‡ Excludes dead wool.

§ Gross value of production at place of production excluding value of honey produced.

§ Includes 5,000 migratory persons not included in divisional totals.

The density of settlement throughout the State increases in a general way from west to east. Large tracts of very rugged and often wooded or poor country militate against settlement in the Tablelands and the southern half of the Sydney and Southern Coastal Agricultural Areas, but there is dense settlement in some parts of these Areas. The northern and central divisions of the coastal region, which are favoured with abundant rainfall, are by far the most densely occupied. Dairying and intensive agriculture on compact holdings characterise the fertile lands of the many river basins in the coastal region, while the more rugged and less accessible districts are devoted to cattle raising; sheep are few, and wheat growing is negligible. Even without the metropolis and the cities of Newcastle and Wollongong, the density of population in the Coastal Areas is much greater than in any other part of the State.

In the north, the region of high average rainfall extends further inland than in the south, with the result that the isohyets run in a general north and south direction. The south-western extremity of the Southern Plains Agricultural Area lies about 130 kilometres further from the coast than does the north-western extremity of the Northern Plains Area, and, as the average annual rainfall diminishes with increasing rapidity towards the west, the Northern Areas shown above generally receive more rain than the Central, and the Central more than the Southern Areas.

Approximately 40 per cent of the total area of the State receives average rains exceeding 500 millimetres per year, and over nearly two-thirds of it the average exceeds 350 millimetres per year. Where the rainfall is greatest, conditions generally favour the dairying industry, the areas with moderate rainfall being more suitable for sheep and wheat. In the dry western areas, woolgrowing is the only important rural industry.

The quantity and the seasonal incidence and reliability of the rainfall, and the amount of evaporation, are important considerations in determining the productive possibilities of any region. Intermittency of rainfall adversely affects the western hinterland. The meteorological conditions of each division are discussed in greater detail in the chapter "Climate", which contains a diagrammatic map showing the configuration and rainfall distribution of the State.

#### COASTAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

In 1974-75, rural holdings occupied 5,257,000 hectares in the Coastal Agricultural Areas, or 54 per cent of the total area (excluding principal harbours). Much of the country not used for purposes of rural production is very rugged. Rural settlement is most dense in the Northern Coastal Area.

The character of settlement has been determined by the abundant rainfall, numerous fertile river valleys and basins, and the dense industrial markets of the Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong areas

The Coastal Agricultural Areas contained approximately 85 per cent of the dairy cattle, 32 per cent of the pigs, and 27 per cent of the beef cattle in New South Wales in the 1974-75 season. The whole of the sugar-cane and banana crops are grown in this part of the State. The main concentrations of commercial poultry farming—the outer areas of the Sydney Statistical Division and the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts—are within the Coastal belt.

## TABLELAND AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Although extensive plateaux exist in the Tableland Agricultural Areas, which comprise 9,343,000 hectares, large expanses are rugged and rock-strewn and are not adaptable to agriculture. Grazing has remained the staple industry, although many farmers combine agriculture with grazing, and large areas are cultivated in suitable localities. The rainfall is ample throughout, and the headwaters of most of the principal rivers make this a well-watered region. Railway communications are good, but generally settlement is sparse, fewer towns exist than on the coast, and small settlements are rarer because lands suitable for intense farming are more scattered. The development of dairying and agriculture has been limited.

Rural settlement is most dense in the central area of the Tablelands, which was the first portion to be settled. In 1974-75, the proportion of land occupied by rural holdings was 82 per cent in the Northern, and 74 per cent in the Central and Southern Tableland Agricultural Areas.

The Tableland Areas depastured 28 per cent of the sheep and 24 per cent of the beef cattle in New South Wales at 31 March 1975.

Guyra (in the Northern Tableland) and Blayney, Crookwell, and Orange (in the Central and Southern Tablelands) are four of the main potato growing areas in the State. Parts of the Tableland Agricultural Areas are particularly suited to growing pome and stone fruits.

## SLOPE AGRICULTURAL AREAS

The Slope Agricultural Areas comprise gently undulating lands with a westerly trend, watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers, and an adequate and regular rainfall. These fertile areas are eminently suitable for agriculture and are, with the irrigated regions of the Southern Plains Area, the most productive portions of the interior.

The area occupied by rural holdings in 1974-75 was 13,879,000 hectares, or 88 per cent of the total area. Rural settlement is most dense on the Southern Slope, but the proportion of occupied land is higher in the Northern and Central Slopes.

The Slope Agricultural Areas contained 64 per cent of the total area of wheat grown for grain in 1974-75, and, at 31 March 1975, depastured 38 per cent of the sheep and 32 per cent of the beef cattle in the State.

Tobacco is grown near the Macintyre River in the Northern Slope. Pome and stone fruits are produced at Batlow in the Southern Slope.

## NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN PLAINS AGRICULTURAL AREAS

The Northern and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas cover 15,179,000 hectares, and constitute the eastern portion of a remarkable extent of almost level country which stretches from the last hills of the Slope Areas to the western boundary of the State. With an average width of 190 kilometres, the divisions comprise the great sheep districts of the State and about 20 per cent of the agricultural lands. Generally speaking, they are not well watered, the average rainfall is low, and its intermittency is a source of frequent loss. They are traversed by the western rivers in their lower

courses, but these do not supply water to a very extensive area, as they are few and their natural flow is irregular. Irrigation schemes, however, are progressively increasing the productive capacity of these inland areas. Artesian water underlies a considerable area in the north, and bores supply permanent water in a number of localities. In the south, sub-artesian bores are of great use.

The Northern and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas contained 31 per cent of the total area of wheat grown for grain in 1974-75, and, at 31 March 1975, depastured 20 per cent of the sheep and 16 per cent of the beef cattle in New South Wales.

Virtually all of the State's rice crop is grown in the Southern Plains Agricultural Area, which is also the main area for the cultivation of wine grapes and an important area for the production of oranges and of peaches and apricots for canning. The main cotton-producing region in New South Wales is the Namoi Valley (in the Northern Plains Area), but cotton is also grown in the Macquarie Valley in this Area, and in the irrigation areas and districts of the Southern Plains.

#### WESTERN PLAINS AGRICULTURAL AREA

The Western Plains Agricultural Area, which covers 30,097,000 hectares, seems unlikely ever to become a populous and highly productive region. One-half of the Area receives, on the average, less than 250 millimetres of rain per year, and the other half receives less than 350 millimetres. Though the soils are uniformly fertile, the lack of rain and of permanent water and grasses, and the high rate of evaporation, ranging up to 2,300 millimetres per year, render it relatively unproductive. Except on the irrigation areas at Wentworth, there is little agriculture and dairying is negligible. By reason of the small rainfall, the sheep-carrying capacity of the land is only about one-fifth as great as that of the plains further east, but the climate is well suited to the production of high-grade merino sheep. Irrigation from the Murray and the vast lake reservoirs of the South Darling, and regulation of the flow of the Darling River, combined with dry-farming methods, may make agriculture possible on limited areas, and water and fodder conservation may increase sheep-carrying capacity.

The area occupied by rural holdings in the Western Plains was 28,780,000 hectares in 1974-75. Almost all of the land occupied by these holdings is held under perpetual or other long-term lease from the Crown. The greater part of the land was let originally in very large holdings, but from 1934 the State withdrew substantial areas from these leases, in stages, to provide land for new holdings and to build up to reasonable size the holdings with inadequate areas. As a result, there have been significant changes in the number and average size of holdings in the area since that time.

Excluding the mining districts, the Western Plains is a vast region comprising slightly more than one-third of the area of the State, depasturing 13 per cent of the sheep, and inhabited by some 27,000 persons (less than one per cent of the State's population). Near the western boundary, however, is situated one of the richest silver-lead-zinc fields of the world, and in the large mining town of Broken Hill there is a population of about 28,000 persons.

## RURAL HOLDINGS

The land of New South Wales which is occupied in rural holdings consists of alienated lands, lands in course of alienation, leased Crown lands, or various combinations of these tenures, while a considerable area remains as Crown reserves. At 31 March 1975, the number of rural holdings of one hectare or more in extent was 74,962, embracing a total area of 68,880,000 hectares.

The number and area of holdings in Statistical Agricultural Areas in recent seasons, compared with 1938-39, are given in the following table:—

Table 27.3. Number and Area of Rural Holdings, in Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	1938-39		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area
	No.	Thous. hectares	No.	Thous. hectares	No.	Thous. hectares	No.	Thous. hectares
Coastal Areas—								
Northern .. ..	14,296	2,403	12,566	2,480	12,485	2,508	12,548	2,486
Central .. ..	5,851	1,984	5,857	1,988	5,950	1,983	6,051	1,984
Sydney and Southern	11,427	912	11,060	790	10,994	801	11,170	786
Total .. ..	31,574	5,300	29,483	5,258	29,429	5,292	29,769	5,257
Tableland Areas—								
Northern .. ..	3,694	2,675	3,663	2,706	3,681	2,667	3,769	2,700
Central and Southern	9,249	4,834	9,547	4,546	9,846	4,563	10,081	4,510
Total .. ..	12,943	7,509	13,210	7,252	13,527	7,230	13,850	7,209
Slope Areas—								
Northern .. ..	8,202	6,191	8,849	6,183	8,879	6,151	9,023	6,167
Central .. ..	5,964	4,074	5,530	4,189	5,455	4,221	5,320	4,192
Southern .. ..	7,657	3,904	6,984	3,537	6,934	3,554	6,798	3,520
Total .. ..	21,823	14,170	21,363	13,909	21,268	13,926	21,141	13,879
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—								
Northern .. ..	3,049	8,088	3,290	7,934	3,286	7,976	3,209	7,947
Southern .. ..	4,290	6,207	5,067	5,819	5,019	5,791	4,912	5,808
Total .. ..	7,339	14,295	8,357	13,753	8,305	13,767	8,121	13,755
Western Plains Area ..	1,686	29,409	2,174	28,677	2,146	28,666	2,081	28,780
New South Wales ..	75,365	70,682	74,587	68,849	74,675	68,881	74,962	68,880



## SIZE OF RURAL HOLDINGS

Classifications of the rural holdings in New South Wales by the area of the holding and the size of their other principal characteristics (area under wheat, livestock numbers, etc.) have been undertaken at irregular intervals. The classification of holdings by area in 1973-74 is summarised in the next table:—

**Table 27.4. Rural Holdings Classified by Area of Holding, in Statistical Agricultural Areas, 1973-74**

Area of Holding (Hectares)	Northern Coastal Area	Central Coastal Area	Sydney and Southern Coastal Area	Northern Tableland Area	Central and Southern Tableland Area	Northern Slope Area
1- 19	2,237	1,200	6,259	345	1,087	975
20- 49	2,189	727	1,668	293	950	484
50- 99	3,009	783	1,085	222	859	444
100- 249	3,080	1,388	1,302	521	1,856	918
250- 499	1,076	852	458	666	2,180	1,747
500- 749	348	360	103	545	1,149	1,437
750- 999	176	215	41	318	628	891
1,000- 1,999	219	277	52	495	827	1,497
2,000- 4,999	118	126	19	236	283	446
5,000-19,999	31	20	7	38	27	38
20,000 or more	2	2	...	2	...	2
Total Holdings	12,485	5,950	10,994	3,681	9,846	8,879

Area of Holding (Hectares)	Central Slope Area	Southern Slope Area	Northern Plains Area	Southern Plains Area	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
1- 19	338	629	83	832	560	14,545
20- 49	190	362	56	520	112	7,551
50- 99	192	372	46	161	18	7,191
100- 249	607	1,051	157	1,041	31	11,952
250- 499	1,298	2,170	290	953	23	11,713
500- 749	1,032	1,108	317	339	23	6,761
750- 999	540	510	244	243	13	3,819
1,000- 1,999	899	556	806	347	36	6,011
2,000- 4,999	312	146	935	336	84	3,041
5,000-19,999	46	28	334	207	693	1,469
20,000 or more	1	2	18	40	553	622
Total Holdings	5,455	6,934	3,286	5,019	2,146	74,675

Holdings of small size preponderate in the Coastal Areas, where dairy farming and intensive cultivation characterise rural activities. Holdings tend to be considerably larger in the Tableland and Slope Areas, where 59 per cent in 1973-74 were from 250 to 2,000 hectares in extent. The existence of irrigation settlements accounts for most of the small holdings in the Southern Plains and the Western Plains Areas. Holdings in the largest size groups (owing to the sparse pastoral occupation which alone is practicable in that region) are mostly found in the Western Plains Area.

Similar classifications were undertaken for earlier years and appear in previous issues of the Year Book.

### TYPES OF RURAL HOLDINGS

A detailed and systematic classification of rural holdings by type of activity was undertaken on the basis of information given in the annual census returns supplied for the 1973-74 season by occupiers of rural holdings.

In general, each holding was classified to the activity which accounted for more than half of the estimated gross receipts of the holding.

There were, however, exceptions to the general rule:—

- (a) Certain holdings were not classified by type. These consisted of (1) "sub-commercial" holdings (those with gross receipts of less than \$2,000), and (2) "unused" holdings (e.g. holdings not used in 1973-74, holdings used only for intermittent grazing and carrying no stock at the census date, and holdings with orchard trees which had not yet come into production).
- (b) In the case of holdings with sheep and cereal grain, the two activities were treated as a single joint activity if together they accounted for at least three-quarters of the holding's gross receipts and if neither activity contributed more than four times the other. Holdings which satisfied this condition were classified as "Sheep and Cereal Grain" holdings.
- (c) If no single activity accounted for at least half of the gross receipts, the holding was classified as a "Multi-purpose" holding.

The "gross receipts" of each holding were estimated from the areas of crops and numbers of livestock shown in the census return for 1973-74 and from unit values derived from average yields or turn-off and average prices (at the holding) of crops and livestock products marketed in the seasons 1970-71 to 1972-73.

A similar classification undertaken for the year 1968-69 is summarised on page 760 of Year Book No. 63.

Particulars of the classification of rural holdings by type of activity in 1973-74 are summarised for each Statistical Agricultural Area of the State in the following table.

Table 27.5. Rural Holdings Classified by Type of Activity, in Statistical Agricultural Areas, 1973-74

Type of Activity	Northern Coastal Area	Central Coastal Area	Sydney and Southern Coastal Area	Northern Tableland Area	Central and Southern Tableland Area	Northern Slope Area
Sheep and Cereal Grain ..	...	32	...	37	291	1,234
Sheep .. .. .	3	143	54	1,172	3,903	1,049
Cereal/ Grain .. .. .	19	75	4	17	27	1,447
Meat Cattle* .. .. .	3,787	1,589	1,037	1,119	1,494	1,179
Milk Cattle† .. .. .	2,588	1,117	1,092	38	53	57
Vineyards .. .. .	...	63	42	...	2	9
Fruit .. .. .	1,145	48	766	85	460	32
Vegetables: Potatoes .. .. .	40	30	47	25	89	7
Other‡ .. .. .	199	133	696	29	85	63
Poultry .. .. .	16	109	557	3	22	166
Pigs .. .. .	154	38	145	24	80	180
Sugar .. .. .	496	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco .. .. .	2	...	...	17	...	47
Other (One Main Purpose)	33	24	292	1	10	64
Total "One Main Purpose" Holdings ..	8,482	3,401	4,732	2,567	6,516	5,534
Multi-purpose Holdings ..	109	174	63	182	509	1,512
Total Holdings Classified by Type .. .. .	8,591	3,575	4,795	2,749	7,025	7,046
Sub-commercial .. .. .	2,524	1,561	3,341	659	1,760	1,160
Unused Holdings .. .. .	1,370	814	2,858	273	1,061	673
Total Holdings .. .. .	12,485	5,950	10,994	3,681	9,846	8,879

Type of Activity	Central Slope Area	Southern Slope Area	Northern Plains Area	Southern Plains Area	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
Sheep and Cereal Grain ..	2,156	2,069	635	808	37	7,299
Sheep .. .. .	522	920	740	401	1,203	10,110
Cereal Grain .. .. .	726	329	743	1,194	17	4,598
Meat Cattle* .. .. .	283	1,025	395	380	65	12,353
Milk Cattle† .. .. .	16	90	3	250	5	5,309
Vineyards .. .. .	6	3	...	360	355	840
Fruit .. .. .	19	75	5	440	152	3,227
Vegetables: Potatoes .. .. .	...	7	...	38	1	284
Other‡ .. .. .	34	25	4	104	36	1,408
Poultry .. .. .	15	29	2	6	3	928
Pigs .. .. .	148	78	31	34	3	915
Sugar .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	496
Tobacco .. .. .	...	4	1	...	...	71
Other (One Main Purpose)	7	16	95	5	7	554
Total "One Main Purpose" Holdings ..	3,932	4,670	2,654	4,020	1,884	48,392
Multi-purpose Holdings ..	913	1,148	321	422	21	5,374
Total Holdings Classified by Type .. .. .	4,845	5,818	2,975	4,442	1,905	53,766
Sub-commercial .. .. .	399	770	157	360	128	12,819
Unused Holdings .. .. .	211	346	154	217	113	8,090
Total Holdings .. .. .	5,455	6,934	3,286	5,019	2,146	74,675

\* Herds comprising beef-breed bulls and bull calves used (or intended) for service and/or other cattle (cows, heifers, calves, steers, etc.) mainly for meat production.

† Herds comprising dairy-breed bulls and bull calves used (or intended) for service and/or cows, heifers, and heifer calves used (or intended) for the production of milk or cream for sale.

‡ Holdings where more than half of the gross receipts of the holding were derived from the production of vegetables of any kind (including potatoes), but where potatoes alone did not account for more than half the gross receipts.

## LAND USE ON RURAL HOLDINGS

The following table shows the area of rural holdings and the land use on rural holdings in Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State in 1974-75:—

Table 27.6. Land Use on Rural Holdings, in Agricultural Areas, 1974-75

Statistical Agricultural Area	Total Area*	Total Area of Rural Holdings	Land Use on Rural Holdings			
			Land Used for Cropping†	Area under Sown Grasses and Clovers‡	Native Pasture	Balance of Area¶
Thousand hectares						
Coastal Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	3,586	2,486	59	228	681	1,518
Central .. .. .	3,083	1,984	124	198	611	1,051
Sydney and Southern ..	3,033	786	26	181	165	414
Total .. .. .	9,702	5,257	209	607	1,456	2,985
Tableland Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	3,273	2,700	66	704	888	1,042
Central and Southern ..	6,071	4,510	184	1,552	1,336	1,438
Total .. .. .	9,343	7,209	250	2,257	2,224	2,478
Slope Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	6,979	6,167	1,337	514	1,674	2,642
Central .. .. .	4,523	4,192	917	743	919	1,613
Southern .. .. .	4,309	3,520	681	1,287	893	659
Total .. .. .	15,811	13,879	2,935	2,544	3,486	4,914
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	8,894	7,947	816	97	2,296	4,738
Southern .. .. .	6,284	5,808	477	414	1,604	3,313
Total .. .. .	15,179	13,755	1,293	512	3,900	8,050
Western Plains Area .. ..	30,097	28,780	46	25	4,262	24,447
New South Wales .. .. .	80,133	68,880	4,734	5,944	15,329	42,873

\* At 30 June 1975. Excludes 9,867 hectares, comprising Lord Howe Island and harbours and rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries.

† Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season are counted for each crop.

‡ Excludes native grass and naturalised paspalum. Includes areas of sown grasses and clovers which were oversown with crops during the year but had reverted to grasses and clovers as at 31 March.

¶ This is a balancing item (includes fallow land, natural bush, scrub and forest, wetlands, etc.).

The area of the State not occupied by rural holdings is approximately 11,300,000 hectares, and includes approximately 1,200,000 hectares covered by rivers, lakes, harbours, etc., 2,000,000 hectares of rugged land unfit for occupation of any kind, town lands and holdings used for agricultural and pastoral purposes which are less than one hectare in extent, land embraced in State forests and not otherwise occupied, and unoccupied reserves for necessary public purposes (such as travelling stock and water reserves, roadways, and railway enclosures). Most of the land unsuitable for settlement is in the Coastal and Tableland Areas, but proportionately smaller expanses are found in all other Areas.

Trends since 1938-39 in the principal land uses on rural holdings in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table:—

**Table 27.7. Land Use on Rural Holdings, N.S.W.**

Season	Rural Holdings		Land Use on Rural Holdings			
	Number	Total Area	Land Used for Cropping*	Native Pasture	Area under Sown Grasses and Clovers†	Balance of Area‡
		Thousand hectares	Thousand hectares	Thousand hectares	Thousand hectares	Thousand hectares
1938-39	75,365	70,682	2,851	<i>n.a.</i>	1,295	66,537
1964-65	77,098	69,666	4,047	<i>n.a.</i>	4,579	61,040
1965-66	76,152	69,282	3,557	<i>n.a.</i>	4,404	61,321
1966-67	76,251	69,465	4,878	<i>n.a.</i>	4,296	60,291
1967-68	76,225	69,512	5,198	<i>n.a.</i>	4,239	60,074
1968-69	76,103	69,209	6,175	<i>n.a.</i>	4,155	58,879
1969-70	75,908	69,051	5,788	<i>n.a.</i>	4,483¶	58,781
1970-71	75,365	69,229	4,913	<i>n.a.</i>	4,807¶	59,508
1971-72	74,960	69,001	5,105	<i>n.a.</i>	5,575¶	58,320
1972-73	74,587	68,849	5,274	<i>n.a.</i>	5,674¶	57,901
1973-74	74,675	68,881	5,404	13,451	5,924¶	44,102
1974-75	74,962	68,880	4,734	15,329	5,944¶	42,873

\* Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season are counted for each crop.

† Excludes native grass and, from 1969-70, naturalised paspalum.

‡ This is a balancing item (includes fallow land, natural bush, scrub and forest, wetland, and, prior to 1973-74, native pasture).

¶ Includes areas of sown grasses and clovers which were oversown with crops during the year but had reverted to grasses and clovers as at 31 March.

### TENURE OF HOLDINGS

The tenure of landholdings in New South Wales is principally of two classes—freehold and leasehold from the Crown. Only a small proportion of the total area occupied is rented from private owners, although the area held on lease from the Crown is very large. Tenancy, as understood in older countries, is therefore uncommon, and a very large proportion of the total alienated area is occupied by its owners.

Except in the Western Plains Agricultural Area, most land used for rural purposes falls in the class “alienated or virtually alienated”. In the Western Plains Area, almost all of the land is held under perpetual or other long-term lease from the Crown.

### VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF RURAL INDUSTRIES

The next table shows the value of production of the rural industries in 1920-21 and later years. The gross value of production at the place of production represents the value of rural production at principal markets

(estimated by applying to recorded production the average annual whole-sale prices in the principal markets, and including subsidies paid to producers) less the estimated costs of marketing.

**Table 27.8. Value of Production of Rural Industries, N.S.W.**

Season	Gross Value of Production at Principal Market				Gross Value of Production at Place of Production			
	Pastoral	Agri-cultural	Dairying and Other	Total	Pastoral	Agri-cultural	Dairying and Other	Total
\$ thousand								
1920-21	34,256	70,242	36,276	140,774	30,542	59,682	34,930	125,154
1930-31	42,092	34,392	26,426	102,910	35,670	24,656	24,078	84,404
1940-41	81,472	35,354	37,544	154,370	73,436	28,558	33,650	135,644
1950-51	631,098	117,434	100,374	848,906	610,468	100,914	91,570	802,952
1960-61	393,088	269,150	177,350	839,588	359,152	214,364	159,158	732,674
1964-65	535,114	395,283	198,373	1,128,770	492,681	318,795	178,691	990,167
1965-66	468,443	243,220	212,068	923,731	430,951	199,137	192,687	822,774
1966-67	454,016	546,679	223,349	1,224,044	415,244	440,791	202,007	1,058,041
1967-68	431,411	328,384	230,024	989,819	391,130	267,181	207,233	865,544
1968-69	445,340	542,788	230,110	1,218,237	403,807	424,540	208,380	1,036,727
1969-70	467,895	473,156	236,645	1,177,696	418,254	356,835	215,309	990,398
1970-71	416,413	422,166	238,491	1,077,070	367,879	321,434 <sub>r</sub>	216,094	905,407 <sub>r</sub>
1971-72	480,649	404,527	246,098	1,131,274	429,067	317,952 <sub>r</sub>	222,606	969,624 <sub>r</sub>
1972-73	840,790	436,206	272,544	1,549,541	782,323	356,214 <sub>r</sub>	247,052 <sub>r</sub>	1,385,589 <sub>r</sub>
1973-74	782,534	817,991	325,618	1,926,143	730,716	702,642	303,876	1,737,235
1974-75	503,992	822,280	325,435	1,651,707	450,382	707,555	301,053	1,458,990

### PERSONS RESIDENT ON RURAL HOLDINGS

The number of persons (of all ages) residing permanently on rural holdings in New South Wales has contracted during recent years, as shown in the following table. The figures given in this table exclude guests, visitors, and other persons temporarily on the holdings. These data were not collected in respect of the years 1972 and 1973.

**Table 27.9. Persons Permanently Resident on Rural Holdings, N.S.W.**

At 31 March	Males	Females	Persons	At 31 March	Males	Females	Persons
1949	166,828	135,901	302,729	1967	154,579	134,146	288,725
1954	168,390	141,681	310,071	1968	153,514	133,437	286,951
1959*	167,050	143,490	310,540	1969	150,099	131,054	281,153
1963	157,446	136,025	293,471	1970	147,008	128,807	275,815
1964	158,216	136,922	295,138	1971	138,084	121,828	259,912
1965	156,171	135,439	291,610	1974	112,028	97,562	209,590
1966	155,818	135,582	291,400	1975	113,953	99,536	213,489

\* Partly estimated.

Employment in rural industries is ascertained at the time of the periodic censuses of population and housing. For census purposes, the employed population is defined as comprising all persons 15 years of age and over who, in the week prior to the census, did any work at all for payment or profit, were temporarily absent from a job or business of any kind because of sickness, holidays, industrial dispute, etc., or were unpaid helpers in a family business, usually working at least 15 hours a week. At the census held on 30 June 1971, 101,687 persons (83,353 males and 18,334 females) were classified as being employed in rural industries, representing 6.34 per cent of the males, 2.98 per cent of the females, and 5.27 per cent of the total employed population (1,313,955 males, 614,903 females, and 1,928,858 persons).

Particulars of the persons engaged in rural industry are available also from the annual agricultural census returns supplied by occupiers of rural holdings. A classification of the persons engaged permanently in farm work on the holdings in 1931 and later years is given in the next table:—

Table 27.10. Persons Permanently Engaged on Rural Holdings, N.S.W.

At end of March	Owners, Lessees, Tenants, and Sharefarmers		Relatives (of Owners, etc.) Not Receiving Wages or Salary		Employees, including Managers and Relatives Receiving Wages or Salary		Total Permanently Engaged		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
1931*	66,297	902	20,743	7,940	27,949	701	114,989	9,543	124,532
1939	68,009	872	17,555	5,442	40,777	745	126,341	7,059	133,400
1951	70,236	1,678	7,509	7,198	33,889	2,051	111,634	10,927	122,561
1955	70,815	1,514	7,462	6,251	32,578	1,074	110,855	8,839	119,694
1961†	65,105	522	3,718	5,298	26,764	1,012	95,587	6,832	102,419
1971	54,232	247	744	1,499	24,821	2,139	79,797	3,885	83,682
1973	53,094	337	357	783	21,314	1,998	74,765	3,118	77,883
1974	51,737	317	285	571	21,428	2,010	73,450	2,898	76,348
1975	50,492	373	301	534	17,784	1,753	68,577	2,660	71,237

\* At end of June.

† Owing to changes in the Form used in the annual collection and other factors affecting the statistics, figures for 1961 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years. However, the longer term comparisons in the above table, though not strictly on a uniform basis, are broadly illustrative of the trends in the number of persons permanently engaged on rural holdings.

The number of seasonal and casual workers employed on wages or contract on rural holdings at the end of March declined from approximately 40,000 in 1939 to 28,934 in 1955 and to 21,744 (18,429 males and 3,315 females) in 1975.

The number of persons permanently engaged on rural holdings in the various Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State at 31 March 1975 is shown in the following table.

**Table 27.11. Persons Permanently Engaged on Rural Holdings, in Statistical Agricultural Areas, 31 March 1975**

Statistical Agricultural Area	Owners, Lessees, Tenants, and Sharefarmers		Relatives (of Owners, etc.) Not Receiving Wages or Salary		Employees, including Managers and Relatives Receiving Wages or Salary		Total Permanently Engaged	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<b>Coastal Areas—</b>								
Northern .. ..	7,490	67	31	98	1,119	154	8,640	319
Central .. ..	3,574	46	28	38	1,697	197	5,299	281
Sydney and Southern ..	5,299	69	30	69	2,546	639	7,875	777
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>16,363</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>5,362</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>21,814</b>	<b>1,377</b>
<b>Tableland Areas—</b>								
Northern .. ..	2,291	12	15	28	864	45	3,170	85
Central and Southern ..	5,528	32	34	60	2,311	138	7,873	230
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>7,819</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>3,175</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>11,043</b>	<b>315</b>
<b>Slope Areas—</b>								
Northern .. ..	6,714	37	44	62	2,415	147	9,173	246
Central .. ..	4,805	25	29	42	1,196	69	6,030	136
Southern .. ..	5,892	32	37	48	1,412	82	7,341	162
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>17,411</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>5,023</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>22,544</b>	<b>544</b>
<b>Northern and Southern Plains Areas—</b>								
Northern .. ..	2,748	15	18	31	1,778	71	4,544	117
Southern .. ..	4,622	28	27	39	1,728	141	6,377	208
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>7,370</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>3,506</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>10,921</b>	<b>325</b>
<b>Western Plains Area ..</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>New South Wales.. ..</b>	<b>50,492</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>17,784</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>68,577</b>	<b>2,660</b>

### CONDITIONS OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Conditions of employment in the pastoral industry were first regulated by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1907. The award made by the Court in that year covered pastoral workers (other than station hands) on large holdings. Station hands were first covered by award in 1917.

From 1943 to 1948, the award was declared a "common rule" of the industry (in terms of National Security Regulations), and so applied to all employees where employers were predominantly engaged in the raising and/or shearing of sheep. It did not, however, apply to the employment of station hands on holdings depasturing 2,000 or fewer sheep.

A comprehensive Commonwealth award for the pastoral industry was issued by a Conciliation Commissioner in 1948. This award, which rendered the "common rule" inoperative, did not apply to members of an employer's family, domestic servants, jackeroos, or certain salaried workers, nor to the employment of station hands on a property depasturing 2,000 or fewer sheep. Subsequent awards were issued in 1950, in 1956 (when the



scope of the award was extended to cover the employment of station hands on properties depasturing 2,000 or fewer sheep), and in 1965. A new award, issued in 1967, extended and clarified the scope of previous awards to cover the employment, by respondent employers, of station hands engaged in the management, rearing, or grazing of livestock other than sheep, the sowing, raising, or harvesting of crops, or the preparation of land for any of the above purposes or for sheep grazing.

The rates of wages prescribed since 1965 under the Commonwealth Pastoral Industry Award for shearers, shed hands, and station hands in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Table 27.12. Rates of Wages for Shearers and Shed and Station Hands

At 30 September	Shearers— Per 100 Ordinary Flock Sheep (Machine)	Shed Hands		Station Hands	
		With Keep	Without Keep	With Keep	Without Keep
	\$	\$ per week			
1965	18.75	46.95	58.75	27.60	36.05
1966	19.41	49.18	61.20	29.05	38.05
1967	19.71	49.70	61.80	29.65	38.65
1968	20.05	50.85	63.07	30.50	39.65
1969	20.52	52.40	64.79	31.58	41.00
1970	21.00	53.70	66.24	32.54	42.20
1971	21.94	56.37	69.24	34.56	44.70
1972	22.63	58.67	71.78	37.76	48.70
1973	31.36	83.29	100.55	41.76	53.70
1974	45.00	106.68	129.45	73.92	93.80
1975	46.35	110.43	133.20	76.66	97.20

Apart from the pastoral award and other Commonwealth awards and agreements relating to the fruit-growing and sugar-cane industries, rural employment in New South Wales generally was not subject to regulation by industrial tribunals in the decade before the last war. During the war period, the Australian Government assisted the producers of certain crops and dairy products, and from 1943 the wages and working conditions of employees of these producers were regulated under National Security Regulations. These Regulations were continued in operation until 1950, when awards under them were deemed to have lapsed. Details of the awards are given on page 558 of Year Book No. 52.

Since 1943, the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940, had provided that an award in respect of any rural industry could be issued only after the gazettal of a certificate by the Industrial Commission, after public enquiry, to the effect that the industry would be able to meet the award wages without becoming unprofitable. An amendment in 1951 removed this provision and brought the rural industries within the normal scope of the Act. Following this, ten conciliation committees were established to deal with rural employees, and in 1953 and 1954 State awards were determined for most phases of rural employment not previously regulated. The

following table shows the rates of wages prescribed in recent years for selected occupations covered by the principal awards:—

**Table 27.13. Rates of Wages for Selected Rural Occupations under State Awards**

Award	Occupation (Adult Males)	At 31 December					
		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
		\$ per week					
Horticultural .. ..	General Hand ..	46.30	49.10	58.10	61.80	91.00	104.00
Sugar Field Workers	Cane Cutter* ..	48.40	51.30	58.70	62.40	81.00	86.80
Citrus, Apple, and Pear Growing .. ..	General Hand† ..	43.80	46.40	55.40	59.00	87.00	99.70
Potato Growers ..	General Hand ..	43.50	46.10	55.10	58.70	87.00	99.70
Dairying .. ..	General Hand‡ ..	43.40	46.00	55.00	58.60	89.10	101.90

\* Approximate weekly equivalent of day labour hourly rates.

† Class 1 General Hand (i.e. Hand who is a picker or does general work in addition to other specified duties).

‡ Class 2 General Hand (i.e. Hand who drives tractor, etc. in addition to general farm work).

### *Rural Workers Accommodation*

Under the provisions of the Rural Workers Accommodation Act, 1969, employers of rural labour are required to provide for employees, who are engaged for more than 24 hours and who are required by the terms of their employment to live on the premises, accommodation of prescribed standards for sleeping, dining, etc. (including hygiene facilities, sanitation, and the cleanliness of premises). The Act also specifies the facilities to be provided for non-resident workers. Unless otherwise provided by an industrial award, no charge is made for the accommodation and use of the facilities. Where the landholder or employer is a tenant, he may, after notifying the landlord, erect buildings in compliance with the Act and recover from the owner the current value of the buildings when tenancy ceases. Approval of the Department of Labour and Industry must be obtained in respect of a building being erected to house five or more rural workers.

Inspectors appointed under the Act are empowered to enter and inspect the accommodation. Notice of accommodation requirements may be given to employers, and action may be taken in Courts of Petty Sessions to enforce compliance with the Act. Full-time inspectors are employed, and police officers in charge of country stations also act as inspectors.

### **SHARE-FARMING**

The system of share-farming was introduced in New South Wales towards the end of the last century. Under the system, the owner provides suitable land (usually requiring the land to be operated for a specified purpose and a fixed time period), the share-farmer provides the necessary

labour, and the manner in which other costs are to be borne by owner and share-farmer is specified in the particular agreement. Arrangements are made for the sharing of farm proceeds between owner and share-farmer in certain agreed proportions. These arrangements, and the arrangements made for meeting costs other than labour costs, vary according to the relative contributions made by the owner and the share-farmer and according to the industry and area of the State involved. In dairy share-farming, the commonest type of arrangement provides for the owner to supply all livestock and equipment and to pay all maintenance costs and half the running costs of the farm, and for the farm proceeds to be divided equally between the owner and the share-farmer. In wheat share-farming, the share-farmer usually supplies all the plant required and pays farm maintenance and running costs; in northern wheat-growing districts, the share-farmer usually also supplies all the seed required and receives two-thirds of the farm proceeds, and in southern wheat-growing districts the share-farmer usually supplies a proportion of the seed and fertiliser required and farm proceeds are shared equally between the owner and the share-farmer.

Since 1 July 1943, tenancy under share-farming agreements has been subject to the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1941–1972, which provides for a minimum tenancy of two years and establishes the right to compensation for improvements effected by tenants.

#### **AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, 1941–1972**

The majority of tenancies of agricultural land in New South Wales are tenancies at will or yearly tenancies, and many areas are worked for cultivation or dairying under share-farming agreements. Insecurity of tenure leads to the impairment of the productive resources of the land by discouraging good husbandry and improvement of holdings.

The Agricultural Holdings Act, which came into operation in 1943, applies to tenancies of agricultural and pastoral holdings of approximately 0.8 hectares (two acres) or more, including tenancies at will and those under share-farming agreements. The minimum tenancy under the Act is two years, and at least twelve months' notice, to expire at the end of the year, must be given for the termination of a tenancy. The Act also defines rights to compensation for improvements (including those attributable to a better system of farming than required under the contract) and for disturbance of a tenancy, as described on page 398 of Year Book No. 50.

Agricultural committees are appointed under the Act when required to determine references and matters in dispute. Each committee consists of an officer of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture as chairman and two members, one selected by the landlord and the other by the tenant from respective panels of landlords and of tenants appointed by the Minister.

## MACHINERY ON RURAL HOLDINGS

Particulars of farm machinery on rural holdings in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 27.14. Machinery\* on Rural Holdings, at 31 March

Type of Machinery	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Tractors .. .. .	88,862	86,262	89,096	89,390	90,420	88,558
Rotary Hoes and Rotary Tillers ..	15,458	15,586	17,315	17,566	18,515	17,015
Mouldboard Ploughs .. .. .	21,348	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Disc Implements (Ploughs, Harrows, etc.) .. .. .	53,814	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tyne Implements—						
Chisel Ploughs, Scarifiers, etc. ..	53,957	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tyne Harrows (Leaves) .. .. .	138,941	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Grain Drills: Combine Type .. ..	29,342	28,628	29,814	29,729	29,382	28,251
Other Types .. .. .	5,669	5,193	5,776	5,929	5,670	5,104
Cotton Planters .. .. .	460	577	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Fertiliser Distributors and Broadcasters	25,096	25,186	24,795	24,647	24,819	23 887
Grain and Seed Harvesters (including Headers and Strippers) .. .. .	19,749	20,213	19,485	18,956	19,057	18,603
Forage Harvesters .. .. .	2,945	2,986	3,145	3,218	3,328	3,227
Reciprocating Mowers: Power Drive ..	n.a.	19,116	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ground Drive .. .. .	n.a.	1,134	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Rotary Mowers .. .. .	n.a.	10,660	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Hay Rakes: Side Delivery .. .. .	n.a.	14,196	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Buck .. .. .	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Dump .. .. .	n.a.	4,719	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pick-up Balers .. .. .	11,923	12,069	12,146	12,339	12,677	12,407
Corn Pickers .. .. .	n.a.	410	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Potato Diggers .. .. .	n.a.	1,518	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Shearing Machines (Stands) .. ..	73,154	n.a.	70,301	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Milking Machines (Units) .. .. .	38,013	n.a.	32,632	31,482	n.a.	23,284
Hammer Mills (incl. Roughage Mills) ..	n.a.	9,073	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

\* Serviceable machinery only.

The marked increase since 1939 in the use of tractors on rural holdings is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 27.15. Tractors on Rural Holdings, at 31 March

Statistical Agricultural Areas	Holdings with Tractors				Number of Tractors*			
	1939	1973	1974	1975	1939	1973	1974	1975
Coastal .. .. .	1,522	17,902	17,695	16,669	1,586	25,704	25,811	24,787
Tablelands .. .. .	1,146	9,227	9,209	9,016	1,232	14,610	14,854	14,589
Slopes .. .. .	7,235	17,404	17,171	16,613	7,992	31,829	32,248	31,729
Northern and Southern Plains .. .. .	1,742	6,951	6,892	6,644	1,912	14,468	14,752	14,691
Western Plains .. .. .	177	1,699	1,650	1,594	204	2,779	2,755	2,762
New South Wales .. .. .	11,822	53,183	52,527	50,536	12,926	89,390	90,420	88,558

\* Serviceable tractors only, in 1973 and later years.

A classification of the tractors on rural holdings in March 1969, showing the type, horse-power, and age of the tractors and the type of fuel used was given on page 764 of Year Book No. 62.

Details of the types of cultivating implements and grain and seed harvesters on rural holdings were last collected in 1970. Particulars are given in the next table:—

**Table 27.16. Cultivating Implements and Grain and Seed Harvesters on Rural Holdings at 31 March 1970**

Cultivating Implements*		Grain and Seed Harvesters*	
Rotary Hoes and Rotary Tillers ..	15,459	Self-propelled Harvesters—	
Mouldboard Ploughs—		Width of Cut—	
Trailing Type .. ..	8,964	Up to 12 ft. .. ..	877
Tractor Mounted Type .. ..	12,383	Over 12 ft. and up to 18 ft. ..	3,062
		Over 18 ft. .. ..	717
Disc Implements†—		Tractor or Horsesdrawn Harvesters—	
Trailing Type .. ..	35,793	Width of Cut—	
Tractor Mounted Type .. ..	18,021	Up to 8 ft. .. ..	2,565
Tyne Implements—		Over 8 ft. and up to 10 ft. ..	3,820
Chisel Ploughs, Scarifiers, etc.‡—		Over 10 ft. and up to 12 ft. ..	5,685
Trailing Type .. ..	27,894	Over 12 ft. and up to 14 ft. ..	2,888
Tractor Mounted Type .. ..	26,063	Over 14 ft. .. ..	135
Tyne Harrows¶—			
Trailing Type .. ..	110,885	Total Grain and Seed Harvesters	19,749
Tractor Mounted Type .. ..	28,056		

\* Serviceable machinery only.

† Disc ploughs, disc cultivators, disc tillers, and disc harrows.

‡ Includes rippers and cultivators.

¶ Number of leaves.

### ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES

Marked progress has been made since World War II in the improvement of the nutritional value of pastures by the sowing of non-native species of grasses. The area under sown pastures has increased from 1,300,000 hectares in 1939 to over 5,900,000 hectares in 1975.

Sown pastures have been established in a number of ways, including use of prepared seed beds, by sowing under cover-crop cereals, by establishing on rough seed beds following minimum tillage, and by aerial sowing on non-arable areas; some have been "self-sown" by the spread of non-native species from adjoining land. Pasture improvement has encompassed also the judicious use and conservation of native species, browse shrubs, and fodder trees on semi-arid and arid grazing lands.

The application of fertilisers (primarily superphosphate and occasionally molybdenum and other trace elements) has been essential in establishing pastures by correcting soil deficiencies where they exist. There has been a considerable increase in the use of nitrogen fertilisers on pastures and forage crops, especially for the production of winter feed in dairying and lamb-raising districts. Aerial topdressing has greatly facilitated the application of fertilisers, especially on hilly areas where the terrain does not permit the use of ground spreaders.

In the Coastal areas, paspalum, carpet grass, and (more recently) kikuyu grass have become naturalised. Sown and naturalised white clovers have become widespread, particularly where superphosphate has been applied. Tropical pastures have been developed and widely sown in the Northern Coastal area for use in beef and dairy production.

However, pasture improvement has been undertaken primarily in inland areas, especially in the Tableland, Central and Southern Slope, and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas, where the establishment of non-native grasses

has been a major factor in increasing the stock-carrying capacity of holdings. A range of subterranean clovers and medic varieties has been sown throughout the moderate and marginal winter rainfall zones of the wheat belt. Lucerne used both alone and in mixtures has been a feature of pasture improvement along inland rivers in the central west and in the north west of the State.

Irrigated pastures comprise about 280,000 hectares of the 550,000 hectares of irrigated land in New South Wales. They are predominantly of winter-growing types of annual ryegrass and subterranean clover, with a small proportion of summer pastures based on mixtures of paspalum and white clover.

Pasture species most widely used in dryland pasture improvement include cultivars of lucerne, clover, medics, paspalum, kikuyu, ryegrass, phalaris, buffel grass, cocksfoot, and fescue; and also a wide range of tropical grasses and legumes on the North Coast. A number of new temperate and tropical cultivars of herbage plants have been developed by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, and the University of Sydney, and have been released for commercial use through the N.S.W. Herbage Plant Liaison Committee.

The development of sown pastures has created a growing market for locally produced pasture seeds which are sold both in New South Wales and other States, while in some years considerable quantities are exported overseas. Much of the seed is produced under certification schemes controlled by the Department of Agriculture.

Landholders are requested to show on their annual census returns the total area of "sown pastures (including clovers and grasses)" at 31 March each year. Areas of lucerne sown as a mixture with other pasture grasses are included, but areas under native pasture and (from 1970) areas of naturalised paspalum are excluded. The following table, which summarises the figures reported by landholders, illustrates the progress made in the development of pastures:—

Table 27.17. Area under Sown Grasses and Clovers\*, in Agricultural Areas

TABLE 2.1.1.7. THE LAND USE OF NEW SOUTH WALES											
At 31 March	Coastal Areas			Tableland Areas		Slope Areas			Northern and Southern Plains Areas		New South Wales †
	North-ern	Central	Sydney and South-ern	North-ern	Central and South-ern	North-ern	Central	South-ern	North-ern	South-ern	
	Thousand hectares										
1939	802	38	89	12	97	74	44	93	7	29	1,295
1956	522	104	115	172	714	198	315	750	19	206	3,121
1961	493	159	139	343	897	275	421	864	33	234	3,859
1966	364	167	166	526	1,063	295	507	1,008	8	296	4,405
1971‡	278	169	172	476	1,252	329	618	1,109	19	382	4,807
1972‡	220	157	184	589	1,457	437	727	1,355	33	409	5,575
1973‡	220	182	187	631	1,509	428	699	1,339	46	416	5,674
1974‡	229	202	193	673	1,584	462	740	1,328	68	416	5,924
1975‡	228	198	181	704	1,552	514	743	1,287	97	414	5,944

\* Excludes native grass and, from 1970, naturalised paspalum.

† Includes Western Plains Area in addition to other Agricultural Areas shown.

‡ Includes areas of sown grasses and clovers which were oversown with crops during the year but had reverted to grasses and clovers as at 31 March.

The growth in the practice of top-dressing of pastures with fertiliser, particularly during the post-war years, is illustrated in the next table:—

**Table 27.18. Treatment of Pastures with Artificial Fertilisers, N.S.W.**

Season	Area of Pastures Treated with Artificial Fertilisers			Artificial Fertilisers* Used on Pastures			
	Natural Pasture	Sown Pasture	Total	Natural Pasture	Sown Pasture	Total	Total per hectare
	Thousand hectares			Tonnes			kg
1935-36	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	142	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	17,005	120
1938-39	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	333	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	38,532	116
1948-49	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	458	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	55,048	120
1958-59	467	1,281	1,748	58,256	163,318	221,574	127
1964-65	1,830	2,608	4,438	243,988	368,277	612,266	138
1965-66	1,863	2,428	4,291	245,160	338,471	583,630	136
1966-67	1,643	2,374	4,017	216,016	333,512	549,529	137
1967-68	1,652	2,273	3,924	224,760	324,339	549,100	140
1968-69	1,391	1,793	3,184	195,146	275,413	470,558	148
1969-70	1,418	1,993	3,411	206,823	301,837	508,660	149
1970-71	1,316	1,929	3,245	187,762	286,696	474,458	146
1971-72	798	1,913	2,711	118,823	286,196	405,019	149
1972-73	1,153	2,210	3,363	172,110	338,962	511,072	152
1973-74	1,656	2,964	4,620	219,417	459,238	678,655	147
1974-75	1,168	2,190	3,358	149,167	316,369	465,536	138

\* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. From 1968-69, includes quantities of "double" and "treble" strength superphosphate converted to single-strength equivalent; in previous years this conversion was not made.

The following table shows the area of pastures treated, and the quantity of artificial fertilisers used for this purpose, in groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas:—

**Table 27.19. Treatment of Pastures with Artificial Fertilisers in Agricultural Areas**

Season	Coastal Areas	Tableland Areas	Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
AREA OF PASTURES TREATED WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS (HECTARES)						
1938-39	17,520	136,090	169,531	10,072	20	333,234
1969-70	575,337	1,594,349	1,080,200	159,849	964	3,410,698
1970-71	537,767	1,410,696	1,140,840	154,022	1,247	3,244,572
1971-72	465,312	1,136,988	950,588	156,589	1,621	2,711,097
1972-73	546,452	1,639,413	1,014,032	161,532	1,894	3,363,323
1973-74	729,836	2,319,323	1,409,248	157,777	3,553	4,619,737
1974-75	544,064	1,649,099	1,051,706	110,494	3,021	3,358,384
ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS* USED (TONNES)						
1938-39	3,025	16,572	17,787	1,147	1	38,532
1969-70	128,469	218,600	132,723	28,693	175	508,660
1970-71	124,492	188,773	135,450	25,463	280	474,458
1971-72	115,822	149,894	111,797	27,270	234	405,017
1972-73	128,278	228,263	124,600	29,501	430	511,072
1973-74	158,838	324,058	166,321	29,043	395	678,655
1974-75	104,056	221,666	120,403	19,050	361	465,536

\* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. From 1968-69, includes quantities of "double" and "treble" strength superphosphate converted to single strength equivalent; in previous years this conversion was not made.

The next table shows the area of pastures treated with artificial fertilisers, and the quantity of various types of artificial fertilisers used, in Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State during the 1974-75 season:—

**Table 27.20. Treatment of Pastures with Artificial Fertilisers, 1974-75**

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area of Pastures Treated	Artificial Fertilisers Used *				
		Superphosphate †		Nitrogen Types		Other Artificial Fertilisers ‡
		Single	Double and Treble	Anhydrous Ammonia	Other	
	Hectares	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes "N"	Tonnes	Tonnes
Coastal Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	191,017	33,113	1,144	...	346	918
Central .. .. .	220,323	31,782	830	...	63	551
Sydney and Southern ..	132,724	24,341	566	...	117	2,123
Total .. .. .	544,064	89,236	2,540	...	526	3,592
Tableland Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	655,427	84,594	1,197	...	88	792
Central and Southern ..	993,672	125,988	2,546	...	50	1,412
Total .. .. .	1,649,099	210,582	3,743	...	138	2,204
Slope Areas—						
Northern .. .. .	279,142	29,677	813	5	45	670
Central .. .. .	202,861	22,428	1,114	4	3	77
Southern .. .. .	569,703	60,264	1,151	...	41	361
Total .. .. .	1,051,706	112,369	3,078	9	89	1,108
Northern and Southern Plains						
Area—						
Northern .. .. .	3,839	245	8	...	...	...
Southern .. .. .	106,655	16,722	781	...	47	118
Total .. .. .	110,494	16,967	789	...	47	118
Western Plains Area .. ..	3,021	345	...	...	3	10
New South Wales .. .. .	3,358,384	429,499	10,150	9	803	7,032

\* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

† Includes superphosphate with trace elements, sulphur, etc.

‡ Includes mixtures and compounds.

The use of aircraft for top-dressing and sowing (mainly of pastures) and for spraying and dusting of crops and pastures reached a peak in 1964-65, but has since declined. The following statistics have been compiled from returns collected from operators of aircraft for agricultural purposes:—

**Table 27.21. Aerial Agriculture, N.S.W.\***

Season	Area Treated			Materials Used in Topdressing and Seeding		Aircraft Flying Time
	Topdressed and/or Seeded	Sprayed and/or Dusted	Total†	Super- phosphate	Seed	
	Thousand hectares			Tonnes	Thousand kg	Hours
1964-65	4,066	276	4,359	453,526	776	67,038
1965-66	3,070	395	3,488	380,498	336	61,610
1966-67	2,776	n.a.	3,154	323,639	493	56,442
1967-68	2,597	401	3,123	313,742	n.a.	53,241
1968-69	2,011	n.a.	2,541	237,623	n.a.	43,420
1969-70	2,459	616	3,301	298,451	950	48,823
1970-71	1,865	487	2,412	211,227	797	39,846
1971-72	1,461	624	2,142	181,705	1,344	37,138
1972-73	2,102	679	2,803	263,950	1,056	47,398
1973-74	3,811	729	4,589	369,779	2,335	50,430
1974-75	2,172	512	2,754	261,658	4,595	41,167

\* Includes details for the Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes area baited for rabbit destruction. Where an area has been treated with topdressing and spraying materials in mixture, the area treated is counted in the total once only.



## CONSERVATION OF FODDER

Fodder is conserved to maintain herds and flocks during winter months, when the growth of grass is retarded, and during recurrent periods of deficient rainfall. It is also used to increase production from cattle (particularly dairy cattle) in times of average to good rainfall. The Department of Agriculture and farmers' organisations foster the practice of fodder conservation, and advise on methods of making silage and constructing silos and silage pits.

The production and farm stocks of fodder in New South Wales in each of the last eleven seasons are shown in the next table:—

Table 27.22. Production and Farm Stocks of Hay and Silage, N.S.W.

Season	Hay			Silage		
	Production *	Stocks at 31 March		Production	Stocks at 31 March	
		Quantity	Holdings with Stocks		Quantity	Holdings with Stocks
	Tonnes	Tonnes		Tonnes	Tonnes	
1964-65	1,056,885	1,612,440	23,948	184,985	543,312	2,309
1965-66	993,319	1,177,075	23,964	141,676	371,869	1,962
1966-67	1,505,059	1,918,981	26,936	317,991	527,707	2,504
1967-68	818,665	1,293,823	25,715	136,565	371,354	1,970
1968-69	1,461,714	1,849,083	26,047	211,999	400,159	1,881
1969-70	1,428,132	2,577,233	27,614	433,587	710,981	2,388
1970-71	1,376,846	2,561,303	27,598	389,639	860,561	2,481
1971-72	1,177,921	1,782,023	22,203	240,521	745,997	2,367
1972-73	1,041,420	1,192,843	19,424	180,648	590,043	2,559
1973-74	1,401,127	1,662,779	20,244	361,945	769,127	2,678
1974-75	968,765	1,556,490	19,100	211,307	775,097	2,327

\*Includes grass and pasture cut for hay.

The following table gives particulars of silage made in Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State in 1974-75 and earlier seasons:—

Table 27.23. Silage Made, N.S.W.

Season	Holdings on which Made	Silage Made					
		Coastal Areas	Tableland Areas	Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
	No.	Tonnes					
1938-39	1,476	80,174	7,288	30,180	8,852	...	126,494
1948-49	1,625	52,689	6,540	23,970	9,776	12	92,988
1958-59	1,754	69,974	34,901	99,753	41,647	1,631	247,906
1968-69	1,081	54,441	28,063	112,649	16,203	642	211,999
1969-70	1,524	112,804	86,876	181,886	51,646	375	433,587
1970-71	1,302	115,571	94,915	155,799	22,509	845	389,639
1971-72	1,247	95,826	44,458	87,337	12,682	218	240,521
1972-73	1,061	72,671	27,005	69,450	10,356	1,166	180,648
1973-74	1,417	82,693	76,803	166,276	33,370	2,803	361,945
1974-75	995	54,960	45,026	86,346	24,775	200	211,307

### CONSERVATION OF THE SOIL

It was not until the late nineteen-thirties that the ever-widening incidence and severity of soil erosion throughout the State came to be generally recognised, though, early in the century, problems such as the siltation of dams, the protection of watersheds, and the denudation of soil on steeply-sloping cleared lands were receiving attention.

A survey in 1967 showed that roughly two-fifths (or 19,400,000 hectares) of the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State were affected by erosion. About 8,900,000 hectares were affected by gully-type erosion (representing an increase of 800,000 hectares in the area affected by this type of erosion since a previous survey conducted in 1943), and the remaining 10,500,000 hectares were affected by sheet and wind erosion (representing a decrease of 6,300,000 hectares since 1943). Of the area affected by gully erosion, 650,000 hectares had been treated with structural works and the erosion brought under control. In the Western Lands Division, surveys have shown that large areas have become seriously eroded on the more susceptible soil types and, in the more arid regions, some eroded country is beyond economic reclamation.

Under the Soil Conservation Act, 1938–1972, the Soil Conservation Service is authorised to investigate all phases of erosion, undertake research and experimental works, conduct demonstrations, and advise and assist landholders generally in their erosion problems. The Catchment Areas Protection Board, responsible for the safe use of steep timbered lands, is represented in notified catchment areas, and exercises control in relation to the destruction of trees within 20 metres of prescribed water courses.

Problems relating to run-off and soil loss under different types of land use, and cropping practices in relation to erosion, are studied at Soil Conservation Research Stations at Wagga Wagga, Cowra, Wellington, Gunnedah, Inverell, and Scone.

The Soil Conservation Service is giving special attention to the control of erosion within catchment areas, and has undertaken a programme of reclamation in those most seriously affected. At 30 June 1975, ten projects (covering 289,000 hectares, and aimed at the conservation of the soil in whole sub-valleys) were in progress. Methods of stabilising and revegetating wind-eroded lands in the western parts of the State are being studied in experimental areas set up by the Service. The Service has also investigated methods of controlling roadside erosion, and has prepared detailed schemes of control at the request of road authorities.

A major function of the Soil Conservation Service is the provision of technical advice and assistance to landholders. These extension activities are conducted through district soil conservation offices by technical officers located in 68 centres throughout the State. Compulsory action can be taken, in certain circumstances, against landholders whose actions or neglect result in the depreciation of adjoining lands or adversely affect water storages and hydro-electric or irrigation projects.

In many cases, the soil conservation measures recommended to a landholder involve the construction of soil conservation works. The landholder may undertake these works with his own plant or may hire a private

contractor, but most landholders arrange for the Soil Conservation Service to undertake the works under the Service's Plant Hire Scheme. Under this Scheme, the Service provides the plant and skilled operators, and charges a hiring fee based on the full cost of operating the plant. The Service has 100 tractors and ancillary plant located throughout the State for hire to landholders.

Advances of up to 100 per cent of the actual cost may be granted to landholders for approved soil conservation works, provided the landholder undertakes to maintain the works and to fulfil conditions imposed in relation to land use. The advances are made through the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank, and are repayable in half-yearly instalments over a period of up to fifteen years at a low interest rate. Between 1948 (when the advances scheme was introduced) and 30 June 1975, nearly 1,250 advances were approved for amounts totalling \$4,700,000.

To 30 June 1975, the Soil Conservation Service had received requests for technical advice and assistance from over 38,000 landholders, and inspections of these properties had been made. Soil conservation works had been undertaken on more than 21,000 properties (with a total area of 10,800,000 hectares) in the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State and on 393 properties (with an area of 1,965,827 hectares) in the Western Division. Hirings under the Plant Hire Scheme numbered 37,259 and cost landholders almost \$15,000,000 to 30 June 1975. From July 1971, the State contributes 25 per cent of the cost of the farm water supply component in soil conservation schemes meeting prescribed conditions. More than 7,500 applications for subsidy for soil conservation work valued at nearly \$5,000,000 have been received since this scheme started.

The Soil Conservation Service also carries out major works in collaboration with many other State and Australian Government departments and with local government authorities.

A Hunter Valley Conservation Trust was constituted in 1950. The Trust, working in conjunction with government departments, is concerned with the implementation of schemes for the restoration of the Hunter Valley by mitigation of damage done by erosion and flood. During the year ended 30 June 1975, the Trust allocated \$186,099 to landholders as a contribution of 50 per cent of the cost of structural soil conservation works within the Hunter Valley. In addition \$35,557 was spent during the year by the Trust on structural works within soil conservation projects.

#### GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES AND RURAL INDUSTRIES

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture is the State authority responsible for rural industries in general. The Department administers policy and Acts of Parliament relating to rural industries, and seeks, by scientific investigation and experiment and the dissemination of information, to promote improved methods of cultivation, possible new crops, means of combating pests, the use of fertilisers, irrigation, and better marketing of produce. It fosters a community spirit among farmers, and conducts the C. B. Alexander and Yanco Agricultural Colleges.

The Department is organised in divisions, as follows:—

*Administration.* Finance, staff and personnel, legal matters, registration and licensing, co-ordination of research services, administration of botanical gardens and associated public areas, and supervision of biometrical services, etc.

*Plant Industry.* Research and extension work in connection with field crops, pastures, weeds, fodder conservation, irrigation, and cloudseeding; seed testing and seed certification; and prickly pear control.

*Horticulture.* Research and extension work in connection with fruit culture and viticulture, and vegetables; administration of Acts relating to pest and disease control and marketing of fruit; licensing of potato growers, nurserymen, and resellers of nursery stock; export of agricultural commodities; plant quarantine.

*Animal Industry.* Investigation and control of animal diseases (including cattle tick); veterinary research; livestock production research, and extension services relating to sheep, wool, beef cattle, horses, goats, pigs, poultry, and bees; meat inspection; drought relief; registration of brands; noxious animals and insects.

*Dairying.* Herd improvement through herd recording, nutrition, breeding, and general dairy stock management; extension work in connection with the quality (both on farms and in factories) of dairy products; administration of Acts relating to dairy produce manufacture; research and extension work in connection with new dairy foods, mastitis control, milking shed management.

*Biological and Chemical Research.* Agricultural biology (plant pathology and bacteriology) and chemistry, and entomology.

*Marketing and Economics.* Administration of Marketing of Primary Products Act; collection and dissemination of general information relating to production and marketing of primary products; reporting of livestock and farm produce markets; issue of crop reviews and forecasts; research and extension work in connection with agricultural economics, farm management, and the marketing of rural products.

*Extension Services.* Administration and co-ordination of regional extension and regional publicity; rural groups (Agricultural Bureau and Rural Youth Organisation); editing and distribution of publications, film library, radio, television, photographic, and display services; extension methods training.

*Research Services.* Direction and control of Regional Research Centres and associated Research Stations and their research programmes; operation of an Agricultural Engineering Centre and an Agricultural Mechanisation Extension Service; the supervision of the capital works programme for departmental institutions; administration of research grants.

Soil conservation, water conservation and irrigation, and forestry are the responsibility of three organisations—the Soil Conservation Service, the Water Resources Commission, and the Forestry Commission.

The Australian Department of Overseas Trade is responsible for the negotiation and administration of international trade and commodity agreements, for trade promotion, and for the provision of advice to the Government on the formulation of trade policies.

The Australian Department of Primary Industry administers government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for Australian primary products. It co-operates with the Department of Overseas Trade in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which Federal marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible for the inspection and certification of primary products intended for export and for the establishment of standards for the composition, quality, packaging, and labelling of foodstuffs exported.

Much of the work of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization is for the advancement of rural industries. The Organization maintains regional laboratories and field stations where research into agronomic and livestock problems is undertaken, and conducts research into the potentialities and processing of Australian primary products.

Federal quarantine measures are administered by the Department of Health, in co-operation with the Department of Customs and Excise.

The Australian Agricultural Council was formed in 1934 to promote uniformity of action between the Australian and State Governments in relation to questions of marketing and agricultural problems. The Council consists of the Ministers in charge of agricultural administration in the States and the Australian Ministers for Primary Industry and Northern Territory; other State or Australian Ministers may be co-opted. The Standing Committee on Agriculture, which is a permanent technical committee, advises the Council; its members comprise the permanent heads of State Departments of Agriculture and the Australian Department of Primary Industry, a member of the executive committee of the C.S.I.R.O., and representatives of the Australian Departments of Health, Northern Territory, Overseas Trade, and the Treasury.

#### EXTENSION SERVICES GRANTS

Since 1948-49, the Australian Government has made annual grants to State Governments to assist them to develop their agricultural extension and regional research operations. The first grant was made specifically for the purpose of promoting efficiency on dairy farms. A second grant was made in 1952-53 to assist States to expand their agricultural extension services. These were combined into a single grant in 1967-68, when the amount allocated to New South Wales was \$757,000. The grants to States have increased each year since then, and in 1975-76 the allocation to New South Wales was \$2,191,000.

The grants have been used by the States to employ additional research and extension personnel (together with laboratory technicians and field assistants), to purchase research and extension equipment, to provide research laboratories and facilities, and to provide opportunities for studies of agriculture and related subjects both in Australia and overseas.

### RURAL FINANCE

The problem of promoting and maintaining effective rural settlement in New South Wales is associated with that of rural finance. Substantial investment is necessary for the proper development of rural holdings and temporary financial assistance must be available to rural producers, particularly in periods of drought and low prices.

Active measures have been taken by the State and Australian Governments from time to time to encourage settlement on the land and to assist settlers in times of adversity. Important among such measures have been the sale of Crown lands by deposit and instalments, the institution of closer settlement and soldier settlement schemes, and the provision of advances on conditions more liberal than are obtainable from the private financial institutions.

The trading banks, the Commonwealth Development Bank, pastoral finance companies, and other private institutions provide extensive credit facilities for landholders, and the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank of Australia makes advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in the marketing or processing of primary products.

#### ADVANCES BY MAJOR TRADING BANKS

The loans made by trading banks have usually been in the form of overdrafts payable on demand, though in practice many of them continue for lengthy periods. As a general rule, security is lodged by the borrower, the amount of overdraft may fluctuate up to a certain limit, and interest is charged on the daily balance.

With the establishment of term-lending facilities in April 1962, the major trading banks have been enabled to make fixed term loans for capital expenditure. Borrowers in the rural industries may obtain term loans for the purchase of land for development, for land clearing, for building and fencing, for the purchase of heavy equipment, for pasture and livestock improvement, and for similar developmental purposes. The loans are made for fixed terms, ranging from about three to eight years, and are amortised by regular instalments.

Farm development loan facilities were established in April 1966 to provide loans for farm development, including measures for drought recovery and for mitigation of the effect of future droughts. Since November 1972, the banks have been able to lend for a wider range of reasons, including the financing of property purchases, the repayment of existing short-term debt, and to enable the continuation of farming operations where the death of a proprietor creates financial difficulties. The loans are medium to long term and are amortised by regular instalments.

The extent of rural lending in New South Wales by the major trading banks is illustrated by the following table, which shows the bank advances to borrowers in the rural industries outstanding on the second Wednesday in July in 1975 and earlier years.

Table 27.24. Advances\* to Rural Industry Borrowers by Major Trading Banks N.S.W.†

On Second Wednesday in July	Main Industry of Borrower				Total Advances Outstanding
	Sheep Grazing	Wheat Growing	Dairying and Pig Raising	Other Rural Industries	
	\$ million				
1965	137.1	12.8	23.6	33.8	207.3
1966	168.3	17.3	22.8	41.2	249.6
1967	190.6	21.2	23.3	50.2	285.3
1968	225.5	36.6	27.2	62.6	352.0
1969	220.2	36.3	28.5	70.0	355.1
1970	236.2	40.6	28.4	81.2	386.4
1971	224.3	38.7	26.3	98.9	388.2
1972	205.0	38.6	27.9	107.6	379.1
1973	185.1	44.2	34.6	144.1	408.0
1974	189.1	47.0	35.9	189.8	461.8
1975	191.3	42.3	36.5	210.7	480.7

\* Figures include term loans and (from 1966) farm development loans.

† Including Australian Capital Territory.

The advances, which were mainly for business purposes, exclude loans made to governmental authorities. The "major trading banks" comprise the major private trading banks and the Commonwealth Trading Bank, which operate in all Australian States.

#### RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The foundation and development of the Rural Bank are described in earlier issues of the Year Book and additional information concerning the activities of the Bank is contained in the chapter "Private Finance".

The Bank operates through two departments—the General Bank Department and the Government Agency Department. The General Bank Department conducts the general banking business. It makes loans and advances to borrowers in the rural and other industries, either by way of overdraft or by term loans according to the circumstances of the particular case. The Government Agency Department, which was established in 1934, administers various lending and other financing activities on behalf of the State Government.

Four of the agencies within the Government Agency Department are actively concerned with rural finance—the Rural Reconstruction, Rural Industries, Advances to Settlers, and Irrigation Agencies. In respect of each of these agencies, the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy. Two other agencies associated with rural finance (the Closer Settlement and Government Guarantee Agencies) are now restricted to the administration of outstanding advances or the recovery of debts previously written off. The functions of these two agencies were outlined on pages 595 and 600, respectively, of Year Book No. 61.

*Rural Reconstruction Agency*

The Rural Reconstruction Agency was established on 1 March 1935, but functioned under the name of the Farmers' Relief Agency until 22 November 1939. It gives effect to the decisions of the former Rural Reconstruction Board and the Rural Assistance Board which replaced the former Board as from 1 January 1972 (the activities of these boards are described later in this chapter).

The Agency makes available approved advances, as decided by the Rural Assistance Board, for debt reconstruction, for the build-up of the size of farm properties, and for rehabilitation assistance to farmers obliged to leave the industry.

Particulars of advances in each of the last six years are shown below:—

**Table 27.25. Rural Reconstruction Agency: Advances to Settlers**

Year ended 30 June	Advances			Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances Out- standing at 30 June*
	General	Debt Adjust- ment	Total		Principal	Revenue Charges		
	\$ thousand							
1970	1,454	1,166	2,620	264	1,063	148	12	10 656
1971	1,918	1,367	3,285	340	826	123	20	13,312
1972	6,829	8,041	14,870	645	1,394	178	24	27,231
1973	12,767	5,415	18,182	1,284	4,764	659	64	41,210
1974	12,388	2,557	14,945	1,748	8,955	1,529	57	47,363
1975	14,125	1,045	15,170	2,338	6,257	1,396	15	57,703

\* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

The total amount of capital funds of the Agency at 30 June 1975 was \$8,018,306.

*Rural Industries Agency*

This Agency was established on 1 July 1935. The Agency makes advances to primary producers who are in necessitous circumstances as a consequence of drought, flood, bush fire, hail, pestilence, etc. Advances are available to dairy farmers and small graziers for the purchase of approved breeding stock, and to all types of primary producers for fodder storage facilities, pasture improvement, the establishment of farm woodlots, and the purchase, growing, and conservation of fodder intended for use as drought reserve. Advances are also available to persons of moderate means, who cannot obtain finance from normal commercial channels, for the removing or lifting of houses above flood level.



**Table 27.26. Rural Industries Agency: Advances to Necessitous Farmers, and for Certain Other Purposes**

Year ended 30 June	Advances	Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances Outstanding at 30 June*
			Principal	Revenue Charges		
	\$ thousand					
1970	731	459	2,595	424	6	18,898
1971	2,488	476	2,003	319	5	19,535
1972	1,188	692	2,037	437	8	19,633
1973	827	664	3,273	750	...	17,101
1974	1,837	458	4,825	774	53	12,745
1975	1,561	365	2,376	444	85	11,765

\* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

### *Advances to Settlers Agency*

This Agency, which was established on 1 July 1935, makes advances for permanent improvements on rural holdings and for the purchase of stock and plant by dairy farmers. These advances are repayable over terms up to thirteen years, with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.

Particulars of advances in each of the last six years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 27.27. Advances to Settlers Agency: Advances to Settlers**

Year ended 30 June	Advances	Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances Outstanding at 30 June*
			Principal	Revenue Charges		
	\$ thousand					
1970	528	119	637	110	1	2,679
1971	732	115	552	102	3	2,868
1972	1,853	177	540	121	3	4,234
1973	350	188	748	155	1	3,868
1974	482	168	797	164	1	3,555
1975	1,773	181	668	197	...	4,644

\* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

### *Irrigation Agency*

Matters relating to the conservation of water and the development and management of irrigation projects in New South Wales are controlled by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, as described in the chapter "Water Conservation and Irrigation".

On 1 July 1935, administration of financial transactions between settlers and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission was transferred to the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank.

The Agency makes loans to settlers in the irrigation areas, and collects interest and principal sums in respect of loans and land purchase, rentals, water rates, and other charges. It also collects payments to the Crown in respect of debts for shallow boring and charges for water in domestic and stock water supply and irrigation districts. Under the Farm Water

Supplies Act, 1946, the Agency may lend, for terms up to fifteen years, up to 90 per cent of the actual cost of approved works for providing or improving water supplies on farms and for preparing land for irrigation (see page 929). Upon approval by the Minister for Conservation, advances may also be made through this Agency, under the Soil Conservation Act, 1938, to carry out work for the conservation of soil resources and mitigation of soil erosion.

Advances made by the Irrigation Agency and new capital debts incurred by settlers in each of the last six years are shown in the following table. It includes advances made to ex-servicemen settled on Irrigation Areas under the provisions of the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941-1969. Amounts shown for new capital debts represent mainly the balance owing for the purchase of land sold by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and the cost of improvements effected and shallow bores sunk by the Commission. The debts written off include debts on forfeited or surrendered holdings.

Table 27.28. Irrigation Agency: Advances to Settlers

Year ended 30 June	Advances	New Capital Debts Incurred	Revenue Charges, including Interest and Water Charges	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances and Capital Debts Outstanding at 30 June*
				Principal	Revenue Charges		
				\$ thousand			
1970	1,197	789	4,473	1,333	3,950	65	17,109
1971	1,382	542	5,054	1,120	4,552	87	18,328
1972	1,418	548	5,678	1,271	4,700	221	19,780
1973	1,185	458	6,544	1,758	6,520	91	19,598
1974	1,566	388	5,429	2,027	6,211	1,073	17,670
1975	2,755	437	7,951	1,701	4,696	118	22,298

\* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

New capital debts incurred in 1974-75 comprised \$406,000 for sale of land, \$27,000 for improvements, and \$4,000 for shallow bores. The total amounts of these in the years of 1935-36 to 1974-75 were—sale of land \$8,114,000; improvements, \$1,040,000; and shallow bores, \$5,667,000.

#### WAR SERVICE LAND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT ADVANCES

The War Service Land Settlement Agreement between the Australian and State Governments in 1945 provided for the settlement on the land of ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War. Farms were allotted to ex-servicemen on a perpetual leasehold basis.

Particulars of the financial assistance given to the ex-servicemen settlers in New South Wales were shown on page 596 of Year Book No. 61. With the expiry of the Agreement in June 1960, activities under the scheme are now restricted to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances.

## RESERVE BANK AND COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Commonwealth Development Bank provide credit facilities of a special nature for the benefit of rural industries.

The Rural Credits Department, which was established in 1925 as a department of the Commonwealth Bank (the forerunner of the Reserve Bank), may make short-term seasonal advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in the marketing or processing of primary produce. In lieu of making advances, the Department may discount bills on behalf of these institutions.

The Commonwealth Development Bank, which commenced operations in January 1960, was formed basically from an amalgamation of the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank. The main function of the Development Bank is to provide finance to primary producers (and also to industrial undertakings) in cases where the granting of assistance is considered desirable and finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. In considering whether to grant a loan, the Bank has regard primarily to the prospects of the borrower's operations being successful, and not necessarily to the amount of security that can be provided. Finance is provided by the Bank by way of fixed-term loans and hire purchase.

Further particulars regarding these banking institutions are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

## PASTORAL FINANCE COMPANIES

The rural advances of major pastoral finance companies outstanding in New South Wales at the end of June in each of the last six years are shown below:—

<i>At end of June</i>	<i>\$ million</i>	<i>At end of June</i>	<i>\$ million</i>	<i>At end of June</i>	<i>\$ million</i>
1970	76.7	1972	60.6	1974	78.0
1971	70.8	1973	65.3	1975	51.6

The figures, which are compiled by the Reserve Bank, relate to loans held by the New South Wales branches of the companies.

## LIENS ON LIVESTOCK, WOOL, AND CROPS

Particulars of the number and amount of registered loans made on the security of livestock, wool, and growing crops are published in the chapter "Private Finance". These include advances made on such security by Government agencies as well as by private institutions and individuals.

## RATES OF INTEREST ON RURAL LOANS

The trend in rates of interest on rural loans is illustrated in the following table. The table shows the rates current in January in 1939 and later years on rural loans made by the General Bank and Government Agency Departments of the Rural Bank, by the Commonwealth Development Bank, and by private trading banks. The rates shown for carry-on and debt adjustment advances through the Rural Reconstruction Agency of the Rural

Bank are the maximum rates chargeable; the Rural Assistance Board has power to fix lower rates or to waive interest under certain conditions.

Table 27.29. Rates of Interest\* on Rural Loans

Lending Authority	1939	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	Per cent per annum						
<b>Rural Bank of N.S.W.—</b>							
General Bank Department—							
Long-term Loans .. ..	4½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Overdrafts .. ..	4½	7½¶	8½¶	8½¶	7½¶	9½¶§	11½¶§
Loans to Co-operative Societies	4½	6½ and 7½	6½ and 7½	6½ and 7½	7 and 7½	8½ and 9½	10½ and 11½
<b>Government Agency Department—</b>							
Advances to Settlers .. ..	3	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Rural Industries Advances—							
Cereal Growers .. ..	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Herd Improvement .. ..	4	4½	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5½
Fodder Conservation .. ..	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Drought Relief (1965 Scheme)—							
Wheat .. ..	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
General .. ..	...	3	3	3	3	3	3
Other Relief Schemes (Flood, Bushfire, etc.) .. ..	...	3	3	3	3	3	3
Control of Serrated Tussock .. ..	...	4½	4½ to 6	4½ to 6	4½ to 6	4½ to 6	4½ to 6
Small Landowners Assistance .. ..	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Removal or Lifting of Houses above Flood level .. ..	...	3	3	3	4½	4½	4½
Irrigation—							
Bore Advances .. ..	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Carry-on Advances .. ..	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Farm Water Supplies .. ..	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Soil Conservation .. ..	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Rural Reconstruction†—							
Carry-on Advances .. ..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Debt Adjustment Advances .. ..	2½	2½	2½	4	4	4	4
Farm Build-up .. ..	...	...	...	6½	6½	6½	6½
Marginal Dairy Farm Reconstruction .. ..	...	...	...	5	5	5	5
<b>Commonwealth Development Bank—</b>							
Long-term Loans‡ .. ..	...	6½	6½	6½	6½	8½	10½
<b>Private Trading Banks—</b>							
Overdrafts .. ..	4½ to 5½	7½¶	8½¶	8½¶	7½¶	9½¶	11½¶

\* Current in January of each year shown.

† Maximum rates; see text preceding table.

‡ Basic rate.

¶ Maximum rate.

§ Overdrafts up to \$50,000.

## RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

### *Farmers' Relief and Rural Reconstruction Acts*

The provisions of the Farmers' Relief Act, 1932–1972, and the Rural Reconstruction Act, 1939, were outlined on page 588 of Year Book No. 52. Under these Acts, the Rural Reconstruction Board, constituted in 1939, assisted deserving farmers in financial difficulty, which could not be resolved through normal commercial channels, to restore their farming venture to a sound basis. The Board made advances at low rates of interest to enable private debts to be discharged on a composition basis or in full, and provided the means of obtaining the capital items (power, plant, income-producing stock, and additional land, etc.) and working funds necessary for successful farming operations.

At 30 June 1971, all applications under this scheme had been determined, and approved advances settled. Activity under the scheme is now restricted to advances made available from recycled funds. Total advances to 30 June 1975 amounted to \$40,675,461 (\$20,681,888 for debt adjustment and \$19,993,573 for supplementary assistance), repayments to \$29,293,546, and advances written off to \$169,411. The advances current at that date totalled \$11,213,504. Further particulars of the scheme are given in previous issues of the Year Book.

### *1971-1973 Rural Reconstruction Agreement*

Under the (Federal) States Grants (Rural Reconstruction) Act, 1971, the Australian Government made funds available to the States for debt reconstruction, the build-up of the size of farm properties, and rehabilitation of those obliged to leave their properties. Originally, the sum of \$100 million—of which \$75 million was in the form of repayable advances and \$25 million as grants—was to be allocated over the four-year period ending 30 June 1975. By 30 June 1975, New South Wales had received \$56.3 million. With the passing of the States Grants (Rural Reconstruction) Act, 1973, the duration of the scheme was extended to 30 June 1976 and further funds were made available. The allocation to New South Wales for 1975-76 was \$8.6 million.

Complementary State legislation, the (N.S.W.) Rural Assistance Act, 1971, abolished the former Rural Reconstruction Board and created the Rural Assistance Board (with which was amalgamated the former Closer Settlement Advisory Board) to administer the scheme.

The functions of the Rural Assistance Board in respect of debt reconstruction are the same as those of the former Rural Reconstruction Board. Applications for debt reconstruction under the new scheme up to 30 June 1975 numbered 3,591—and at that date, 541 applications had been withdrawn, 1,540 rejected, and 166 were awaiting consideration. Of the 1,344 applications accepted by the Board, approved schemes of debt adjustment had been settled in 1,314 cases and in 20 cases negotiations with creditors were in progress. In the remaining 10 cases, the Board had agreed in principle to assist. Total advances to 30 June 1975 amounted to \$32,205,556 and repayments were \$9,837,277.

The farm build-up provisions of the scheme are intended to encourage the enlargement of farms which are too small for economically efficient operations. Loans are made to eligible farmers to purchase additional property at an interest rate of not less than 6½ per cent per annum, with a maximum repayment term of 30 years. At 30 June 1975, 1,618 applications under the farm build-up provisions of the scheme had been received—of which 650 had been rejected, 216 were withdrawn, and 111 were awaiting consideration. Total advances to 30 June 1975 in respect of the 641 applications approved by the Board amounted to \$16,858,676.

The rehabilitation provisions of the scheme are intended to provide limited assistance to those obliged to leave the agricultural industry where, in the opinion of the Board, this is necessary to alleviate conditions of personal hardship. Loans of up to \$3,000 may be granted—and at the end of June 1975, 89 loans totalling \$258,500 had been approved.

#### *Reconstruction in Marginal Wheat Areas*

The (Federal) Wheat Industry Assistance Act, 1938 (described on page 727 of the Official Year Book, 1937-38) made moneys available to the States for the purpose, *inter alia*, of moving farmers from marginal wheat areas and enabling the lands to be devoted to other uses in accordance with plans approved by the Australian Minister on the advice of the State Minister.

A plan to operate in New South Wales was approved in 1940. Under this plan, farmers in marginal wheat areas who voluntarily vacated their lands were granted up to \$600, together with removal expenses and release from all liabilities in each case. To farmers who remained, advances on long terms were made to enable them to acquire enough vacated land to increase their farms to home maintenance standard for new uses, and to purchase the stock, plant, and other requisites needed in changing their farming activities.

The plan was administered by the Rural Reconstruction Board. The Board declared as Marginal Wheat Areas approximately 1,600,000 hectares, embracing about 2,000 farms, in the counties of Nicholson, Sturt, Dowling, Cooper, and Gipps (between the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers). Reconstruction of these areas has been completed.

Details of financial assistance made available under this scheme were given on page 600 of Year Book No. 61.

#### *1971-1972 Fruit-Growing Reconstruction Agreement*

The (Federal) States Grants (Fruit-growing Reconstruction) Act, 1972, ratified an agreement between the Australian and State Governments whereby horticulturists, whose commercial viability was threatened by overproduction of canning varieties of peaches and pears and of fresh varieties of apples and pears, were compensated for the removal of trees deemed to be surplus to long-term market requirements. The Australian Government agreed to provide \$4.6 million to the States to finance the scheme, half being for canning fruit and half for fresh fruit. The States Grants (Fruit-growing Reconstruction) Act, 1973, extended the closing date for applications for assistance from 30 June 1973 to 30 June 1974, and widened the scheme to include (from March 1973) growers of canning varieties of apricots. At March 1975, time for lodgement of applications was further extended to 31 December 1975.

Under the scheme, loans are available to fruit growers to enable them to remove some or all of their uneconomic fruit trees, of declared varieties, upon conditions which preclude replanting with the specified varieties within 5 years. Providing the conditions are complied with, the loan becomes a grant at the end of 5 years.

The extent of assistance provided under the scheme is dependent upon the age and condition of the trees, and other relevant factors. Maximum

assistance available is \$1,236 per hectare for canning peaches, pears, and apricots and \$865 per hectare for fresh apples and pears. At the same time the States are bound by a condition that the aggregate payments made for each category must not exceed, on average, \$865 per hectare for canning peaches, pears, and apricots and \$618 per hectare for fresh apples and pears. Applicants were allowed until 30 June 1976 to remove the trees.

At 30 June 1975, 332 applications had been received, of which 116 were rejected or withdrawn and 26 were under consideration. Total assistance approved at that date was \$530,220.

#### GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES RELATING TO RURAL LOANS

As a measure of assistance to the rural industries, the New South Wales Government guaranteed the repayment of certain advances made by banks and other lenders under the provisions of the Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act, 1929-1934. All loans guaranteed under this Act have been repaid.

Under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1973, the State Treasurer is empowered to guarantee the repayment of advances made by banks or other approved lenders to marketing boards and co-operative societies formed mainly for the promotion of rural industry or the handling, treatment, manufacture, sale, or disposal of rural products.

#### ASSISTANCE FOR BEEF PRODUCERS

In March 1975, a scheme to assist specialist beef producers was commenced. The need for such assistance arose from the substantial decline in beef prices during the previous eighteen months. The scheme is financed jointly by the Federal and State Governments on a dollar-for-dollar basis, and the initial funds for New South Wales amount to \$10 million. Assistance is by way of carry-on advances and is directed primarily to assist the smaller beef producers who are in necessitous circumstances and who are unable to obtain finance from normal commercial sources. Other conditions require that recipients of the assistance must be in working occupation of their farms, that 65 per cent or more of their gross farm income is traditionally derived from beef, and that they must have a reasonable prospect of future financial viability.

Advances (to a maximum of \$10,000) bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, subject to review, and are repayable over seven years. At 30 June 1975, total applications numbered 1,184, of which 615 had been approved for the sum of \$3,206,824; 185 had been refused, 5 had been withdrawn, and 379 were being processed.

## Chapter 28

# AGRICULTURE

Until the end of the nineteenth century, pastoral pursuits were predominant in New South Wales and agricultural production barely sufficed for local needs. Settlement became more intensive with the spread of railways and the enactment of land legislation, and after 1897, when the export trade commenced, wheatgrowing expanded rapidly. Oats, lucerne, barley, maize, and sorghum have developed as the principal fodder crops grown. Rice, citrus, pome and stone fruits, sugar-cane, and bananas are grown extensively in certain areas, and cotton-growing has expanded rapidly in recent years.

The following table shows the area of crops in New South Wales in quinquennial periods since 1891 and in each of the last eleven seasons. The scope of the term "crops" has varied over the period of the table. Prior to the 1972-73 season, all lucerne grown was included as a crop. From the 1955-56 season to the 1971-72 season, grasses and pastures cut for hay or harvested for seed were excluded from total crops. From the 1972-73 season, lucerne, pasture, and grasses are included as crops only when cut for hay, harvested for seed, or cut for green feed or silage. Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop in 1940-41 and later seasons, but only once in earlier seasons.

**Table 28.1. Area\* of Crops† in New South Wales**

Season	Area of Crops	Season	Area of Crops	Season	Area of Crops
	Thous. hectares		Thous. hectares		Thous. hectares
Average—		Average—			
1891-1895	425	1936-1940	2,555	1964-65	4,047
1896-1900	767	1941-1945	2,221	1965-66	3,557
1901-1905	986	1946-1950	2,521	1966-67	4,878
1906-1910	1,143	1951-1955	2,033	1967-68	5,198
1911-1915	1,629	1956-1960	2,221	1968-69	6,175
1916-1920	1,868	1961-1965	3,484	1969-70	5,788
1921-1925	1,888	1966-1970	5,119	1970-71	4,913
1926-1930	2,029	1971-1975	5,806	1971-72	5,105
1931-1935	2,446			1972-73	4,627 <sup>r</sup>
				1973-74	5,042
				1974-75	4,385

\* Since 1940-41 areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

† For definition of "crops" see text preceding table.

Fluctuations in the area under crops are due mainly to variations in the extent of wheatgrowing. During the last ten seasons, the area sown with wheat represented, on the average, 60 per cent of the total area under crops.

The establishment of improved pastures has been a major factor in increasing the stock-carrying capacity of holdings, particularly in the Northern Tableland, Central and Southern Tableland, Central Slope, and Southern Slope Statistical Agricultural Areas, which together accounted for 72 per cent of the total area under sown grasses and clovers at the end of the 1974-75 season. Particulars of the area under sown grasses and clovers, are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in August 1976.



The number of holdings with approximately one hectare or more under cultivation in recent years, and the number of holdings on which approximately one hectare or more of the principal crops were grown, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 28.2. Cultivated Holdings and Principal Crops Grown, N.S.W.**

Crop	1968-69 *	1969-70*	1970-71 *	1971-72*	1972-73*	1973-74	1974-75
Holdings† growing approximately 1 hectare or more of—							
Wheat .. .. .	22,541	21,656	19,495	19,708	18,626	18,470	16,384
Maize .. .. .	3,748	4,713	4,127	3,278	2,836	2,342	2,507
Barley .. .. .	6,420	7,068	8,022	9,497	9,001	9,095	7,539
Oats .. .. .	27,442	25,672	23,060	18,400	19,723	19,949	15,386
Rice .. .. .	1,463	1,779	1,821	1,455	1,353	1,372	1,402
Potatoes .. .. .	1,856	1,498	1,316	1,599	1,013	936	1,059
Tobacco .. .. .	98	107	112	113	98	90	84
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing) ..	655	605	619	570	554	549	508
Grapes .. .. .	1,355	1,411	1,411	1,443	1,354	1,369	1,316
Orchard Fruit .. .. .	4,696	4,341	4,389	4,447	4,140	3,365	3,365
Bananas .. .. .	1,800	1,821	1,704	1,585	1,447	1,327	1,158
Cultivated Holdings ‡ .. ..	50,708	50,002	46,991	44,208	44,255	42,655	38,660

\* For seasons before 1973-74 comprises holdings growing at least one acre (0.4 hectares) of each crop.

† Holdings growing more than one of the crops shown in the table are counted for each crop.

‡ Holdings with approximately 0.4 hectares or more under cultivation, those with more than one crop being counted once only.

Although holdings on which oats were grown have generally outnumbered wheat farms, the greater proportion of them had only small areas of oats, and the total area of this crop was much smaller than for wheat. The next table shows the number of holdings growing approximately eight hectares or more of the major cereal crops and the number with approximately two hectares or more of sugar-cane cut for crushing:—

**Table 28.3. Holdings Growing Cereal Crops and Sugar-cane, N.S.W.**

Season	Holdings with approximately 8 hectares or more of—					Holdings with approximately 2 hectares or more of Sugar-cane cut for crushing
	Wheat for Grain	Oats for Grain	Maize for Grain	Barley for Grain	Rice	
1964-65	18,537	10,285	499	2,628	1,070	577
1965-66	16,194	10,760	529	2,469	1,111	564
1966-67	19,575	13,789	656	3,869	1,161	665
1967-68	20,619	9,567	695	3,398	1,207	646
1968-69	21,340	11,851	662	4,539	1,454	634
1969-70	20,608	9,646	917	4,962	1,770	588
1970-71	18,537	10,172	880	6,329	1,815	599
1971-72	18,723	7,496	816	7,633	1,448	558
1972-73	17,777	7,861	593	7,018	1,344	548
1973-74	17,712	9,636	507	7,345	1,366	536
1974-75	15,768	7,247	646	6,224	1,402	508

# SUMMARY OF ALL CROPS GROWN IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The area, production, and average yield per hectare of the various crops grown in 1973-74 and 1974-75 are shown in the following table:—

Table 28.4. Area and Production of all Crops

Crop	1973-74			1974-75		
	Area*	Production	Average Yield per Hectare†	Area*	Production	Average Yield per Hectare†
	Hectares	Tonnes	Tonnes	Hectares	Tonnes	Tonnes
Cereals for grain—						
Wheat .. .. .	2,882,971	3,961,525	1.37	2,646,336	3,808,658	1.44
Oats .. .. .	404,828	327,219	0.81	269,913	293,068	1.09
Barley .. .. .	385,580	447,915	1.16	326,596	407,553	1.25
Maize .. .. .	17,950	47,916	2.67	22,177	59,628	2.69
Sorghum .. .. .	201,469	393,698	1.95	176,209	356,708	1.46
Rice .. .. .	65,422	403,446	6.17	72,925	376,232	5.16
Other .. .. .	6,002	4,564	0.76	3,198	2,076	0.65
Cereals for hay—						
Wheat .. .. .	19,469	52,620	2.70	15,338	42,713	2.78
Oats .. .. .	26,820	72,852	2.72	19,305	50,982	2.64
Other .. .. .	2,393	5,763	2.41	2,004	4,028	2.01
Green fodder crop‡	412,033	...	...	303,828	...	...
Sugar-cane, crushed	9,917	999,486	100.79	9,911	996,654	100.56
Cotton .. .. .	31,020	58,806	1.90	27,511	82,110	2.98
Linseed .. .. .	10,508	7,200	0.69	18,237	14,997	0.82
Rapeseed .. .. .	7,601	5,573	0.73	4,733	3,696	0.78
Safflower .. .. .	1,584	320	0.20	5,487	2,005	0.37
Soybeans .. .. .	8,621	13,568	1.57	12,788	21,102	1.65
Sunflower .. .. .	78,981	37,838	0.48	94,085	37,549	0.40
Tobacco .. .. .	837	1,252¶	1.50¶	873	1,369¶	1.57¶
Orchard fruits .. .. .	27,119	281,178	10.37	25,345	305,917	12.07
Bananas .. .. .	6,378	63,904	10.02	5,676	62,408	11.00
Grapes .. .. .	14,719	91,921	6.25	14,463	105,554	7.30
Vegetables for human consumption—						
Potatoes .. .. .	8,502	124,586	14.65	9,302	117,902	12.67
Other .. .. .	17,506	...	...	18,443	...	...
Other crops .. .. .	12,430	...	...	14,251	...	...
Total crops .. .. .	4,660,660	...	...	4,118,934	...	...
LUCERNE, PASTURES, AND GRASSES—						
Cut for hay—						
Lucerne .. .. .	149,264	693,193	4.64	101,114	465,806	4.61
Other .. .. .	172,870	576,599	3.34	120,736	405,236	3.36
Harvested for seed—						
Lucerne .. .. .	11,258	1,020	0.09	10,046	924	0.09
Other .. .. .	22,985	3,878	0.17	15,999	2,823	0.18
Cut for green feed or silage—						
Lucerne .. .. .	8,325	...	...	6,329	...	...
Other .. .. .	16,820	...	...	11,807	...	...
Total area of crops (including lucerne, pastures, and grasses harvested) .. .. .	5,042,182	...	...	4,384,965	...	...

\* Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

† Land under crops which failed is reckoned in the average.

‡ Excludes lucerne.

¶ Dried leaf.

Wheat (for grain) represented 60 per cent, and other cereals for grain 20 per cent, of the total area under crops in 1974-75.

### VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The following table shows (for New South Wales) the gross value of production of crops at the place of production, and the average value per hectare, in quinquennial periods since 1917 and in each season since 1964-65. These values represent the value of the crops at principal markets (ascertained by applying to recorded production the average annual wholesale prices in the principal markets) less the estimated costs of marketing. Variations in the average value of crops per hectare are partly attributable to fluctuations in the area of cereal crops, and the figures should therefore be read in conjunction with those in Table 28.7.

Table 28.5. Gross Value of Production of Crops\* at Place of Production

Season	Area of Crops	Gross Value of Production of Crops	Average Value of Crops per Hectare	Season	Area of Crops	Gross Value of Production of Crops	Average Value of Crops per Hectare
Average—	Thousand hectares	\$ thous.	\$		Thousand hectares	\$ thous.	\$
1917-1921	1,760	33,973	19.30	1964-65	4,047	307,212	75.91
1922-1926	1,894	44,657	23.58	1965-66	3,557	189,079	53.16
1927-1931	2,213	33,685	15.22	1966-67	4,878	427,300	87.60
1932-1936	2,358	31,312	13.28	1967-68	5,198	261,863	50.37
1937-1941	2,606	39,135	15.02	1968-69	6,175	411,137	66.58
1942-1946	2,197	59,508	27.09	1969-70	5,788	345,709	59.73
1947-1951	2,414	117,495	48.67	1970-71	4,913	312,859 <sub>r</sub>	63.68 <sub>r</sub>
1952-1956	2,089	136,281	65.24	1971-72	5,105	311,599 <sub>r</sub>	61.04 <sub>r</sub>
1957-1961	2,400	148,616	61.92	1972-73	4,627 <sub>r</sub>	356,214 <sub>r</sub>	76.99 <sub>r</sub>
1962-1966	3,574	238,371	66.70	1973-74	5,042	702,642	139.36
1967-1971	5,390	351,728	65.26	1974-75	4,385	707,555	161.36

\* For definition of "crops" see text preceding table 28.1.

The gross value of agricultural production (at place of production) in New South Wales, and its components, are summarised in the following table for each of the last seven seasons. The total value of agricultural production includes the value of grass and pasture cut for hay and of grasses and clovers harvested for seed. To this extent, it exceeds the value of crops for seasons 1955-56 to 1971-72, when these items were excluded from statistics of crops.

**Table 28.6. Gross Value of Agricultural Production at Place of Production**

Crop	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$ thousand						
Wheat (grain)	218,333	159,351	117,219	100,355	77,863	376,941	364,660
Maize (grain)	3,792	4,526	4,107	4,145	3,685	3,517	4,219
Barley (grain)	9,986	8,777	13,463	11,112	13,014	23,149	32,135
Oats (grain)	18,669	7,310	8,545	5,121	9,380	13,652	12,596
Rice	14,313	11,497	11,327 <sub>r</sub>	9,775 <sub>r</sub>	22,037 <sub>r</sub>	47,377	31,370
Hay	39,134	32,354	27,658	22,480	29,999	40,976	35,230
Sugar-cane	7,060	6,585	9,382	8,754	7,661	9,571	17,507
Cotton	16,913	14,896	9,752	24,338	27,756	18,167	21,028
Grapes	6,870	10,296	7,677	11,981	11,780	17,751	20,042
Fruit: Citrus	10,322	13,164	11,921	9,129	11,256	12,581	17,986
Other	28,936	32,440	27,171	27,854	33,985	35,639	46,975
Vegetables*—							
Potatoes	6,705	4,845	7,660	6,254	8,403	17,648	6,070
Other	18,243	18,930	22,023	26,863	37,161	30,094	40,023
Other	25,266	31,862	43,528	49,789	62,234	55,579	57,714
Total	424,540	356,835	321,434 <sub>r</sub>	317,952 <sub>r</sub>	356,214 <sub>r</sub>	702,642	707,555

\* For human consumption.

The next table shows for recent seasons the average gross value of production of the principal crops per hectare. These average values measure the effect from year to year of the yield obtained and the prices realised—that is, the combined effect of season and market on the average returns obtained by farmers from their holdings.

**Table 28.7. Average Gross Value of Production (at Place of Production) of Principal Crops per Hectare, N.S.W.**

Crop	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Wheat, Grain	54.16	45.67	52.90	41.36	31.39	130.75	137.80
Maize, Grain	193.82	138.46	123.28	124.69	104.26	195.93	190.24
Oats, Grain	38.94	20.00	21.08	19.60	29.16	33.72	50.58
Rice	427.29	292.87	293.60	264.55 <sub>r</sub>	538.60 <sub>r</sub>	724.18	430.17
Hay	122.64†	118.60†	98.29†	81.91†	98.62	110.50	136.29
Potatoes	566.71	462.90	856.41	626.25	891.95	2,075.75	652.55
Sugar-cane*	786.68	820.20	1,401.25	938.31	818.36	965.11	1,766.42
Cotton	699.21	649.64	369.37	830.40	874.28	585.65	764.35
Grapes*	868.24	1,247.35	886.34	1,188.92	894.19	1,389.84	1,531.21
Orchards	1,008.98	1,107.17	1,042.58	880.64	1,140.00	1,372.17	1,901.67

\* Productive area only.

† Excludes grass and pasture cut for hay.

## FERTILISERS

The following table shows the area of crops treated with artificial fertilisers, the proportion of such area to the total area of crops, and the quantity of superphosphates and other artificial fertilisers used in various seasons since 1920-21.

Table 28.8. Crops\* Treated with Artificial Fertilisers, N.S.W.

Season	Area of Crops Treated			Area Treated as Proportion of Total Area of Crops*	Artificial Fertilisers Used†	
	Wheat	Other Crops*	Total		Super-phosphate‡	Other
	Hectares			Per cent	Tonnes	
1920-21	n.a.	n.a.	806,028	44.6	43,341	7,369
1930-31	n.a.	n.a.	1,836,760	66.6	121,836	11,848
1938-39	n.a.	n.a.	1,890,164	66.3	133,220	17,811
1964-65	1,528,066	585,133	2,113,199	52.2	197,444	41,697
1965-66	1,503,629	719,673	2,223,301	62.5	219,946	49,855
1966-67	1,810,751	884,840	2,695,591	55.3	270,505	58,411
1967-68	2,170,490	886,947	3,057,438	58.8	280,405	78,303
1968-69	2,551,635	1,075,600	3,627,235	58.7	346,776	99,145
1969-70	2,229,460	972,634	3,202,094	55.3	308,223	105,747
1970-71	1,444,378	1,101,381	2,545,759	51.8	260,742	93,359
1971-72	1,552,910	1,004,387	2,557,296	50.1	264,519	74,226
1972-73	1,674,803	872,202	2,547,005	58.1	265,511	68,073
1973-74	1,796,392	944,363	2,740,755	58.8	285,277	100,123
1974-75	1,460,800	715,613	2,176,413	62.7	233,442	76,323

\* For 1972-73 and later seasons, excludes all lucerne, pasture, and grasses.

† Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

‡ From 1968-69, includes quantities of "double" and "treble" strength superphosphate converted to single-strength equivalent. In previous years this conversion was not made.

The area of crops treated with artificial fertilisers in Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State, and the quantity and types of fertiliser used, are shown for the 1974-75 season in the next table:—

Table 28.9. Crops\* Treated with Artificial Fertilisers, in Agricultural Areas, 1974-75

Statistical Agricultural Area	Total Area of Crops	Area of Crops Treated	Artificial Fertilisers Used †				
			Superphosphate ‡		Nitrogen Types		Other Artificial Fertilisers ¶
			Single	Double and Treble	Anhydrous Ammonia	Other Nitrogen Types	
	Hectares	Hectares	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes 'N'	Tonnes	Tonnes
Coastal Areas—							
Northern..	50,244	29,476	2,799	544	92	7,168	11,386
Central ..	50,549	20,600	2,174	361	12	1,054	1,699
Sydney and Southern	15,859	12,330	2,782	413	16	1,604	5,956
Total ..	116,652	62,406	7,755	1,318	120	9,826	19,041
Tableland Areas—							
Northern..	43,847	25,198	2,330	362	2	924	701
Central and Southern	62,935	82,721	6,725	3,048	3	640	1,236
Total ..	106,782	107,919	9,055	3,410	5	1,564	1,937
Slope Areas—							
Northern..	872,014	443,956	12,455	12,910	988	5,520	5,698
Central ..	688,601	625,354	12,490	27,965	45	1,769	1,966
Southern ..	551,925	488,945	26,708	15,739	8	847	967
Total ..	2,112,540	1,558,255	51,653	56,614	1,041	8,136	8,631
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—							
Northern..	717,737	108,777	1,767	2,245	2,245	2,142	1,162
Southern ..	411,885	313,430	17,163	8,061	413	12,179	5,894
Total ..	1,129,622	422,207	18,930	10,306	2,865	14,321	7,056
Western Plains Area	36,269	25,626	1,699	527	83	844	854
New South Wales ..	3,501,865	2,176,413	89,092	72,175	4,114	34,691	37,519

\* Excludes all lucerne, pasture, and grasses.

† Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

‡ Includes superphosphate with trace elements, sulphur, etc.

¶ Includes mixtures and compounds.

Most of the superphosphate is used in the central and southern parts of the wheat belt. A significant proportion of the other fertilisers is used in the growing of fruit and vegetables, mainly in the coastal areas.

The following table shows particulars of the superphosphate and other artificial fertilisers used on the principal crops in groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State in 1974-75:—

**Table 28.10. Artificial Fertilisers\* Used on Principal Crops, 1974-75**

Crop	Coastal Areas	Tableland Areas	Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
AREA OF CROPS TREATED (HECTARES)						
Wheat .. .. .	6,424	41,232	1,137,563	257,460	18,121	1,460,800
Vegetables .. ..	7,148	3,127	3,383	3,211	225	17,094
Fruit and Vines .. ..	10,575	3,062	1,090	9,267	3,569	27,563
Other Crops‡ .. ..	38,259	60,498	416,219	152,269	3,711	670,956
Total Area Treated ..	62,406	107,919	1,558,255	422,207	25,626	2,176,413
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (TONNES)†						
Wheat .. .. .	753	5,485	117,777	23,520	1,342	148,877
Vegetables .. ..	2,977	1,119	1,852	1,427	80	7,455
Fruit and Vines .. ..	2,048	424	189	3,438	1,167	7,266
Other Crops‡ .. ..	4,613	8,847	45,063	11,157	164	69,844
Total Superphosphate Used .. .. .	10,391	15,875	164,881	39,542	2,753	233,442
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (TONNES)						
Wheat .. .. .	107	434	9,054	3,111	91	12,798
Vegetables .. ..	7,134	706	799	2,663	228	11,530
Fruit and Vines .. ..	11,632	836	304	3,712	1,281	17,764
Other Crops‡ .. ..	10,115	1,530	7,650	14,755	181	34,231
Total Other Artificial Fertilisers Used ..	28,988	3,506	17,807	24,241	1,781	76,323

\* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

† Includes quantities of "double" and "treble" strength superphosphate converted to single-strength equivalent.

‡ Excluding lucerne, pasture, and grasses.

Tests conducted on farmers' experiment plots indicate that benefits derived from the application of superphosphate to wheat-lands are most marked in the Southern Slope and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas, which comprise the southern portion of the wheat belt. The beneficial results gradually diminish in the central portion of the wheat belt, and the least advantage is gained in the heavier and phosphate-bearing soils of the north-western districts. The use of artificial fertilisers on wheat crops in the principal wheatgrowing areas is illustrated in the next table.

Table 28.11. Use of Artificial Fertilisers\* on Wheat Areas, 1974-75

Wheatgrowing Areas	Area under Wheat	Wheat Crops Treated with Artificial Fertilisers		Artificial Fertilisers* Used	
		Area	Proportion of Area under Wheat	Total	Average per Hectare Treated
	Hectares	Hectares	Per cent	Tonnes	kg
Northern Slope ..	666,943	293,572	44.0	30,611	104.3
Central Slope ..	638,788	507,909	79.5	56,010	110.3
Southern Slope ..	422,020	336,082	79.6	40,212	119.6
Northern Plains ..	589,173	68,002	11.5	5,886	86.6
Southern Plains ..	252,173	189,458	75.1	20,747	109.5
Total, N.S.W.†	2,686,956	1,460,800	54.4	161,679	110.7

\* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. Includes quantities of "double" and "treble" strength super-phosphate converted to single-strength equivalent.

† Includes Coastal, Tableland, and Western Plains Areas.

### DATES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING OF CROPS

The usual periods of planting and harvesting the principal crops of the State in the main districts in which they are grown are as follows:—

Crop	Most usual Months of—	
	Planting	Harvesting
Wheat .. .. .	April-June	November-January
Maize .. .. .	September-January	January-July
Oats .. .. .	March-May	October-December
Barley .. .. .	May	October-December
Rice .. .. .	October	March-May
Sorghum .. .. .	September-January	March-June
Linseed .. .. .	April-May	November-December
Potatoes : early ..	July-August	October-January
late .. .. .	November	February-August
Sugar-cane .. .. .	September	July-November
Tobacco .. .. .	November-December	March-April
Cotton .. .. .	October-November	March-June
Broom Millet .. ..	September-November	January-May

### WHEAT

Wheat is the staple agricultural product of New South Wales. It is the principal product on a large proportion of the rural holdings of the State, and, prior to 1970-71, about 60 per cent of the total area under crop was devoted to its growth. However, in the 1969-70 season, a quota system was imposed on wheat deliveries—and the proportion of the total area under crop devoted to wheat fell to 46 per cent for the 1970-71 season, rising again to 60 per cent in the 1974-75 season (further details of delivery quotas are given on page 829). Relatively few farms are devoted exclusively to the cultivation of wheat.

Particulars of a classification of rural holdings by type of activity in 1973-74 are summarised on page 784.

# DEVELOPMENT OF WHEATGROWING

The following table, which shows the area under wheat, the yield of wheat, and the quantity exported overseas, illustrates the development of wheatgrowing in New South Wales since 1897-98:—

Table 28.12. Wheat: Area, Production, and Exports, N.S.W.

Season	Area Sown with Wheat*				Production of Wheat		Average Yield of Wheat per Hectare		Wheat and Flour Exported Overseas†
	For Grain	For Hay	For Green Fodder	Total	Grain	Hay	Grain	Hay	
	Thousand hectares				Thousand tonnes		Tonnes		Thous. tonnes‡
Average—									
1898-1902	538	128	n.a.	666	350	269	0.65	2.10	52
1903-1907	681	123	n.a.	805	484	321	0.71	2.60	148
1908-1912	751	170	31	952	578	438	0.77	2.58	232
1913-1917	1,310	269	80	1,659	1,016	770	0.78	2.86	450
1918-1922	1,069	216	96	1,381	864	565	0.81	2.62	524
1923-1927	1,272	198	79	1,549	1,105	556	0.87	2.81	519
1928-1932	1,612	157	59	1,828	1,260	426	0.78	2.72	730
1933-1937	1,709	114	13	1,836	1,574	354	0.92	3.12	799
1938-1942	1,774	151	15	1,940	1,437	390	0.81	2.59	617
1943-1947	1,361	115	23	1,499	1,059	295	0.78	2.75	292
1948-1952	1,552	62	17	1,630	1,768	206	1.14	3.34	887
1953-1957	1,105	44	19	1,168	1,327	133	1.20	3.03	516
1958-1962	1,454	47	38	1,539	1,717	139	1.18	2.94	971
1963-1967	2,221	36	44	2,301	3,400	118	1.53	3.29	2,041
1968-1972	3,041	35	33	3,109	3,926	122	1.29	3.52	2,472r
Season —									
1965-66	1,852	55	33	1,940	1,065	110	0.57	2.01	184
1966-67	2,887	42	33	2,962	5,511	166	1.91	3.98	3,234
1967-68	3,324	49	34	3,407	2,377	101	0.71	2.06	1,973
1968-69	4,031	51	35	4,117	5,855	186	1.45	3.65	2,620
1969-70	3,489	39	43	3,571	4,430	152	1.27	3.94	2,846
1970-71	2,216	18	38	2,272	3,010	65	1.36	3.59	2,769
1971-72	2,426	31	18	2,474	2,410	84	0.99	2.75	2,153r
1972-73	2,618	37	24	2,679	1,954	84	0.74	2.25	2,517
1973-74	2,883	19	28	2,930	3,961	53	1.37	2.70	1,632
1974-75	2,646	15	25	2,686	3,808	42	1.43	2.78	2,467

\* In 1928-29 and later seasons, areas of wheat which failed entirely are included in the column which corresponds to the purpose for which the wheat was sown. In 1927-28 and earlier seasons, however, all areas of wheat which failed entirely and were fed-off are included in the column "For Green Fodder".

† In calendar year following harvest.

‡ Flour has been expressed as its equivalent in wheat (1 tonne of flour = 1.440 tonnes of wheat prior to 1951, and 1.389 tonnes in 1951 and later years).

Wheatgrowing expanded rapidly during the early part of the century, and in the 1915-16 season the area sown with wheat exceeded 2,000,000 hectares. Progressively smaller areas were sown in the seasons from 1916-17 to 1919-20, but wheatgrowing recovered during the nineteen-twenties, and in 1930-31 the area sown with wheat reached 2,300,000 hectares. The area under wheat exceeded 1,800,000 hectares, on the average, in the fifteen seasons from 1927-28 to 1941-42, but contracted to 1,600,000 hectares, on the average, in the ten seasons from 1942-43 to 1951-52 and to 1,200,000 hectares, on the average, in the five seasons from 1952-53 to 1956-57. From 1956-57, the area sown with wheat increased steadily, and averaged 2,300,000 hectares in the five seasons ended 1966-67. The area under



wheat in 1968-69 (4,117,000 hectares including 4,031,000 hectares for grain) was the highest ever recorded. However, with the imposition of wheat delivery quotas for the seasons 1969-70 to 1974-75 (see page 829) the area subsequently declined to a seasonal average of 2,800,000 hectares.

The average yield of wheat (grain) per hectare has been subject to marked fluctuations by reason of the widely divergent nature of the seasons. The highest yields have frequently been recorded in seasons following drought, and, besides giving proof of the advantages of fallowing, have gone far to make immediate compensation for the losses sustained. Since 1930-31, the average annual yield has fallen below 0.80 tonnes per hectare in only seven seasons—in 1940-41 (when winter rains failed and the average was 0.36 tonnes), in 1944-45 (when severe drought prevailed in southern wheat areas and the average yield was 0.40 tonnes), in 1946-47 (when there was extreme drought in all areas and the average was 0.24 tonnes), in 1957-58 (when severe drought again affected the principal wheatgrowing areas, and only 0.32 tonnes per hectare were harvested), in 1965-66 (when there was extreme drought in the northern half of the State and the average yield was 0.57 tonnes), in 1967-68 (when widespread drought reduced the average yield to 0.71 tonnes), and in 1972-73 (when dry conditions prevailed throughout the wheat belt and the average yield was 0.74 tonnes). The highest average ever recorded was 1.91 tonnes per hectare in 1966-67.

Although the yield is influenced largely by the nature of the seasons, it is apparent that the average is increasing, as scientific methods of cultivation are being more widely adopted and land is properly fallowed, tilled, and fertilised, and as types of wheat are improved by plant breeding. In the ten seasons ended 1974-75, the average yield of wheat (grain) was 1.21 tonnes per hectare. In many seasons, the smaller area sown with wheat has been offset in part by the high yield per hectare. In the 1968-69 season, however, both the area sown (4,117,000 hectares) and the production of wheat for grain (5,855,000 tonnes) were the highest ever recorded.

### THE WHEAT BELT

A description of the nature and extent of the wheat belt of New South Wales was published on page 573 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

The extension of the limits of wheatgrowing in New South Wales formed the subject of special reports by the Government Statistician in 1905, 1913, and 1923. Since the year 1923, there has been little change in the eastern and western limits of wheatgrowing in New South Wales, but during recent years there has been an increase in wheatgrowing on the western fringe of the wheat belt.

The principal wheat-producing districts of the State are the Slopes and the Northern and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas. In 1974-75, 96 per cent of the wheat sown for grain was in these Areas.

Table 28.13. Area Sown with Wheat for Grain, in Statistical Agricultural Areas.

Statistical Agricultural Area	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	Hectares					
Northern Tableland	15,330	9,514	4,734	6,950	7,700	7,091
Central and Southern Tableland	79,649	59,376	64,073	72,735	63,923	47,938
Northern Slope—						
Northern Slopes Subdivision..	485,951	313,473	263,897	274,769	323,340	335,267
Central Macquarie Subdivision	450,580	276,490	292,605	289,584	340,617	314,884
Central Slope .. .. .	751,515	533,550	622,970	686,206	752,177	633,411
Southern Slope—						
Central Murrumbidgee Sub-division	390,543	269,176	318,315	367,043	355,759	320,363
Upper Murray Subdivision ..	119,767	78,293	92,862	109,315	97,603	95,396
Northern Plains—						
North Central Plain Sub-division .. .. .	526,056	306,512	275,101	359,179	369,624	371,494
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision	253,621	131,072	179,282	159,134	207,851	208,758
Southern Plains—						
Lower Murrumbidgee Sub-division	147,848	95,424	125,295	118,767	156,761	131,608
Central Murray Subdivision ..	183,874	104,897	136,541	139,473	152,065	118,919
Summary—						
Northern Wheat Areas	1,731,537	1,037,060	1,014,090	1,089,616	1,249,132	1,237,494
Central and Southern Wheat Areas .. .. .	1,673,196	1,140,715	1,360,056	1,493,539	1,578,288	1,347,636
Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal and Western Plains Areas) ..	3,489,467	2,215,691	2,426,270	2,618,065	2,882,971	2,646,336

The great increase in the area sown for grain that has taken place in recent years has been most marked in the areas along the northern and western fringes of the wheat belt. In 1960-61, 12 per cent of the area sown for grain was in the Northern Plains Area, but by 1974-75 the proportion had risen to 22 per cent. In the 1974-75 season, 47 per cent of the area sown for grain was in the Northern Wheat Areas, and 51 per cent in the Central and Southern Wheat Areas. The northern part of the wheat belt normally receives the greater part of its rainfall in the summer, and the southern in the winter; the rainfall of the central districts is non-seasonal in character. Differences of soil, geographical features, and other factors play a considerable part in determining the yields of the various divisions. Of the total area of wheat for grain in 1974-75, 97.6 per cent was within the eleven areas listed in the above table.

The following statement shows the average yield of wheat per hectare in the five main areas of the wheat belt in recent seasons:—

Table 28.14. Average Yield of Wheat (Grain) per Hectare, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Season	Northern Slope Area	Central Slope Area	Southern Slope Area	Northern Plains Area	Southern Plains Area	Total, N.S.W. (including Coastal, Tableland, and Western Plains Areas)
	Tonnes					
Average—						
1963-64 to 1972-73	1.29	1.21	1.46	1.08	1.21	1.25
Season—						
1964-65	1.08	1.76	1.68	1.83	1.59	1.77
1965-66	0.17	0.46	1.02	0.07	0.89	0.57
1966-67	2.06	1.93	2.02	1.78	1.45	1.91
1967-68	0.86	0.66	0.73	0.51	0.74	0.71
1968-69	1.44	1.43	1.71	1.35	1.29	1.45
1969-70	1.23	1.24	1.60	1.05	1.45	1.27
1970-71	1.30	1.46	1.72	0.99	1.47	1.36
1971-72	1.10	0.86	1.18	0.94	0.99	0.99
1972-73	0.51	0.75	1.24	0.45	0.80	0.74
1973-74	1.48	1.39	1.48	1.23	1.22	1.37
1974-75	1.41	1.47	1.44	1.40	1.45	1.44

## SIZE OF WHEAT AREAS ON HOLDINGS

In 1938-39, the number of holdings growing wheat (17,650) was greater than in any season of the preceding two decades, and the average wheat area per holding was also high. The war-time restriction of wheatgrowing reduced the number of holdings and the average area, but expansion was resumed in 1944-45, and by 1947-48 the number of holdings with wheat for grain had risen to 17,682. The relatively high price of wool in subsequent seasons probably induced a large number of farmers to increase their sheep-raising activities at the expense of wheatgrowing, and the number of holdings with wheat for grain fell to 15,231 in 1955-56. A subsequent reversal of this trend led to the number of holdings growing wheat for grain rising to 19,278 in 1964-65, and to 22,019 in 1968-69. The wheat delivery quotas, imposed for the seasons 1969-70 to 1974-75, reduced the number of holdings growing wheat for grain to 21,155 in 1969-70 and to 16,179 in 1974-75.

The rural holdings growing wheat for grain in 1974-75 are classified in the following table according to the size of the area for grain on the holdings:—

**Table 28.15. Rural Holdings with Wheat for Grain, Classified by Area of Wheat for Grain, in Statistical Agricultural Areas, 1974-75**

Statistical Agricultural Area	Size of Area under Wheat for Grain on Holding						Total Holdings with Wheat for Grain
	0.5 to 19 hectares	20 to 99 hectares	100 to 199 hectares	200 to 299 hectares	300 to 499 hectares	500 or more hectares	
Coastal .. .. .	118	147	62	21	11	6	365
Northern Tableland .. .. .	59	55	14	6	1	...	135
Central and Southern Tableland .. .. .	182	321	116	28	13	4	664
Northern Slope—							
Northern Slopes Subdivision .. .. .	262	931	550	243	154	96	2,236
Central Macquarie Subdivision .. .. .	170	772	661	298	181	52	2,134
Central Slope .. .. .	179	1,172	1,096	579	377	172	3,575
Southern Slope—							
Central Murrumbidgee Subdivision .. .. .	103	1,028	863	259	143	32	2,428
Upper Murray Subdivision .. .. .	69	448	243	65	43	5	873
Northern Plains—							
North Central Plain Subdivision .. .. .	23	228	247	217	207	209	1,131
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision .. .. .	14	118	197	154	146	94	723
Southern Plains—							
Lower Murrumbidgee Subdivision .. .. .	71	382	83	60	79	81	756
Central Murray Subdivision .. .. .	142	600	185	71	59	26	1,083
Western Plains .. .. .	3	11	18	12	16	16	76
Total, New South Wales .. .. .	1,395	6,213	4,335	2,013	1,430	793	16,179

Similar classifications were undertaken for earlier seasons and appear in previous issues of the Year Book.

## VARIETIES OF WHEAT GROWN

Progress in plant-breeding has been continuous since Farrer's work (between 1886 and 1905), though retarded during the war periods. New varieties of wheat have been introduced and subsequently replaced by types more serviceable from the standpoint of climate and soil, disease resistance, quality, and productivity. In this work, wheatgrowers have co-operated with the Department of Agriculture in cultivating experimental plots on farms throughout the State.

Wheats of good milling and baking quality have been developed to replace weak, soft flour wheats of low gluten content, especially in the Northern Wheat Areas.

In 1976, the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture recommended seventeen varieties of wheat for production of grain in specified regions of the New South Wales wheat belt. The varieties and their characteristics are listed in the following table. The order of sowing relates to the normal range of sowing dates for each district.

Table 28.16. Varieties of Wheat Recommended for New South Wales, 1976

Variety	Agricultural Regions for which Recommended*	Characteristics				
		Baking Quality	Straw	Disease Resistance†		Other and General
				Flag Smut	Stem Rust	
FOR HAY AND GREEN FODDER‡						
Gamut	.. N.E., W.	...	Short	S.	M.R.	...
Olympic	.. All except N. and N.W.	...	Med. tall	M.S.	S.	...
Teal ..	.. All except N. and N.W.	...	Med. tall	R.	S.	...
FOR GRAZING AND GRAIN—VERY EARLY TO EARLY SOWING						
Winglen	.. N.E.	Strong	Tall	R.	S.	Escapes frost damage.
Windebri	.. N.E.	Strong	Tall	R.	S.	Escapes frost damage.
FOR GRAIN—EARLY TO MID-SEASON SOWING						
Dural,	N.E.	...	Tall	R.	M.R.	Suitable macaroni etc. only.
Duramba	..	...	...	...	...	...
Olympic	.. All except N.E.	Soft	Medium- tall	M.S.	S.	...
Pinnacle	.. Murrumbidgee and Coleambally Irrigation Areas only	Soft	Short, strong	R.	R.	Late maturing.
Summit	.. Central and Southern Tablelands	Soft	Short, strong	R.	S.	Late maturing.
FOR GRAIN—LATE SOWING						
Condor	.. W., C.W., S., S.E., and S.W.	Medium- strong	Strong	R.	M.R.	Frost susceptible.
Eagle ..	.. W., C.W., S., S.E., and S.W.	Medium- strong	Medium- strong	R.	R.	Frost susceptible.
Egret ..	.. S., S.E., and S.W.	Soft	Strong	R.	R.	Frost susceptible.
Gamut	.. N.E., W.	Strong	Short, strong	S.	M.R.	...
Gatcher	.. N.E., W.	Strong	Medium	R.	R.	Bearded.
Kite ..	.. W., C.W., S., S.E., and S.W.	Medium- strong	Strong	R.	R.	Frost susceptible.
Robin ..	.. All except N.E.	Soft	Short	R.	S.	Loose smut suscep- tible.
Songlen	.. N.E., W.	Strong	Short	R.	R.	Semi-dwarf.
Spica ..	.. N.E.	Strong	Short, weak	M.R.	S.	Bearded heads good quality.
Timgalen	.. N.E.	Strong	Short	R.	R.	Bearded.

\* Agricultural Regions used for regional extension purposes—N.E. = New England; W. = Western; C.W. = Central-Western; S. = Southern; S.E. = Southern-Eastern and Illawarra; S.W. = South-Western.

† R. = Resistant; M.R. = Moderately resistant; M.S. = Moderately susceptible; S. = Susceptible.

‡ Also recommended for hay or green fodder in coastal districts—Early Sowing: Gamut.

New races of stem rust made their appearance in recent years. Only six of the varieties recommended are fully resistant to prevalent races of this disease, but all are capable of producing medium to heavy yields under reasonable conditions of growth. All commercial varieties of wheat, except Egret and Songlen, are susceptible to leaf rust.

The area sown to the principal varieties of wheat in New South Wales in recent seasons is shown in the next table:—

**Table 28.17. Varieties of Wheat Sown**

Variety	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Variety	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	Hectares				Hectares		
Bencubbin ..	20,093	19,562	6,856	Mendos ..	29,005	20,098	12,097
Dural and Duramba ..	13,629	6,997	7,801	Olympic ..	370,300	389,029	291,877
Eagle .. ..	218,359	303,108	425,210	Pinnacle ..	31,431	23,265	8,828
Emblem ..	14,071	*	*	Robin .. ..	167,092	151,245	73,457
Falcon .. ..	305,708	297,237	163,382	Spica .. ..	21,652	23,265	19,089
Festiguay ..	45,439	37,486	22,016	Summit .. ..	17,011	20,713	7,304
Gamenya ..	58,280	54,327	33,167	Tarsa .. ..	*	134,057	90,487
Gamut .. ..	152,528	158,504	160,780	Teal .. ..	*	21,826	53,364
Gatcher .. ..	219,175	249,095	217,521	Timgalen ..	371,323	389,361	414,837
Halberd ..	*	27,348	50,202	Winglen and Windebri ..	43,115	47,633	44,031
Heron .. ..	364,165	363,117	242,357	Other Varieties, Unspecified, etc. .. ..	185,221	151,563	160,462
Insignia ..	31,868	41,716	15,884	Total Sown Area ..	2,679,461	2,930,552	2,521,009

\* Information not compiled (included in "Other").

### WHEAT RESEARCH

In terms of Federal legislation passed in 1957, a tax of 15 cents per tonne (previously 11 cents per tonne between October 1973 and October 1975) is imposed on wheat delivered to the Australian Wheat Board, and the proceeds of the tax are paid to a Wheat Research Trust Account for the purpose of financing research into the scientific and economic problems of the wheat industry. A separate account is kept for the tax collected in respect of each State, and a Wheat Research Committee in each mainland State (appointed by the State Minister for Agriculture) allocates the amounts available for research. The State Committees must report the expenditure approved to the Wheat Industry Research Council, which comprises a representative of the Australian Department of Primary Industry, two wheat-growers' representatives, one representative from each Department of Agriculture in the mainland States, one representative of the universities, and one representative of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

The Australian Government has undertaken to contribute additional funds for research, up to an amount equal to the tax proceeds mentioned above. The Wheat Industry Research Council recommends the avenue of research on which the Government's contribution should be spent.

# AUSTRALIAN WHEAT STABILISATION

Wheat grown in Australia is marketed under a Government stabilisation plan which is authorised by joint Federal and State legislation, and which is administered by a statutory authority (the Australian Wheat Board). Since the 1947-48 season, there have been six stabilisation plans (all but one covering a period of five seasons) and an "orderly marketing" scheme which applied only to the 1952-53 season.

The first four post-war wheat stabilisation plans (operative in respect of the seasons 1947-48 to 1951-52, 1953-54 to 1957-58, 1958-59 to 1962-63, and 1963-64 to 1967-68) followed the same general lines, but differed from each other in detail. Broadly, the plans provided for the fixing of a home-consumption price for each season, the pooling of the proceeds of local and overseas sales, the guarantee of a minimum price equal to the estimated cost of production, and the operation of a stabilisation fund into which were paid the proceeds of a tax on exports of wheat. The guaranteed minimum price was applicable to all domestic sales and to specified quantities of export wheat. The tax on wheat exports was levied when export prices exceeded the guaranteed price, and the proceeds were paid into the stabilisation fund which was to be drawn upon when export prices fell below the guaranteed price. When export prices were below the guaranteed price the difference was met first from any balance in the stabilisation fund, and then by the Australian Government. The home-consumption price for each season was fixed under the respective State Wheat Industry Stabilisation Acts. Further details of each of the first post-war stabilisation plans and of the 1952-53 "orderly marketing" scheme are given on page 913 of Year Book No. 59.

The fifth post-war stabilisation plan was introduced in 1968, in terms of the Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act, 1938-1968, and operated in respect of the six seasons 1968-69 to 1973-74. The plan differed significantly from the earlier plans in that it related the initial guaranteed minimum price for exports to conditions in world wheat markets instead of to estimated costs of production in Australia, increased the quantity of wheat subject to the guaranteed minimum price for exports (to 5.44 million tonnes from any one season's crop), and provided that annual adjustment of the guaranteed minimum price for exports and annual adjustments of the home-consumption price were calculated by reference to movements in an index of farm cash costs. Further details of this plan are given on pages 805 and 806 of Year Book No. 63.

The guaranteed minimum price per tonne for bulk wheat f.o.r. ports (f.o.b. vessel for exports for the 1968-69 and subsequent seasons) in each of the twelve seasons to 1973-74, under the above plans, is shown below:—

<i>Season</i>	<i>\$ per tonne</i>	<i>Season</i>	<i>\$ per tonne</i>	<i>Season</i>	<i>\$ per tonne</i>
1962-63	58.17	1966-67	56.95	1970-71	54.20
1963-64	52.98	1967-68	60.26	1971-72	55.78
1964-65	53.57	1968-69	53.28	1972-73	57.61
1965-66	55.74	1969-70	53.61	1973-74	58.79

New wheat stabilisation legislation was introduced in 1974 and the Australian Wheat Board now functions under the Wheat Industry Stabilization Act, 1974, and complementary State legislation. The legislation authorises the Board to market all wheat harvested between 1 October 1974 and 30 September 1981; however, the stabilisation provisions are restricted to the five seasons ending 30 September 1979.

Under the new stabilisation plan, the guaranteed price is replaced by a stabilisation price which is based on different principles. Provision is made for the stabilisation price to be adjusted to reflect trends in world prices over a period of years. The legislation contains a formula which will result in a smaller adjustment to the stabilisation price than the fluctuations experienced on export markets. The formula protects growers in the event of low prices. For the 1974-75 season, the stabilisation price was fixed at \$73.49 per tonne. Unlike the guaranteed price in the previous stabilisation plan, which applied to a maximum export quantity of 5.44 million tonnes, the stabilisation price under the present plan applies to all wheat exported in a season.

All moneys standing to the credit of the Wheat Prices Stabilization Fund from contributions made under the Wheat Industry Stabilization Act, 1968-1973, were retained in the Fund for the new stabilisation plan. Under the new plan, wheat growers contribute to the Fund when the average export price for a season exceeds the stabilisation price. Contributions to the Fund in any one season are not to exceed \$30 million or an amount calculated at the rate of \$5.51 per tonne on wheat exported, whichever is the lesser. Growers contribute to the Fund by payment of a tax imposed on wheat and wheat products exported from Australia, under the Wheat Export Charge Act, 1974. When contributions standing to the credit of the Fund reach not less than \$80 million, the excess of \$80 million is paid to the Wheat Board for refund to the earliest contributing pool(s).

The purpose of accumulating contributions from wheatgrowers is to enable appropriate withdrawals from the Fund to increase growers' returns in seasons in which the average export price falls below the stabilisation price. Such withdrawals form part of the net proceeds of the pool to be distributed to growers.

The Australian Government's maximum contribution to the Fund in any one season is limited to \$30 million and at no stage during the five years is the Government's commitment to the Fund to exceed an amount of \$80 million. The Government contributes to the Fund from consolidated revenue when the credit in the Fund is insufficient to meet the Fund's commitments. The money so advanced by the Government is to be repaid without interest, out of the tax (if any) contributed from subsequent pools during the plan. However, the Government will write-off up to \$80 million of contributions made to the Fund if, at the end of the scheme, growers' contributions, by way of the export tax, have been insufficient to repay the loan.

Commencing with the 1974-75 receival season, the use of the nomenclature "Fair Average Quality" (f.a.q.) to describe the principal class of wheat produced and exported from Australia was discontinued. In future this wheat will be known as "Australian Standard White" (A.S.W.), and is defined in the 1974 legislation.

The legislation provides for the Australian Minister for Primary Industry, in consultation with State Ministers for Agriculture, to determine the home consumption price for A.S.W. wheat applicable from 1 December to 30 November in each of the five seasons covered by the stabilisation provisions. The basis on which the home consumption price is to be fixed each year is by adjusting a base of \$70.41 per tonne in accordance with fluctuations in certain production and industry costs, and adding an amount to cover the cost of shipping wheat from mainland ports to various ports in Tasmania. For the 1974-75 season, the home consumption price for A.S.W. wheat was \$83.40 per tonne f.o.r. ports.

In addition to the provisions empowering the Board to borrow from the Reserve Bank of Australia the moneys necessary to operate a pooling system and to implement the functions of the Board, a new provision in the 1974 legislation permits the Board, with the approval of the Australian Minister for Primary Industry, to borrow from sources other than the Reserve Bank of Australia, and the Australian Government may guarantee the repayment of such borrowings and interest.

#### *Australian Wheat Board*

The Australian Wheat Board consists of a chairman, a finance member, a representative of flour mill owners, and a representative of employees (all appointed by the Minister) and ten representatives of wheatgrowers (two each from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland).

The Board has control over the receipt and disposal of all wheat and wheat products. It also controls the handling, storage, and shipment of wheat. Under the stabilisation plan, the Board is the sole authority for marketing wheat within Australia and for marketing wheat and flour for export from Australia.

#### WHEAT DELIVERY QUOTAS

The relatively favourable level of wheat prices led to a marked expansion in the area sown to wheat and to the corresponding increase in production that was the outstanding feature of the mid 1960's. The same period saw increased wheat production not only by the world's major exporters of wheat, but also in the wheat-importing countries of the world. Because of the resulting world over-supply of wheat, the Australian wheat industry encountered serious problems in storing and marketing the record intake of wheat from the 1968-69 harvest. Realising that another large crop in 1969-70 would aggravate the situation, the Australian Wheat Growers' Federation formulated a plan in March 1969, aimed at bringing production to manageable levels.

The main features of the scheme were (a) the imposition of basic quotas on deliveries to the Australian Wheat Board, with special provision for additional quotas to be allocated in respect of the more readily saleable prime hard wheat, and (b) the payment of a first advance of \$40.42 per tonne on all wheat delivered to the Australian Wheat Board within the limits of the quota system. In addition, a special incentive payment of \$3.67 per tonne was made in 1973-74.



The scheme was supported by the wheat industry, the State and Australian Governments, and the Reserve Bank, and was duly put into effect commencing with the 1969-70 season.

The State Governments are responsible for implementing the scheme. In New South Wales, the Grain Elevators Board (see below) acts as the receival agent for the Australian Wheat Board and allocates quotas to individual growers based on average deliveries by growers over a recent period. The total quotas for Australia and the allocation for New South Wales, for the 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74, and 1974-75 seasons, are shown below:—

	1971-72 Thousand tonnes	1972-73 Thousand tonnes	1973-74 and 1974-75 Thousand tonnes
<i>Australia: Basic</i>	8,546	10,560	13,483
: <i>Prime hard</i>	626	354	334
: <i>Durum</i>	54	54	54
: <i>S. Aust. hard</i>	..	109	109
: <i>Total</i>	9,226	11,077	14,000
<i>New South Wales: Basic</i>	3,103	4,028	5,029
: <i>Prime hard</i>	327	191	191
: <i>Durum</i>	54	54	54
: <i>Total</i>	3,483	4,273	5,275

On the recommendation of growers, and in the light of the low level of world wheat stocks and buoyant trading of wheat, the Australian Government suspended wheat quotas for the 1975-76 season.

#### BULK HANDLING

Bulk handling in New South Wales is controlled and operated by the Grain Elevators Board. The Board comprises seven members, including four representatives of New South Wales wheatgrowers.

The main function of the Board is the receival, storage, and handling of wheat on behalf of the Australian Wheat Board, and preference is given at all times to this commodity. In recent years, however, the Board has been able to handle, on behalf of various other marketing authorities and private merchants, quantities of grain sorghum, barley, oats, sunflower seed, soybeans, linseed, and maize.

Located throughout the wheat belt are 270 stations to which grain can be delivered from the farm. These stations have a total storage capacity of 5,502,650 tonnes and comprise 437 storage units of concrete or steel construction of various designs, and 50 temporary units constructed of timber and corrugated iron. The individual capacity of country storage units varies from 800 tonnes to 150,100 tonnes. Each plant is equipped to receive grain in bulk from farmers' vehicles and to load into bulk railway trucks.

Included in the country storages are four sub-terminals, with a combined capacity of 561,650 tonnes. They are located at important rail junctions for the purpose of receiving overflow grain during the harvest season.

Special railway trucks are provided to convey grain from country stations to terminals, sub-terminals, flour mills, and other destinations.

Terminal elevators constructed at Sydney and Newcastle are capable of handling the storage and shipment of numerous grades of wheat and of other grains. The Sydney Terminal has a storage capacity of 245,000 tonnes whilst Newcastle can store 81,350 tonnes. Both terminals have facilities for cleaning and conditioning grain. The elevator at Sydney has a peak receiving capacity of about 2,000 tonnes per hour and a peak

shipping capacity of about 3,200 tonnes per hour. At Newcastle the receiving capacity is approximately 2,000 tonnes per hour and the shipping capacity is 4,000 tonnes per hour.

The total storage capacity of the complete system for the 1975-76 wheat season was 5,829,000 tonnes.

A certificate showing particulars of the wheat received from a grower is forwarded by the Grain Elevators Board to the Australian Wheat Board. Payment is then made to the grower by the Wheat Board.

The development of the bulk handling system in respect of wheat handling during the last ten seasons is illustrated in the next table:—

**Table 28.18. Bulk Handling System: Capacity and Wheat Received, N.S.W.**

Season	Capacity of Storages Available at Beginning of Season (at one filling)	Wheat Received *			Proportion of Total Crop Received in Storages	Wheat Handled from Bag Stacks, Interstate etc.
		In Country Storages	In Terminal Elevators from Non-silo Stations	Total		
		Tonnes			Per cent	Tonnes
1965-66	2,775,762	703,058	330	703,388	66.1	...
1966-67	3,161,951	4,731,489	...	4,731,489	86.6	2,752
1967-68	3,614,001	1,918,512	...	1,918,512	80.7	...
1968-69	4,412,505	5,243,305	...	5,243,305	89.3	...
1969-70	5,293,744	3,927,441	...	3,927,441	88.6	...
1970-71	5,705,651	2,518,254	...	2,518,254	83.6	...
1971-72	5,751,918	1,966,222	...	1,966,222	80.1	...
1972-73	5,764,981	1,423,978	...	1,423,978	72.9	...
1973-74	5,783,100	3,512,404	...	3,512,404	88.6	...
1974-75	5,780,400	3,430,184	...	3,430,184	90.1	...

\* Excludes wheat handled through the storage system from bag stacks, interstate, etc. (see last column in table).

Under the system of pooling wheat, fees for the handling and storage of wheat by the Grain Elevators Board are paid by the Australian Wheat Board. Since November 1964, the basis of payment has been actual working expenses, plus an allowance to cover depreciation and debt charges. Financial operations in connection with the bulk handling system are shown for the last ten years (seasons) in the next table:—

**Table 28.19. Grain Elevators Board of N.S.W.: Finances**

Year ended 31 October	Capital Cost of Bulk Handling System (at end of season)	Receipts from Australian Wheat Board		
		For Working Expenses	For Capital Charges	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1966	37,536,266	2,444,126	3,390,636	5,834,762
1967	46,459,448	6,897,035	4,203,359	11,100,394
1968	64,085,742	7,308,760	5,861,315	13,170,075
1969	75,375,091	8,881,377	6,250,516	15,131,893
1970	83,971,894	9,525,331	6,860,977	16,386,308
1971	87,708,658	8,503,785	7,526,737	16,030,522
1972	90,785,300	7,393,743	7,835,507	15,229,250
1973	93,085,282	6,069,785	8,066,461	14,136,246
1974	97,625,804	9,945,274	8,026,567	17,971,841
1975	105,011,185	16,619,256	8,899,083	25,518,339

## WHEAT RECEIVED BY WHEAT BOARD IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The following table shows for the last eight seasons the quantity of wheat received from growers by the Wheat Board in New South Wales. The figures in the table exclude New South Wales wheat deliveries to the Wheat Board in Victoria.

Table 28.20. Wheat Received by Wheat Board in New South Wales

Season	Bulk (including Grain Elevators)	Bagged	Total	Proportion of Harvest*	Proportion of Receipts	
					In Bulk	In Bags
	Thousand tonnes			Per cent		
1967-68	1,964	23	1,987	83.6	98.9	1.1
1968-69	5,304	53	5,357	91.5	99.0	1.0
1969-70	3,965	1	3,966	89.5	100.0	...
1970-71	2,554	...	2,554	84.9	100.0	...
1971-72	2,008	...	2,008	83.3	100.0	...
1972-73	1,455	...	1,455	74.5	100.0	...
1973-74	3,544	...	3,544	89.5	100.0	...
1974-75	3,462	...	3,462	90.9	100.0	...

\* The remainder, apart from wheat retained on farms for seed or stock feed, was received by the Wheat Board in Victoria.

As a rule, small quantities of new season's wheat become available towards the end of November, the actual time varying under seasonal influences. Usually, all but a small proportion of the crop intended for sale is sent from the farm to the railhead before the end of February.

## WHEAT POOLS MANAGED BY THE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT BOARD

Wheat of each harvest received and marketed by the Australian Wheat Board is treated in a separate pool. The wheat received, the amounts paid by the Board on completed pools, and the advances on pools as yet incomplete for recent harvests are shown in the following table. For the 1969-70 and later pools the figures relate only to wheat delivered to the Board within the limits of the quota system (see page 829).

Table 28.21. Australian Wheat Pools

Harvest	Wheat Received in—		Advances (including repayment from Wheat Stabilization Fund)			
	New South Wales	All States	Total*		Per Tonne—ex Trucks Terminal Port	
			New South Wales	All States	Bagged	Bulk†
	Thousand tonnes		\$ million		\$	\$
1967-68	1,987	6,732	87.9	316.6	56.58	54.07
1968-69	5,357	14,033	224.6	620.5	46.14	45.46
1969-70	3,966	9,754	109.7	306.8	43.85	43.85
1970-71	2,554	6,935	111.4	288.6	46.82	46.82
1971-72	2,008	7,666	90.6	310.2	48.75	48.75
1972-73	1,454	5,439	52.0	243.8	49.54	49.54
1973-74‡	3,544	11,199	147.9	494.5	91.59	91.59
1974-75‡	3,462	10,704	281.9	902.5	61.59	61.59

\* Excluding freight.

† The following additional amounts per tonne were paid to Western Australian growers:—

Harvest	Cents	Harvest	Cents
1967/68	18	1970/71	27
1968/69	5	1971/72	35
1969/70	21	1972/73	25

‡ Pool not yet finalised. Further payments may be made.

Each year, the amount of the first advance to growers is announced before the commencement of the season. The features of the wheat stabilisation plan, which give considerable assurance to the receipts of a pool, make a large first advance possible. The advance is payable by the Wheat Board on receipt of growers' claims. Additional payments are made as sufficient funds become available to the Board from sales realisations.

#### INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENTS

Details of the first and second International Wheat Agreements are given in Year Book No. 55, of the third International Wheat Agreement in Year Book No. 57, of the fourth International Wheat Agreement in Year Book No. 59, and of the fifth International Wheat Agreement in Year Book No. 62.

An International Grains Arrangement came into force on 1 July 1968, and operated for a period of three years. It consisted of (a) a Wheat Trade Convention, which continued the basic arrangements of the International Wheat Agreements, and (b) a Food Aid Convention, under which certain member countries agreed to give, in each year, a total of 4.5 million tonnes of grains for human consumption in developing countries.

Under the Wheat Trade Convention, minimum and maximum prices were prescribed for 17 types of wheat. Member importing countries undertook to buy each year from member exporting countries at least a specified proportion of their total commercial import requirements—and if they imported wheat from non-member countries, to do so at prices consistent with the price ranges. Exporting countries undertook to supply wheat to importing countries in quantities sufficient to meet their commercial requirements, at prices consistent with the price ranges; if market prices reached the maxima of the relevant price ranges, they were to supply specified minimum quantities at prices no higher than the maximum prices—and they undertook not to sell wheat below minimum prices to any purchaser. Member countries also undertook to conduct any concessional transactions (i.e. transactions additional to the commercial sales which could be expected) in a way which would not adversely affect normal patterns of commercial trade. Provision was made in the Convention for adjustment of the price ranges, and for a Prices Review Committee to review world wheat prices in relation to the prescribed minimum and maximum prices. The agreed price range was expressed in terms of United States currency per bushel for a basic wheat (United States Hard Red Winter No. 2 Ordinary Protein) and 16 other wheats f.o.b. loading ports in the Gulf of Mexico; under the International Wheat Agreements prices were specified for only one type of wheat (No. 1 Manitoba Northern). For the basic wheat, the price range (in United States currency) was 173 cents to 213 cents; for No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat it was 195½ cents to 235½ cents, and for f.a.q. Australian wheat it was 168 cents to 208 cents.

From its commencement, the International Grains Arrangement was subject to severe pressures because of the increasingly intense competition amongst exporters of wheat in declining world markets. It became apparent that the minimum price provisions of the Agreement (which had been set in a time of relative stability in the world wheat economy) could not be

maintained in the prevailing situation of surplus supply, particularly since exporting countries which were not members of the I.G.A. were able to undersell member countries which were bound to sell at not less than the specified minimum prices. These circumstances led to a meeting of exporting member countries in July 1969, when an understanding was reached that member countries could sell wheat at prices competitive with those offered by non-member exporters. It was also agreed, however, that fixed minimum price levels would be adhered to as soon as competitive circumstances permitted.

Under the Food Aid Convention, donor countries made their contributions to developing countries in wheat, coarse grains, or cash (used to purchase grains), and they specified the countries to which the grain was supplied. The main contributors to the programme were the United States (42 per cent), the European Economic Community (23 per cent), Canada (11 per cent), and Australia, the United Kingdom, and Japan (each 5 per cent). Australia's annual contribution was 225,000 tonnes.

A new International Wheat Agreement came into force on 1 July 1971, and was to operate for three years, but has been subsequently extended by protocol. Like the International Grains Arrangement, the International Wheat Agreement comprises a Wheat Trade Convention and a Food Aid Convention, both having similar characteristics to the conventions existing under the previous arrangement. With the entry of the U.S.S.R. and Brazil, membership of the Trade Convention accounts for approximately 95 per cent of the world trade in wheat.

An important departure from the previous Wheat Trade Convention is that the new Convention specifies no pricing provisions. However, the Convention provides that, at any time, prices can be negotiated in a council constituted by member countries. The Convention provides for the establishment of a sub-committee to advise on market conditions.

Under the International Wheat Agreement, the Food Aid Convention contains slightly fewer members. Australia's annual contribution remains at 225,000 tonnes. Donor countries can now make their contributions of wheat, rice, or other coarse grains (and/or cash) by way of gifts, grants, sales or credit terms of 20 years or more, and sales in the currency of the recipient country.

#### OVERSEAS EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR

The movement of wheat and flour overseas from New South Wales in the years 1939 to 1975 is shown in the following table. The particulars for the respective years relate to the twelve months ending 30 November, and represent the movement following each harvest. Flour is expressed as its equivalent in wheat, 1 tonne of flour being taken as equal to 1.389 tonnes (1.440 tonnes before July 1951) of grain.

Table 28.22. Overseas Exports and Stocks of Wheat and Flour, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 November	Exports Overseas from N.S.W.		Recorded Stocks at end of year *	Year ended 30 November	Exports Overseas from N.S.W.		Recorded Stocks at end of year *
	Wheat	Flour as Wheat	Wheat and Flour as Wheat		Wheat	Flour as Wheat	Wheat and Flour as Wheat
	Thousand tonnes				Thousand tonnes		
1939	381	430	92	1970	2,681	161	2,028
1965	2,223	200	415	1971	2,504	122	1,503
1966	95	113	92	1972	1,808	92	488
1967	2,958	160	1,176	1973	504	167	175
1968	1,892	172	276	1974	1,539	233	776
1969	2,551	168	2,308	1975	2,241	n.a.	621

\* At mills, sidings, ports, and depots.

The greater portion of the wheat exported from Australia is shipped in specially chartered vessels under the Australian Grain Charter ("Aust-wheat") terms and conditions.

#### GRADING OF WHEAT

A standard for each grade of wheat is determined annually by a Wheat Standards Committee established in each State by the Australian Wheat Board. This Committee comprises representatives of the Wheat Board, the State Department of Agriculture, the bulk handling authorities, farmers' organisations, and shippers and millers. Weights for each grade are determined using a Schopper 1-litre scale chondrometer.

Four grades were defined for New South Wales wheat in 1972-73—Prime Hard (a uniformly vitreous free milling high-protein wheat producing a strong flour of well-balanced dough qualities), Southern Hard (a hard grain of eagle and falcon varieties with medium to high protein content), Northern F.A.Q. (fair average quality) or Northern Hard (a predominantly hard grain of good strength with relatively high-protein content), and Southern-Western F.A.Q. (a predominantly soft wheat of moderate strength and medium-protein content).

Changes were made in the classification of Australian wheat, commencing with the 1974-75 season. The Fair Average Quality (f.a.q.) classification was discontinued and replaced by Australian Standard White (A.S.W.) which is equivalent to wheat previously designated as f.a.q.

Wheat previously referred to as "Offgrade" is now classed as "General Purpose Wheat" and is defined as grain not equal to A.S.W. but with a minimum test weight of 68 kg/hl; below this weight wheat is classified as "Feed".

"Australian Hard Wheat" for N.S.W. is divided into "Northern" and "Southern", and each contains a different group of dominant varieties. In some seasons a grade known as No. 2 Hard Grade Wheat will be adopted if adverse seasonal conditions at harvest time do not warrant the receipt and marketing of No. 1 Hard Wheat.

The weights determined for each grade of New South Wales wheat for the 1969-70 to 1974-75 seasons were:—

<i>Season</i>	<i>Prime Hard</i>	<i>Northern Hard</i>	<i>Southern-Western A.S.W.</i>	<i>Southern Hard (Falcon)</i>
	<i>kg per hl</i>	<i>kg per hl</i>	<i>kg per hl</i>	<i>kg per hl</i>
1969-70	77.6	78.0	78.6	...
1970-71	78.6	78.6	77.3	...
1971-72	79.2	79.5	78.3	...
1972-73	78.0	77.0	80.5	81.5
1973-74	77.0	76.4	76.0	77.6
1974-75	79.8	79.5	80.0	80.0

Normally, wheat is sold in New South Wales by weight and not by volume.

A description of the former wheat grading systems is given on page 919 of Year Book No. 59 and on page 812 of Year Book No. 63.

#### CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Estimates of the consumption of wheat in New South Wales are based upon total recorded production, net exports, and changes in recorded stocks (excluding seed wheat and wheat retained for use in the locality in which it is grown). For the purpose of the estimates, the wheat year is considered to extend from 1 December to 30 November, and at the latter date returns of stocks are obtained. As, however, in some years considerable quantities of new season's wheat arrive on the market in the latter half of November, and as records of wheat in transit are difficult to obtain, it is not possible to estimate closely the consumption of individual years.

The apparent average annual consumption of wheat in New South Wales was 1,260,800 tonnes in the five seasons to 1973-74. In recent years, consumption of wheat as flour has been rising steadily—but its use as stock feed has fluctuated sharply (it was a record in 1972-73). The quantity of wheat used for seed is influenced by the seeding rate adopted as well as by the area sown. For the 1968-69 and earlier seasons, the average seeding rate was estimated at 57 kg per hectare—but based on a survey taken in 1969, the average seeding rate was reduced to 42 kg per hectare for the 1969-70 and subsequent seasons.

An indication of the consumption of wheat in New South Wales in the past ten seasons, according to the purpose for which it was used, is shown in the next table.

Table 28.23. Consumption of Wheat in New South Wales

Season	Flour (as Wheat)	Breakfast Foods	Stock Feed Wheat Sales	Seed	Other Wheat Retained on Farms*	Total Wheat Consumed
	Thousand tonnes					
1964-65	472	16	489	161	219	1,358
1965-66	473	15	297	130	202	1,117
1966-67	482	15	168	166	209	1,040
1967-68	493	14	255	191	142	1,097
1968-69	480	13	100	231	199	1,022
1969-70	499	7	251	148	214	1,119
1970-71	506	7	329	94	169	1,106
1971-72	530	9	396	122	196	1,253
1972-73	557	10	538	143	201	1,449
1973-74	615	13	494	135	120	1,377

\* Includes wheat retained for stock feed.

## PRICES OF WHEAT

The trend in export and domestic prices for Australian wheat is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 28.24. Export and Domestic Prices of Australian Wheat\*

Year	Export Price†	Home Price for Human Consumption‡	Year	Export Price†	Home Price for Human Consumption‡
	\$ per tonne			\$ per tonne	
1955-56	49·13	49·46	1965-66	52·69	56·25
1956-57	49·49	50·67	1966-67	56·73	57·50
1957-58	53·28	64·12	1967-68	52·29	60·81
1958-59	50·82	53·90	1968-69	51·99¶	62·83
1959-60	48·94	55·12	1969-70	47·95¶	63·38§
1960-61	49·68	56·33	1970-71	51·74¶	63·93§
1961-62	53·05	58·17	1971-72	48·87	65·40§
1962-63	53·02	58·64	1972-73	73·83	67·63§
1963-64	56·11	53·57	1973-74	134·82	71·10
1964-65	52·29	53·90	1974-75	120·72	83·40

\* See text following table.

† Average of the twelve monthly prices, year ended July.

‡ Average of twelve monthly prices (f.o.r. terminal ports), year ended November.

¶ Wheat sold under International Grains Arrangement.

§ Price for wheat (except wheat for flour) for human consumption. From December 1969 to November 1973, a lower price (\$60.44 per tonne until November 1970, \$60.99 until November 1971, \$62.46 until November 1972, and \$64.67 until November 1973) was charged for wheat for flour for human consumption.

The export prices shown in the table are the Board's basic selling prices for A.S.W. (formerly f.a.q.) bulk wheat, f.o.b., Sydney. These quotations are more or less nominal, with sales being made above and below the basic price from time to time. Actual selling prices are lower than the basic price particularly where other exporting countries have a geographical freight advantage.



The maximum and minimum export prices during the International Grains Arrangement (1968-69 to 1970-71) for f.a.q. Australian wheat, were approximately \$68.34 and \$55.11 per tonne (Australian currency), f.o.b. Gulf of Mexico ports.

The home prices shown in the table include a loading used to meet freight charges on wheat shipped to Tasmania. The price for 1957-58 includes an additional loading to meet the cost of importing wheat from Canada and Western Australia to supplement the poor harvest in New South Wales.

From 1953-54 until 1968-69 and from 1973-74, the prices charged by the Wheat Board for wheat for stock feed in Australia were the same as those charged for wheat (and wheat for flour) for human consumption; for 1969-70 to 1972-73, differential rates were charged. In 1972-73, the basic price of wheat was \$67.63 per tonne; however, any purchaser who agreed to buy the whole of his requirements for stock feed purposes from the Wheat Board throughout the year was charged \$56.98 per tonne. The price of wheat for the manufacture of flour for industrial use was \$56.98 per tonne and the price of wheat for flour for human consumption was \$64.65 in 1972-73. These prices are on the basis f.o.r. terminal ports.

#### ESTIMATED RETURN TO WHEATGROWERS FOR WHEAT

The following table shows for a long series of seasons the estimated net return (as at country rail sidings, and allowing for the cost of bags) to New South Wales wheatgrowers. For 1938-39 and earlier seasons, the estimated return represents the weighted average price of wheat delivered at country railway sidings. The return to wheatgrowers in 1939-40 and later seasons has been estimated on the basis of advances by the Australian Wheat Board.

Table 28.25. Estimated Return to Wheatgrowers (as at Country Sidings)

Season	Net Return to Grower (per tonne)	Season	Net Return to Grower (per tonne)	Season	Net Return to Grower (per tonne)	Season	Net Return to Grower (per tonne)
	\$		\$		\$		\$
1931-32	10.88	1942-43	14.59	1953-54	40.86	1964-65	41.52
1932-33	9.19	1943-44	17.64	1954-55	35.94	1965-66	43.91
1933-34	9.04	1944-45	19.22	1955-56	36.38	1966-67	44.09
1934-35	10.77	1945-46	25.61	1956-57	39.54	1967-68	46.15
1935-36	12.24	1946-47	37.92	1957-58	41.08	1968-69	37.29
1936-37	17.16	1947-48	49.97	1958-59	38.87	1969-70	36.30
1937-38	12.38	1948-49	39.06	1959-60	40.53	1970-71	39.39
1938-39	8.19	1949-50	45.49	1960-61	42.59	1971-72	41.63
1939-40	10.99	1950-51	43.58	1961-62	45.56	1972-73	39.85
1940-41	13.15	1951-52	47.44	1962-63	43.50	1973-74	91.27
1941-42	12.13	1952-53	47.95	1963-64	42.70	1974-75	93.20

Payments to wheatgrowers in the nature of bounty, drought relief, and payments from flour tax are included in the estimated net return. The net return also includes reimbursements to growers of their contributions to the stabilisation fund. These reimbursements have been included in the season of production.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF WHEAT CROPS

Wheatgrowing has been outstandingly the major source of income of agriculturists in New South Wales, although the value of production from wheat crops fluctuates considerably from year to year in consequence of the nature of seasons and variations in the area sown and the price of wheat. The gross value of production of wheat crops (at place of production) in 1920-21 and later seasons is shown in the next table. The value of wheat grown for green fodder is not available.

Table 28.26. Gross Value of Production of Wheat Crops at Place of Production, N.S.W.

Season	Wheat for Grain	Wheat for Hay	All Wheat Crops	Season	Wheat for Grain	Wheat for Hay	All Wheat Crops
	\$ thousand				\$ thousand		
1920-21	38,938	6,882	45,820	1966-67	242,955	2,650	245,605
1930-31	10,430	2,372	12,802	1967-68	109,644	1,800	111,443
1940-41	8,572	1,692	10,264	1968-69	218,333	3,928	222,261
1946-47	16,182	1,792	17,974	1969-70	159,351	2,469	161,820
1947-48	129,516	4,278	133,794	1970-71	117,219	987	118,206
1950-51	51,322	1,822	53,144	1971-72	100,355	1,077	101,431
1960-61	98,100	2,440	100,540	1972-73	77,863	1,740	79,602
1964-65	171,108	1,652	172,760	1973-74	376,941	1,150	378,090
1965-66	46,755	2,668	49,423	1974-75	364,660	1,140	365,799

In 1973-74, the value of wheat grain produced (\$376,941,000) was the highest ever recorded. The highest recorded average yield (1.91 tonnes) occurred in 1966-67.

MAIZE

The area sown with maize has declined considerably since the nineteen-thirties, primarily because special equipment is needed to harvest maize and returns from alternative grain crops have been higher. Average yields have increased due to more extensive growing under irrigated conditions and the almost exclusive use of hybrid varieties. The yield of 3.55 tonnes per hectare in 1968-69 was the highest on record.

Most maize in coastal districts is sown with hybrid seed bred and certified by the Department of Agriculture. These hybrids have good resistance to leaf blight which is of major significance on the coast. Inland, almost all maize is sown to early-maturing hybrids developed by commercial seed companies and not produced under the seed certification scheme. These high yielding hybrids are generally susceptible to coastal leaf diseases.

Mechanical harvesting, bulk handling, and artificial drying methods are being used increasingly, and the proportion of the crop still harvested by hand is relatively small.

Table 28.27. Maize Area and Production, N.S.W.

Season	Area Sown with Maize			Production of Maize (Grain)		Gross Value of Production of Maize (Grain) (at farm)	
	For Grain	For Green Fodder	Total	Total	Average Yield per Hectare	Total	Average per Hectare
	Hectares			Tonnes		\$	\$
Average—							
1927-1931	48,351	8,612	56,963	80,461	1.66	1,324,920	27.40
1932-1936	46,298	15,384	61,682	77,735	1.68	978,660	21.14
1937-1941	50,306	17,636	67,942	83,760	1.66	1,282,520	25.49
1942-1946	41,328	15,137	56,465	69,718	1.69	1,503,620	36.38
1947-1951	32,406	10,774	43,180	57,200	1.76	1,847,800	57.02
1952-1956	22,639	8,636	31,275	45,191	2.00	2,598,020	114.76
1957-1961	22,176	5,891	28,067	59,714	2.69	2,932,560	132.24
1962-1966	18,316	4,312	22,628	51,151	2.79	2,661,066	145.28
1967-1971	25,752	3,437	29,189	81,641	3.17	3,641,390	141.40
Season—							
1968-69	22,049	3,286	25,335	78,305	3.55	3,791,765	171.97
1969-70	32,690	3,398	36,088	101,746	3.11	4,526,328	138.46
1970-71	33,313	2,317	35,630	106,449	3.20	4,106,920	123.28
1971-72	33,243	3,551	36,794	114,447	3.44	4,145,149	124.69
1972-73	23,850	3,844	27,694	67,312	2.82	3,685,332	154.52
1973-74	17,950	3,212	21,162	47,916	2.67	3,517,034	195.94
1974-75	22,177	3,810	25,987	59,628	2.69	4,218,681	190.23

Maize for grain is cultivated in the valleys of the coastal rivers, on the Northern Tableland Area, and in irrigated areas west of the Great Dividing Range. The following table shows the area and production of maize for grain in the principal maize growing areas of New South Wales in the last two seasons, compared with the averages in the five preceding seasons:—

Table 28.28. Maize for Grain: Area and Production, in Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area Sown			Production			Average Yield per Hectare		
	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	Hectares			Tonnes					
Coastal Areas—									
Northern ..	10,893	6,791	9,415	32,243	14,666	20,835	2.96	2.16	2.21
Central ..	1,929	1,893	2,037	6,286	5,320	6,156	3.26	2.81	3.02
Sydney and Southern ..	863	665	597	2,366	1,062	1,054	2.74	1.60	1.77
Total ..	13,686	9,349	12,049	40,895	21,048	28,045	2.99	2.25	2.33
Tableland Areas—									
Northern ..	3,254	2,279	2,623	7,934	5,757	5,507	2.44	2.53	2.10
Central ..									
Southern ..	149	30	24	562	72	55	3.77	2.40	2.29
Total ..	3,404	2,309	2,647	8,496	5,829	5,562	2.50	2.52	2.10
Slope Areas—									
Northern ..	4,829	2,388	2,257	17,615	9,091	11,002	3.65	3.81	4.87
Central ..	454	253	304	2,086	1,313	1,058	4.59	5.19	3.48
Southern ..	564	281	297	2,295	462	800	4.07	1.64	2.69
Total ..	5,846	2,922	2,858	21,996	10,866	12,860	3.76	3.72	4.50
Rest of N.S.W. ..	6,093	3,370	4,623	22,266	10,173	13,161	3.65	3.02	2.85
Total, N.S.W. ..	29,029	17,950	22,177	93,653	47,916	59,628	3.23	2.67	2.69

The usage of maize grain for livestock feed is increasing, and much of the grain produced in the coastal areas is now retained on the farm for this purpose. Breakfast food and starch manufacturers absorb a large quantity of the grain marketed. Most of the maize used as green fodder is grown for stock in the dairying districts. There is a trend towards greater use of maize for hay and silage.

### SORGHUM

Sorghum is a summer-growing annual, palatable to stock and more drought-tolerant than maize. Like maize, it is cultivated both for fodder and for grain. The growing of this crop for grain in New South Wales dates from the introduction of dwarfed varieties from the United States in the early 1940's. Hybrid varieties were released in 1961-62 and constitute over 90 per cent of the total seed sown.

Grain sorghum can be sown and harvested with the same equipment as for wheat and fits in well with crop rotation on wheat farms. In summer rainfall areas, grain sorghum is often sown following a failure of the wheat crop, in order to supplement farm income and to meet drought feeding requirements. In recent years, however, two factors significantly influencing the marked expansion in the area under grain sorghum have been the increased availability of irrigation water (which increases the reliability and profitability of the crop) and the rapidly expanding Japanese market for the grain.

In 1970-71, the average yield of sorghum (grain) per hectare (2.70 tonnes) and the total production of sorghum for grain (486,521 tonnes) were the highest ever recorded.

Table 28.29. Sorghum: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Season	Area Sown with Sorghum			Production of Sorghum (Grain)		Gross Value of Production of Sorghum (Grain) (at farm)	
	For Grain	For Green Fodder	Total	Total	Average Yield per Hectare	Total	Average per Hectare
	Hectares			Tonnes		\$	\$
Average—							
1952-1956	4,525	9,490	14,015	6,505	1.44	199,728	44.14
1957-1961	17,505	15,807	33,312	22,706	1.30	688,728	39.34
1962-1966	29,611	14,658	44,269	34,876	1.18	1,162,216	39.25
1967-1971	81,504	22,561	104,065	168,809	2.07	4,924,746	60.42
Season—							
1968-69	55,420	13,471	68,891	106,886	1.93	3,534,604	63.78
1969-70	99,221	27,172	126,393	163,597	1.65	5,289,718	53.31
1970-71	180,366	39,247	219,613	486,521	2.70	12,692,171	70.26
1971-72	207,793	27,227	235,020	371,212	1.79	9,547,637	45.95
1972-73	269,002	34,772	303,774	371,777	1.38	21,990,610	81.75
1973-74	201,469	32,308	233,777	393,698	1.95	23,617,943	117.23
1974-75	176,209	24,000	200,209	256,708	1.46	13,764,683	78.12

Most of the grain sorghum cultivated under dryland conditions is in the northern half of the State, where summer rain is fairly reliable, but the proportion grown under irrigation (in this area) is increasing. Nearly all the grain sorghum grown in the Southern Plains Statistical Agricultural Area is irrigated, which accounts for the high average yields per hectare obtained in that Area, as shown in the following table.

Table 28.30. Sorghum: Area and Production, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area Sown			Production			Average Yield per Hectare		
	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1972-73	1973- 74	1974- 75
	Hectares			Tonnes			Tonnes		
Coastal Areas ..	10,643	14,803	13,900	23,940	42,707	20,317	2.25	2.89	1.46
Tableland Areas ..	2,947	3,541	3,395	5,115	4,386	4,330	1.74	1.24	1.28
Slope Areas—									
Northern ..	87,748	117,524	114,706	164,238	247,996	165,814	1.87	2.11	1.45
Central ..	4,771	4,480	3,832	9,691	9,313	8,314	2.03	2.08	2.17
Southern ..	855	554	395	2,800	1,510	1,006	3.27	2.73	2.55
Total ..	93,374	122,558	118,933	176,128	258,819	175,134	1.89	2.11	1.47
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—									
Northern ..	47,820	56,981	36,803	70,531	78,593	49,289	1.47	1.38	1.34
Southern ..	7,300	3,235	3,056	20,214	8,930	7,340	2.77	2.76	2.40
Total ..	55,121	60,216	39,859	90,744	87,523	56,629	1.65	1.45	1.42
Western Plains Area	275	351	122	642	263	298	2.33	0.75	2.44
Total, N.S.W. ..	162,360	201,469	176,209	296,569	393,698	256,708	1.83	1.95	1.46

A Grain Sorghum Board (of seven members, five of whom are elected by New South Wales growers) commenced operations in 1972. The Board is responsible for disposing of the grain on the export market. The Board is also empowered to fix minimum local market prices, to make advance payments to growers, and to set quality standards for the grain it receives. Growers may sell grain on the domestic market through licensed merchants.

### OATS

Most of the oats crop in New South Wales is grown as fodder for sheep (either as grain, hay, or green fodder), a relatively small proportion of the grain harvested being milled for human consumption. Some of the area sown for grain is customarily grazed by stock during the growing period. The following table shows the area of oats sown for each purpose in recent seasons:—

Table 28.31. Area and Purpose of Oats Crops, N.S.W.

Season	For Grain	For Hay	For Green Feed	Total Area Sown	Season	For Grain	For Hay	For Green Feed	Total Area Sown
	Hectares					Hectares			
1963-64	321,349	25,796	266,164	613,309	1969-70	365,513	32,255	361,084	758,853
1964-65	344,043	26,641	290,969	661,653	1970-71	405,344	27,892	342,170	775,406
1965-66	417,903	44,756	239,966	702,625	1971-72	261,264	31,180	214,622	507,066
1966-67	551,428	52,228	281,152	884,808	1972-73	285,182	33,794	262,336	581,310
1967-68	367,152	42,439	323,493	733,084	1973-74	404,828	26,820	288,538	720,186
1968-69	479,452	62,829	318,054	860,335	1974-75	269,913	19,305	208,819	498,037

Because of its earlier maturity, good grain characteristics, and moderate resistance to smut, Belar had for many years been by far the most popular variety of oats, particularly in the main wheatgrowing districts. However,

newer varieties—e.g., Cooba (a variety noted for prolonged grazing), Coolabah (a variety providing early grazing and good grain recovery), and Avon (a variety with high grain yield and resistance to shattering)—are now more popular. In 1973-74, Belar accounted for only 4 per cent of the total area under oats, compared with 42 per cent for Cooba and 18 per cent for Coolabah.

Table 28.32. Varieties of Oats Sown

Variety	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Variety	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	Hectares				Hectares		
Algerian .. ..	44,294	45,911	35,943	Fulmark .. ..	13,828	12,729	10,649
Avon .. ..	56,883	69,029	35,874	Irwin .. ..	*	*	1,985
Belar .. ..	25,732	31,667	22,481	Saia .. ..	6,030	6,516	7,702
Bundy .. ..	8,883	*	*	Swan .. ..	*	26,389	10,119
Cooba .. ..	217,616	279,367	209,256	Other .. ..	113,391	114,827	75,783
Coolabah .. ..	81,419	118,503	88,245				
Fulghum .. ..	13,234	15,248	*	Total Area Sown	581,310	720,186	498,037

\* Information not compiled (included in Other).

The development of the cultivation of oats for grain is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 28.33. Oats for Grain: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Season	Area Sown	Production		Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
		Total	Average Yield per Hectare	Total	Average per Hectare
	Hectares	Tonnes		\$	\$
Average—					
1927-1931	57,049	41,760	0.73	566,880	9.94
1932-1936	83,861	64,633	0.77	561,400	6.69
1937-1941	124,043	76,543	0.62	817,380	6.59
1942-1946	183,792	109,808	0.60	1,531,980	8.34
1947-1951	182,298	117,967	0.65	2,562,080	14.05
1952-1956	274,598	197,617	0.72	7,079,200	25.78
1957-1961	303,607	255,967	0.84	7,868,720	25.92
1962-1966	331,686	306,864	0.93	10,398,596	31.35
1967-1971	433,778	439,310	1.01	14,471,296	33.36
Season—					
1964-65	344,042	415,227	1.21	12,815,640	37.25
1965-66	417,903	228,735	0.55	12,102,382	28.96
1966-67	551,428	743,955	1.35	31,162,123	56.51
1967-68	367,152	149,412	0.41	6,670,178	18.17
1968-69	479,452	498,123	1.04	18,668,634	38.94
1969-70	365,513	349,050	0.95	7,310,348	20.00
1970-71	405,344	456,012	1.12	8,545,196	21.08
1971-72	261,264	221,244	0.85	5,121,399	19.60
1972-73	285,182	196,485	0.69	9,380,194	32.89
1973-74	404,828	327,219	0.81	13,651,577	33.72
1974-75	269,913	293,068	1.09	12,596,063	46.67

The elevated districts of Monaro, Goulburn, Bathurst, and New England contain large areas of land on which oats may be cultivated with excellent results, as oats are able to withstand a severe winter. The next table shows, for recent seasons, the area and production of oats for grain in each of the six areas which together account for about 95 per cent of the State's total production of oats.

Table 28.34. Oats for Grain: Area and Production, in Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area for Grain			Production			Yield per Hectare		
	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1972-73	1973- 74	1974- 75
	Hectares			Tonnes					
S. Slope	118,984	127,773	76,968	154,868	111,234	86,209	1.30	0.87	1.12
C. Slope	79,857	103,052	58,304	68,052	94,308	70,234	0.85	0.92	1.20
N. Slope	60,476	63,732	56,986	39,919	37,805	58,177	0.66	0.59	1.02
C. and S. Tableland	31,423	38,966	23,739	30,631	34,809	24,810	0.97	0.89	1.05
S. Plains	32,198	33,039	16,670	28,010	24,164	16,862	0.87	0.73	1.01
N. Plains	21,589	21,003	21,969	11,942	11,833	22,392	0.55	0.56	1.02
Rest of N.S.W.	14,823	17,263	15,277	10,758	13,066	14,384	0.73	0.76	0.94
Total, N.S.W.	359,351	404,828	269,913	344,183	327,219	293,068	0.96	0.81	1.09

An Oats Marketing Board (of four members, three of whom are elected by New South Wales growers) assists in marketing the oat crop. The functions of the Board are similar to those of the Grain Sorghum Board details of which are given on page 842.

Particulars of oaten hay are shown in Table 28.38.

#### BARLEY

Barley-growing (and particularly the growing of barley for grain) has expanded rapidly during the last ten seasons. Although there are several districts where the conditions as to soil and drainage are suitable for the crop, particularly the two-row (malting) varieties, barley is grown mainly in the Slope and Southern Plains Areas. The areas under the crop in other districts are relatively small.

The next table shows the area and production of barley in 1938-39 and later seasons. Of the total area sown to barley (for all purposes) in 1974-75, 60 per cent was for two-row barley, 28 per cent for six-row barley grain, and 12 per cent for hay or green feed. In 1973-74, the area of barley sown for grain (385,580 hectares) was the highest ever recorded.

Table 28.35. Barley: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Season	Area Sown					Production		
	Barley for Grain		Hay	Green Feed	Total Area Sown	Barley (Grain)		Hay
	2-row	6-row				2-row	6-row	
	Hectares					Tonnes		Tonnes
1938-39	2,817	2,928	900	3,131	9,776	2,535	2,402	2,274
1964-65	59,990	36,723	293	13,797	110,803	91,638	60,480	1,054
1965-66	55,225	40,319	937	10,077	106,558	49,910	36,303	1,957
1966-67	99,346	56,529	1,070	17,691	174,636	166,908	100,628	4,268
1967-68	103,906	44,808	1,490	22,134	172,338	78,795	30,843	2,853
1968-69	117,730	79,089	1,548	23,318	221,685	136,813	117,469	5,336
1969-70	124,537	94,773	1,339	38,456	259,105	153,945	125,803	4,409
1970-71	190,978	110,260	882	33,986	336,106	256,030	173,460	3,217
1971-72	262,180	111,253	2,409	29,843	405,685	234,594	111,713	7,609
1972-73	228,722	107,119	2,543	41,639	380,023	168,355	97,577	5,475
1973-74	255,085	130,495	2,055	41,817	429,452	312,222	135,693	4,961
1974-75	237,293	89,303	1,591	29,118	357,305	297,483	110,070	3,239

A Barley Board of seven members, five of whom are elected by New South Wales growers, assists in marketing the barley crop, commencing with the 1972-73 season. The functions of the Board are similar to those of the Grain Sorghum Board, details of which are given on page 842.

### RICE

The cultivation of rice in New South Wales on a commercial basis was first undertaken in 1924-25 on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. Rice growing has since been extended to the Tabbita, Benerembah, and Wakool Irrigation Districts (in 1943-44), the Tullakool Irrigation Area (in 1948-49), the Denimein and Denibootea Irrigation Districts (in 1954-55 and 1955-56), the Coleambally Irrigation Area (in 1960-61), and the Berriquin Irrigation District (in 1968-69). The medium-grain variety, Calrose, predominates, but the production of long-grain varieties is increasing. In 1974-75, approximately 30 per cent of production was of long-grain varieties and about 3 per cent was of the short-grain variety, Caloro. Over 90 per cent of the Australian rice crop is grown in New South Wales, the balance being grown in Queensland. The amount of water available, and the fact that the intensive use of water for rice growing in certain areas is injurious to adjacent holdings, makes it necessary to limit the area of rice sown in each season. Agricultural research stations are maintained by the Department of Agriculture at Yanco and Leeton, where plant breeding, seed selection, and general experimental work are undertaken. Research investigations are also conducted on farms throughout the rice-growing areas.

The progress of rice-growing in New South Wales since 1925-26 is illustrated in the next table. In 1973-74, there was a record production of rice, although the largest area sown was in 1974-75; the greatest average yield per hectare was attained in 1968-69.

Table 28.36. Rice-growing, N.S.W.

Season	Holdings on which Rice was Grown	Area Sown with Rice	Production of Paddy Rice		Gross Value of Production of Paddy Rice (at farm)	
			Total	Average Yield per Hectare	Total	Average per Hectare
		Hectares	Tonnes	Tonnes	\$	\$
1925-26	30	630	1,164	1.85	24,060	38.19
1930-31	270	8,023	27,194	3.39	519,220	64.72
1935-36	304	8,784	41,217	4.69	709,240	80.74
1948-49	406	13,229	52,180	3.94	1,745,680	131.96
1958-59	279	19,042	126,097	6.62	6,844,400	359.44
1966-67	1,161	29,835	214,325	7.18	12,154,314	407.38
1967-68	1,208	30,705	220,836	7.19	12,823,473	417.63
1968-69	1,463	33,497	255,137	7.62	14,313,042	427.29
1969-70	1,779	39,258	243,376	6.20	11,497,488	292.87
1970-71	1,821	38,580	288,441	7.48	11,326,971	293.60
1971-72	1,455	36,949	230,923	6.25	9,775,098	264.56
1972-73	1,353	40,915	292,273	7.14	22,037,384	538.61
1973-74	1,372	65,422	403,446	6.16	47,376,663	724.17
1974-75	1,406	72,925	376,232	5.16	31,370,224	430.17

Rice is marketed by a Rice Marketing Board constituted under the Marketing of Primary Products Act. The average selling price of rice per tonne to millers, f.o.r. Leeton, was approximately \$130 in 1974-75.



Particulars of the production in New South Wales and overseas exports of rice from Australia in 1966-67 and later years are given in the next table:—

**Table 28.37. Production and Overseas Exports of Rice**

Year ended 30 June	Rice (Paddy) Produced in N.S.W.	Rice Exported Overseas from Australia		
		Quantity		Total Value
		Milled	Unmilled	
		Tonnes		\$A thous. f.o.b.
1967	214,325	84,123	5,770	11,532
1968	220,835	97,706	4,345	13,960
1969	255,136	106,313	4,922	15,699
1970	243,375	107,529	21,255	17,106
1971	288,440	81,813	20,622	13,216
1972	230,923	175,092	5,463	19,384
1973	292,280	155,171	2,454	21,181
1974	403,446	135,392	1,194	28,647
1975	376,232	159,308	15,146	42,974

The bulk of Australia's exports of cleaned rice is shipped to Papua New Guinea (29 per cent in 1974-75), Indonesia (13 per cent), Singapore (11 per cent), Hong Kong (11 per cent), and the United Kingdom (9 per cent).

## HAY

The production of wheaten and oaten hay varies in accordance with the seasonal factors controlling yield, the prospects for grain crops, and the market demand for hay. In favourable years, considerable quantities are baled for use in dry seasons. The production of lucerne hay tends to be less variable than that of wheaten and oaten hay.

The following table shows the area and production of each of the principal kinds of hay since 1945-46:—

**Table 28.38. Hay: Area and Production, N.S.W.**

Season	Wheaten	Oaten	Lucerne	Barley and Rye	Grass and Pasture	Total
Area (Hectares)						
Average—						
1946-1950	98,325	76,931	35,302	454	3,170	214,182
1951-1955	50,541	42,950	44,751	380	17,974	156,596
1956-1960	41,373	34,809	72,871	545	69,888	219,486
1961-1965	32,004	28,936	80,987	378	109,807	252,112
1966-1970	46,931	46,902	103,819	1,443	101,400	300,495
1971-1975	25,677	27,774	134,467	2,355	115,256	305,529
Season—						
1969-70	38,682	32,255	117,467	1,491	112,874	302,769
1970-71	18,098	27,893	155,848	1,015	104,914	307,768
1971-72	30,591	31,180	141,075	2,694	83,715	289,255
1972-73	37,310	33,794	146,415	2,654	83,702	303,875
1973-74	19,469	26,820	149,264	2,225	172,870	370,648
1974-75	15,338	19,305	101,114	1,846	120,736	258,339

Table 28.38. Hay: Area and Production (*continued*)

Season	Wheaten	Oaten	Lucerne	Barley and Rye	Grass and Pasture	Total
Production (Tonnes)						
Average—						
1946–1950	286,346	216,282	164,590	1,230	10,782	679,230
1951–1955	149,705	125,719	203,169	1,103	61,569	541,265
1956–1960	118,566	105,408	299,323	1,482	263,804	788,583
1961–1965	117,404	106,950	405,262	1,326	420,834	1,051,776
1966–1970	142,816	163,141	535,460	4,299	395,608	1,241,324
1971–1975	65,903	76,909	605,582	5,847	392,340	1,146,581
Season—						
1969–70	152,214	134,406	669,606	5,042	466,644	1,427,912
1970–71	65,052	116,246	775,747	3,688	416,113	1,376,846
1971–72	84,204	99,094	666,250	8,449	318,546	1,176,543
1972–73	84,076	84,706	597,078	5,691	268,980	1,040,531
1973–74	52,620	72,852	693,193	5,534	576,599	1,400,798
1974–75	42,713	50,982	465,806	3,713	405,236	968,450
Average Yield per Hectare (Tonnes)						
Average—						
1946–1950	2.91	2.14	4.66	2.71	3.40	3.17
1951–1955	2.96	2.93	4.54	2.90	4.42	3.46
1956–1960	2.86	3.03	4.11	2.72	3.77	3.59
1961–1965	3.67	3.70	5.00	3.51	3.83	4.17
1966–1970	3.04	3.48	5.16	2.98	3.90	4.13
1971–1975	2.57	2.77	4.50	2.48	3.40	3.75
Season—						
1969–70	3.94	4.17	5.70	3.38	4.13	4.72
1970–71	3.59	4.17	4.98	3.63	3.97	4.47
1971–72	2.75	3.18	4.72	3.14	3.80	4.07
1972–73	2.25	2.51	4.08	2.14	3.21	3.42
1973–74	2.70	2.72	4.64	2.89	3.34	3.78
1974–75	2.78	2.64	4.61	1.95	3.36	3.75

Information regarding the storage of hay on rural holdings is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

## SUGAR-CANE

The great bulk of Australian sugar-cane is grown in Queensland, but its cultivation is an important enterprise on the far north coast of New South Wales. The cane-fields in New South Wales are confined to the hills and flats of the Tweed and the flats of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, where favourable conditions—cheap transport (important because of the bulky nature of the crop), suitable soil, good drainage, adequate rainfall, and reasonable freedom from frost—are found.

In New South Wales, the planting of sugar-cane takes place from late August to early November, according to location, soil, and climatic conditions. Three crops are usually harvested from a single planting, the plants being replaced every fifth or sixth year. Harvesting is now almost entirely mechanised.

The cut cane is crushed in three mills at convenient centres. The area cut for crushing is dependent upon the capacity of mills to treat cane within seasonal limits, and a daily or weekly quota of cane that can be cut for crushing is imposed upon individual growers.

The area and production of sugar-cane in New South Wales in selected seasons since 1915-16 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 28.39. Sugar-cane: Area and Production**

Season	Area under Sugar-cane			Production of Cane		Gross Value of Production of Cane (at farm)	
	Cut for Crushing	Not Cut*	Total†	Total	Average Yield per Hectare cut	Total	Average per Hectare cut
	Hectares			Tonnes		\$	\$
1915-16	2,440	2,116	4,556	160,280	65.69	410,140	168.09
1925-26	3,516	4,320	7,836	302,107	85.92	795,380	226.22
1930-31	3,082	3,240	6,322	162,780	52.82	559,400	181.50
1938-39	4,232	4,359	8,591	342,105	80.84	965,040	228.34
1955-56	3,044	3,532	6,576	289,106	94.98	2,161,380	710.04
1965-66	6,404	9,449	15,853	619,100	96.67	4,509,345	704.14
1970-71	9,010	8,045	17,055	1,178,683	130.82	9,381,678	1,041.25
1971-72	9,330	7,418	16,748	980,196	105.06	8,754,438	938.31
1972-73	9,361	6,689	16,050	841,106	89.85	7,660,721	818.36
1973-74	9,917	7,056	16,973	999,486	100.78	9,571,428	965.15
1974-75	9,911	8,252	18,163	996,654	95.74	17,507,025	1,766.42

\* Stand-over and newly-planted cane.

† Excludes the small areas cut for green food and for plants.

After increases during the 1960's, the production of sugar-cane reached a record 1,178,683 tonnes in 1970-71. The total area of sugar-cane in 1974-75 was a record 18,163 hectares. The average yield of cane per hectare varies considerably from season to season; it depends partly upon seasonal conditions, cultural methods, and variety of cane, and especially upon the maturity of the cane.

The sugar industry in Australia has been regulated since 1923 in terms of agreements between the Australian and Queensland Governments. The current Sugar Agreement, which became effective on 1 February 1975, preserves the main features of the previous agreements. In particular, it provides for an embargo on the overseas importation of sugar and fixes the maximum wholesale prices of refined sugar and other sugar products on a uniform basis throughout Australia. Under the Agreement, the Queensland Government agrees to control production of sugar, acquires all raw sugar produced in Queensland and purchases the raw sugar produced in New South Wales, makes sugar and sugar products available in Australia at no more than the stipulated prices, meets the cost of rebates on the sugar content of products exported, and contributes funds to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee to assist the Australian fruit-growing and fruit-processing industries.

The Queensland Sugar Board, as agent for the Queensland Government, arranges for the refining of the raw sugar acquired and for the local and overseas marketing of sugar. The proceeds of sales at the fixed domestic prices and of export sales of sugar, less transport and administrative costs, are pooled, and the Board pays to the mills an average net realisation price in respect of the raw sugar acquired in each season. The mills retain approximately 30 per cent of the net realisations, the balance being distributed among the canegrowers.

The following table shows the average net returns from domestic and export sales, the average net realisation prices paid to mills for raw sugar, and the average wholesale and retail prices of refined sugar in recent years:—

**Table 28.40. Prices of Australian Sugar**

Year ended 30 June	Raw Sugar (94 Net Titre)			31 Year ended December	Refined Sugar	
	Average Net Return per tonne from—		Average Net Realisation Price per tonne paid to Mills		Average Wholesale Price per tonne, Australia*	Average Retail Price per 2 kg packet, Sydney*
	Domestic Sales	Export Sales				
	\$	\$				
1968	140.94	62.04	80.80	1968	198.37	48.4
1969	140.84	79.55	98.18	1969	198.37	48.3
1970	138.08	86.44	100.72†	1970	198.37	48.2
1971	136.51	99.35	108.61†	1971	198.37	46.7
1972	134.93	112.26	117.96†	1972	198.37	47.1
1973	132.40	129.55	130.68†	1973	198.37	46.2
1974	129.90	304.82	258.72†	1974	198.37	47.2

\* Unweighted average of the prices ruling at the middle of each month in the year.

† Excludes repayment of Australian Government advances.

About one quarter of the sugar produced in Australia from a normal crop goes to meet domestic consumption requirements, and the balance is exported. Part of the world trade in sugar takes place under "special arrangements", including the export by certain African, Pacific, and Caribbean producers, by the European Economic Community under the Lome Convention, and by Cuba to the U.S.S.R. and certain other countries. The balance is traded on the world free market, which has been subject historically to marked price fluctuations as a result of supply conditions.

On 31 December 1974, the (British) Commonwealth Sugar Agreement between the United Kingdom and Commonwealth sugar-exporting countries terminated, following the entry of the U.K. into the European Economic Community. In terms of the Agreement, Australia was entitled to export 340,377 tonnes per annum under a Negotiated Price Quota, with an Overall Agreement Quota of 640,112 tonnes (adjusted to 672,625 tonnes in the years 1969 to 1974).

Also at the end of 1974, the United States Sugar Act expired. The Act set quotas on the import of sugar into that country (Australia's share being set at just under 200,000 tonnes per annum), and set the import price in terms of U.S. domestic sugar prices. Since the expiry of the Act, therefore, the United States has purchased its requirements on the world free market.

## COTTON

Cotton-growing in Australia was, for many years, restricted almost entirely to Queensland, and the quantity produced represented only a small proportion of Australia's annual consumption of raw cotton. In

recent years, however, there has been a rapid increase in the area sown to cotton in New South Wales, the area increasing from 39 hectares in 1959-60 to 27,511 hectares in 1974-75, and New South Wales now grows approximately 80 per cent of Australia's raw cotton production.

The main area in which cotton is grown in New South Wales is the Northern Plains Area (along the Namoi and Macquarie Rivers), which produces more than 95 per cent of the State's crop. All cotton grown in the State is cultivated on irrigated holdings. Eleven ginneries have been built in the cotton-growing areas (eight in the Namoi Valley, two in the Macquarie Valley, and one at Darlington Point).

The development of cotton-growing in New South Wales in recent years is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 28.41. Cotton-growing, N.S.W.

Season	Holdings growing 2 or more hectares of Cotton	Area Sown with Cotton	Production of Seed Cotton		Gross Value of Production of Seed Cotton (at farm)*	
			Total	Average Yield per Hectare	Total	Average per Hectare
		Hectares	kg	kg	\$	\$
1967-68	98	21,640	77,139,797	3,565	15,733,952	727.08
1968-69	108	24,188	78,815,979	3,258	16,912,604	699.21
1969-70	93	22,930	62,951,026	2,745	14,896,352	649.64
1970-71	87	26,403	38,610,543	1,462	9,752,417	369.37
1971-72	92	29,309	100,822,413	3,440	24,338,142	830.40
1972-73	85	31,747	71,905,600	2,265	27,755,787	874.28
1973-74	88	31,020	58,806,067	1,896	18,166,566	585.64
1974-75	73	27,511	82,110,194	2,985	21,027,514	764.33

\* Includes bounty payments.

Under the Raw Cotton Bounty Act, 1963-1969, a bounty was payable, from 1964 to 1971, on raw cotton produced in Australia. Details of this bounty are given on page 828 of Year Book No. 63.

## OILSEEDS

Sporadic attempts at oilseed production were made prior to World War II, but it was not until 1947 that commercial linseed growing was established. Linseed continued to be grown in New South Wales, although production fluctuated considerably.

The imposition of wheat delivery quotas in 1969-70 and the low wool and sheep meat prices of the 1970-71 period caused primary producers to examine alternative sources of income. As a result, the area sown to oilseeds in New South Wales increased rapidly from the 1969-70 season onwards.

The oilseeds involved in this expansion were linseed, rapeseed, safflower, soybean, and sunflower. These, together with the seed fraction of cotton production, are the oilseeds of consequence in the economy of the State.

The development of oilseed production in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table.

Table 28.42. Oilseeds (excluding Cotton), N.S.W.

Season	Sunflower	Rapeseed	Linseed	Safflower	Soybeans
Area (Hectares)					
Average— 1965–1969	514	...	5,028	1,687	90
Season—					
1969–70	9,199	414	20,014	6,484	1,988
1970–71	54,047	15,796	20,538	19,834	2,562
1971–72	238,865	33,021	9,391	18,675	3,698
1972–73	158,635	17,950	6,762	5,782	5,579
1973–74	78,981	7,601	10,508	1,584	8,621
1974–75	94,085	4,733	18,237	5,487	12,788
Production (Tonnes)					
Average— 1965–1969	319	...	3,212	702	38
Season—					
1969–70	6,034	493	14,731	3,182	1,252
1970–71	43,172	14,298	17,188	8,291	2,785
1971–72	121,023	16,932	3,713	10,592	6,168
1972–73	54,260	6,286	1,889	1,538	7,661
1973–74	37,838	5,573	7,200	320	13,568
1974–75	37,549	3,696	14,997	2,005	21,102
Average Yield per Hectare (Tonnes)					
Average— 1965–1969	0.62	...	0.64	0.42	0.42
Season—					
1969–70	0.66	1.19	0.74	0.49	0.63
1970–71	0.80	0.91	0.84	0.42	1.09
1971–72	0.51	0.51	0.40	0.57	1.67
1972–73	0.34	0.83	0.28	0.27	1.37
1973–74	0.48	0.73	0.69	0.20	1.57
1974–75	0.40	0.78	0.82	0.37	1.65

Production of oilseeds both on area and quantity bases rose rapidly to 1971-72, but with the improvement in market prospects for wheat and sheep products the high level was not maintained in the following years.

Linseed oil is produced for industrial purposes (e.g. for use in the surface coating industries, and, though less so recently, for floor coverings, oil cloth, and technical inks). In 1974-75, surplus production was exported, this being the first year a substantial proportion of N.S.W. production was exported.

Rapeseed has primarily been used as an edible oil for blending purposes. It has not been used in margarines and shortenings because of the possibility of adverse effects on health resulting from the high erucic acid content. With the availability of rapeseed oil with low erucic acid content, greater acceptance in food products is expected.

Safflower and sunflower oils are classified as semi-drying oils which find particular acceptance for edible purposes in poly-unsaturated products because of their high linoleic fatty acid content. They are also valuable for industrial purposes, more so because of their non-yellowing characteristic in white coloured surface coatings.

Soybean and cotton are also semi-drying oils but have a lower linoleic fatty acid content than safflower and sunflower. They also are used for edible purposes, but, in Australia, soybean is most widely used in industrial processes.

All oilseeds produce protein meals as a residue from crushing. These are widely used for livestock feeding. Soybean meal is the most valued.

Oilseed production, with the exception of cotton seed and soybean, is almost entirely a dryland farming operation. The greater part of N.S.W. production occurs in the Northern Plains, Northern Slopes, and Northern Tableland Areas.

The average value at place of production of oilseeds, excluding cotton fibre and cottonseed, over the period 1971-72 to 1973-74 was \$13.1 million.

In 1973, by grower poll, the State Oilseeds Marketing Board was established to control the marketing of the five oilseeds—linseed, rapeseed, safflower, soybean, and sunflower. The Board has operated a policy of licensing oilseed purchasers and attempting to ensure the growers a minimum guaranteed price in advance of harvest. Apart from general licensing of domestic purchasers, specialty licensing has been granted for export. Bulk exports have so far been controlled by the Board.

### TOBACCO

The principal tobacco-growing districts in the State are in the Northern Slope and the Northern Tableland Areas. Trends in the cultivation of tobacco leaf since 1941-42 are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 28.43. Tobacco-growing, N.S.W.

Season	Holdings Cultivating Tobacco	Area Planted	Production (Dried leaf)		Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
			Total	Average Yield per Hectare	Total	Average per Hectare
	Number	Hectares	Tonnes	Tonnes	\$	\$
Average—						
1942-1946	39	260	257	0.99	117,700	452.69
1947-1951	22	155	147	0.95	116,890	754.13
1952-1956	29	235	253	1.08	560,050	2,383.19
1957-1961	73	754	741	0.98	1,672,660	2,218.38
1962-1966	105	1,089	1,128	1.03	2,285,750	2,098.94
1967-1971	97	938	1,136	1.23	2,639,626	2,814.10
Season—						
1969-70	107	1,108	1,389	1.25	3,238,997	2,932.28
1970-71	112	1,231	1,270	1.03	2,997,687	2,435.16
1971-72	113	1,273	1,401	1.10	4,512,928	3,545.11
1972-73	98	898	1,449	1.61	3,360,275	3,741.95
1973-74	90	837	1,252	1.49	3,220,085	3,847.17
1974-75	85	898	1,369	1.52	4,159,995	4,632.51

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture undertakes research into problems associated with tobacco culture and operates an advisory service to assist farmers. The expenditure on these services is almost wholly derived from the Tobacco Industry Trust Account, maintained from levies paid by tobacco growers and manufacturers and from contributions by the Australian Government and the States where tobacco is grown.

The tobacco industry has a highly protective tariff. Australian manufacturers of cigarettes and tobacco are granted a lower rate of duty on imported tobacco leaf if the imported leaf is blended with a prescribed minimum percentage of Australian leaf (50 per cent since July 1966).

In 1965, the Australian Government and the tobacco-producing States introduced a stabilisation scheme for the tobacco-growing industry. The scheme provided for the establishment of an Australian Tobacco Board (representative of the Australian Government, the producing States, growers,

and manufacturers), for an annual marketing quota of leaf which is sold under an agreed grade and price schedule providing for an average minimum price based on a normal crop fall-out, and for the overall quota to be divided among the States and, in turn, among individual growers. A Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board administers the scheme in New South Wales.

### GRAPES

The most important viticultural districts in New South Wales are the irrigation areas in Wentworth Shire, the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, the irrigated areas in Wakool Shire, and in the Central Coast Area (particularly the Hunter Valley).

The following table shows the total area under grape vines in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later seasons:—

Table 28.44. Grapes: Area Under Vines, N.S.W.

Season	Bearing Vines	Young Vines (not yet bearing)	Total Area under Vines	Season	Bearing Vines	Young Vines (not yet bearing)	Total Area under Vines
	Hectares				Hectares		
1938-39	6,349	522	6,871	1969-70	8,254	1,961	10,215
1964-65	6,969	1,313	8,281	1970-71	8,661	2,586	11,247
1965-66	7,464	1,153	8,617	1971-72	10,077	2,859	12,936
1966-67	7,648	954	8,602	1972-73	10,898	2,376	13,274
1967-68	7,896	1,070	8,966	1973-74	12,772	1,947	14,718
1968-69	7,912	1,295	9,206	1974-75	13,089	1,374	14,463

Fluctuations in the demand for grapes for specific purposes (table, drying, and wine-making) has led to the development of multi-purpose grape varieties. The principal varieties of grapes grown in New South Wales in 1973-74 and 1974-75 are shown in the following table:—

Table 28.45. Grape Varieties, N.S.W.

Variety	1973-74			1974-75		
	Bearing Vines	Young Vines (not yet bearing)	Total Area under Vines	Bearing Vines	Young Vines (not yet bearing)	Total Area under Vines
	Hectares					
Cabernet Sauvignon .. ..	571	347	917	715	230	944
Currant (Zante, Cape) .. ..	149	13	162	142	13	155
Doradillo .. ..	297	13	310	265	9	274
Grenache .. ..	469	36	506	416	14	430
Mataro (Morrastel Burgundy) ..	129	48	177	143	31	174
Muscat Gordo Blanco (Muscatel) .. ..	621	76	697	637	69	706
Muscat .. ..	426	59	485	385	45	430
Muscat (Hamburgh) (Black Muscat) .. ..	258	8	265	241	15	256
Palomino* .. ..	220	7	227	169	7	176
Purple Cornichon .. ..	162	142	304	240	63	304
Riesling—Rhine, Clare .. ..	1,668	165	1,833	1,703	156	1,859
Semillon (Hunter River Riesling) ..	2,742	473	3,215	3,118	281	3,399
Shiraz† .. ..	3,268	132	3,400	3,139	68	3,207
Sultana .. ..	654	80	734	610	112	723
Trebbiano‡ .. ..	289	20	309	233	16	250
Waltham Cross¶ .. ..	968	298	1,426	1,116	300	1,416
Others .. ..						
Total .. ..	12,772	1,947	14,718	13,089	1,374	14,463

\* Also known as Paulo or Listan.

† Also known as Red Hermitage.

‡ Also known as White Hermitage, White Shiraz, or Ugni Blanc.

¶ Also known as Malaga.



Prior to 1970-71, production of grapes for table use (fresh market), drying, or wine-making was reported by growers according to the purpose for which they were intended (as recorded on annual agricultural census returns supplied by growers). The produce of some varieties of vines cultivated for a particular purpose might be used ultimately in a different way. Since the 1970-71 season, growers have been asked to report the production according to the purpose for which the grapes were sold or used.

The following table shows the quantities of grapes produced in 1938-39 and later seasons:—

Table 28.46. Grapes: Production, N.S.W.

Season	Table Grapes	Dried Grapes	Wine Grapes	Wine Made	Season	Table Grapes	Dried Grapes	Wine Grapes	Wine Made
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Thous. litres		Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Thous. litres
1938-39	4,099	6,174	16,880	11,374	1969-70	8,706	15,006	67,464	52,412
1964-65	8,383	13,689	41,488	29,113	1970-71	6,991	9,263	54,985	47,170
1965-66	7,823	12,120	42,511	29,272	1971-72	7,987	16,724	80,025	66,546
1966-67	8,333	14,988	47,902	36,996	1972-73	6,422	8,319	67,531	59,995
1967-68	7,903	13,258	50,331	38,233	1973-74	6,357	9,128	79,229	60,699
1968-69	7,590	8,390	55,185	39,083	1974-75	5,058	8,481	92,014	74,314

Seasonal conditions affect average yields greatly. The most critical periods are during bloom and post-bloom (in November) and from February to April, when the grapes are ripening and picking and drying are in progress.

Particulars regarding the types of dried grapes—currants, sultanas, and lexias—are shown on page 858.

A Wine Grapes Marketing Board, constituted under the State Marketing of Primary Products Act, functions mainly as a negotiating body between the growers of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the winemakers.

Under the Wine Overseas Marketing Act, 1929-1966, an Australian Wine Board has been established to organise the export trade in Australian wine and brandy, to ensure the quality of the wine exported, and to promote the sales of Australian wine and brandy both in Australia and overseas. The Board, which comprises representatives of wineries and distilleries, grape-growers, and the Australian Government, maintains a Wine Centre in London as a retail outlet for Australian wines and a medium for promoting interest in these products. To meet the Board's expenses, a levy is imposed on grapes used in Australia for making wine, brandy, or spirit used for fortifying wine. The levy for 1974-75 was at the rate of \$2.40 per tonne of fresh grapes.

## FRUIT

With the climate ranging from comparative cold on the highlands to semi-tropical heat on the north coast, a large variety of fruits can be cultivated within New South Wales. In the central coast area, citrus fruits, peaches, plums, apples, passion fruit, and strawberries are most generally planted. On

the tablelands, apples, pears, peaches, cherries, and other fruits from cool and temperate climates thrive; in the west and in the south-west, citrus, pome, and stone fruits are cultivated; and in the north coast districts, bananas, pineapples, avocados, macadamia nuts, and other tropical fruits are grown.

The usual periods of harvesting are in the summer and early autumn. Bananas and citrus fruits are harvested throughout the year. Apples and pears are harvested from December to May, peaches and plums from November to March, apricots from November to January, and cherries from October to January.

The following table shows the number of trees (bearing and not bearing) and production of the principal kinds of fruit on rural holdings in New South Wales in each of the last three seasons:—

**Table 28.47. Fruit: Number of Trees and Production, N.S.W.**

Fruit	Number of Trees			Production (Tonnes)		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
<b>Citrus Fruit—</b>						
Oranges: Navel .. ..	1,023,897	973,065	888,191	48,941	46,134	49,134
Valencia .. ..	1,551,143	1,516,156	1,475,652	102,195	83,209	93,530
Other .. ..	41,964	35,806	30,814	1,905	1,566	1,420
Total .. ..	2,617,004	2,525,027	2,394,657	153,041	130,908	144,085
Lemons .. ..	350,258	384,780	360,748	14,422	14,793	15,368
Mandarins .. ..	196,947	179,821	153,111	6,080	5,382	5,290
Grape Fruit .. ..	131,245	146,647	145,949	6,264	6,515	6,308
Total, Citrus Fruit ..	3,295,454	3,236,275	3,054,465	179,807	157,598	171,050
<b>Other Orchard Fruit—</b>						
Apples .. ..	1,596,451	1,314,614	1,356,339	74,438	54,571	72,483
Apricots .. ..	135,567	121,145	100,714	6,522	5,967	4,930
Avocados .. ..	26,549	31,706	30,483	225	239	244
Cherries .. ..	374,713	363,677	330,017	5,001	4,639	6,091
Figs .. ..	1,831	2,437	1,666	51	142	192
Nectarines .. ..	43,407	42,251	38,428	1,445	1,240	1,138
Olives .. ..	14,669	18,668	12,790	362	579	465
Peaches .. ..	598,909	555,545	494,128	28,672	22,790	25,784
Pears .. ..	258,280	205,533	204,749	18,508	14,204	11,734
Plums .. ..	183,307	182,035	150,629	5,480	5,152	4,628
Prunes .. ..	304,908	291,653	289,836	6,799	6,424	7,027
Other .. ..	6,169	6,950	4,518	179	107	118
Total, Other Orchard Fruit ..	3,544,760	3,136,214	3,014,297	147,682	116,054	134,834
<b>Plantation Fruit—</b>						
Bananas .. ..	6,815*	6,378*	5,676*	64,820	63,904	62,408
Papaws .. ..	40*	5*	12*	193	22	44
Passion Fruit .. ..	60*	67*	72*	291	311	356
Pineapples .. ..	57*	39*	35*	418	361	333
Total, Plantation Fruit ..	6,972*	6,489*	5,795*	65,722	64,598	63,141
<b>Berry Fruit .. ..</b>	<b>61*</b>	<b>104*</b>	<b>103*</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>349</b>
<b>Edible Nuts—</b>						
Macadamia Nuts .. ..	48,809	58,465	63,225	21	27	28
Other .. ..	49,510	74,394	78,220	6	10	6

\* Hectares.

#### CITRUS FRUITS

Particulars of the number of trees, production, and value of production of the various types of citrus fruits in 1938-39 and recent seasons are shown in the following table.

**Table 28.48. Citrus Fruit: Trees and Production, N.S.W.**

Season	Oranges				Lemons	Mandarins	Other Citrus Fruit	Total Citrus Fruit
	Navel	Valencia	Other	Total Oranges				
Young Trees not Bearing (Thousands)								
1938-39	114.5	154.1	21.0	289.6	65.3	20.2	19.0	394.2
1968-69	256.6	188.7	6.2	451.6	74.7	73.4	24.5	624.1
1969-70	238.1	186.2	5.4	429.7	79.8	62.9	24.2	596.6
1970-71	212.1	194.6	3.9	410.5	92.4	44.4	28.2	575.5
1971-72	184.1	203.2	5.3	392.5	111.3	38.3	40.8	583.0
1972-73	169.6	210.9	7.8	388.3	125.8	28.3	64.6	607.0
1973-74	150.0	230.9	5.2	386.1	133.3	24.0	73.4	616.8
1974-75	131.2	243.3	4.5	379.0	119.4	17.7	70.5	586.5
Trees of Bearing Age (Thousands)								
1938-39	643.7	802.3	185.7	1,631.7	207.5	332.0	39.6	2,210.8
1968-69	841.1	1,438.9	34.0	2,314.0	207.2	173.9	51.6	2,746.7
1969-70	865.6	1,409.5	36.8	2,311.9	216.6	180.6	60.2	2,769.2
1970-71	885.6	1,371.6	40.0	2,297.2	220.1	183.8	63.7	2,764.7
1971-72	839.8	1,361.0	45.2	2,246.0	228.6	173.9	66.4	2,714.8
1972-73	854.3	1,340.2	34.2	2,228.7	224.5	168.6	66.6	2,688.4
1973-74	823.1	1,285.2	30.6	2,138.9	251.5	155.9	73.2	2,619.5
1974-75	757.0	1,232.4	26.3	2,015.7	241.3	135.5	75.5	2,467.9
Production (Tonnes)								
1938-39	23,442	25,492	4,939	53,873	5,575	6,647	1,305	67,400
1968-69	43,181	78,393	1,404	122,978	10,942	4,462	4,102	142,484
1969-70	40,710	75,796	1,758	118,264	13,674	5,626	5,077	142,641
1970-71	46,099	89,169	2,148	137,416	14,140	5,482	5,339	162,377
1971-72	43,123	78,405	2,396	123,924	14,493	5,844	6,286	150,547
1972-73	48,941	102,195	1,905	153,041	14,422	6,080	6,264	179,807
1973-74	46,134	83,209	1,566	130,908	14,793	5,380	6,515	157,598
1974-75	49,135	93,530	1,420	144,085	15,368	5,290	6,308	171,051
Gross Value of Production at Farm (Dollars)								
1938-39	489,280	802,940	62,840	1,355,060	122,720	123,600	45,220	1,646,600
1968-69	2,359,766	5,819,124	66,477	8,245,367	1,330,429	280,395	465,689	10,321,880
1969-70	3,299,972	6,868,965	88,878	10,257,815	1,345,062	576,509	984,218	13,163,604
1970-71	2,834,102	6,375,409	120,308	9,329,819	1,249,259	396,948	945,200	11,921,226
1971-72	2,101,283	4,284,658	144,044	6,529,985	1,372,837	340,635	885,371	9,128,828
1972-73	2,696,825	5,538,235	87,607	8,322,667	1,609,113	520,501	804,215	11,256,496
1973-74	2,760,072	7,146,240	83,122	9,989,434	1,308,205	477,124	806,316	12,581,079
1974-75	4,263,016	9,851,393	94,933	14,209,342	1,967,535	931,903	877,097	17,985,877

Most of the citrus orchards are concentrated in the Gosford, Wyong, Windsor, and Colo districts within about 100 kilometres of Sydney; in the Murrumbidgee and Murray River Irrigation Areas; and at Narromine on the Macquarie River.

Oranges predominate, with valencias comprising 62 per cent and navels 37 per cent of orange trees. The number of orange trees of bearing age rose by 42 per cent between 1938-39 and 1968-69, but has since declined. The number of lemon trees has risen steadily in this period and the number of mandarin trees has declined by almost 60 per cent. Average yields for all citrus fruits have been increasing during this period.

#### NON-CITRUS ORCHARD FRUIT

The following table shows the number of trees, production, and value of production of various kinds of non-citrus orchard fruit in New South Wales in 1938-39 and recent seasons.

**Table 28.49. Non-citrus Orchard Fruit: Trees and Production**

Season	Apples	Pears	Peaches	Apricots	Plums	Prunes	Cherries
Young Trees Not Bearing							
1938-39	471,810	71,645	201,548	21,743	25,488	14,111	42,854
1968-69	483,113	52,108	130,890	22,175	41,270	38,134	110,878
1969-70	444,619	52,527	122,059	19,761	43,414	46,511	128,817
1970-71	403,697	39,939	127,689	15,539	41,762	50,533	196,885
1971-72	362,666	43,244	111,390	12,733	41,419	57,086	144,019
1972-73	309,351	28,969	84,400	10,578	35,103	46,554	136,179
1973-74	286,409	28,401	77,066	9,152	34,641	55,227	131,809
1974-75	270,662	26,289	64,486	7,330	29,760	55,045	118,010
Trees of Bearing Age							
1938-39	1,104,399	290,942	496,560	146,969	201,000	248,567	268,643
1968-69	1,371,551	253,166	607,942	156,501	135,708	279,130	170,802
1969-70	1,427,675	247,470	624,584	148,092	139,541	273,962	185,076
1970-71	1,409,149	245,563	605,522	145,046	140,730	272,508	196,885
1971-72	1,274,930	218,170	577,860	138,833	145,722	255,148	233,246
1972-73	1,287,100	229,311	514,509	124,989	148,204	258,354	238,534
1973-74	1,028,205	177,132	478,479	111,993	147,394	236,426	231,868
1974-75	1,085,677	178,460	429,642	93,384	120,869	234,791	212,007
Production (Tonnes)							
1938-39	16,879	8,462	12,163	3,842	3,004	3,853	3,109
1968-69	66,682	16,245	23,410	7,665	4,225	8,021	3,000
1969-70	73,883	20,409	24,706	5,476	3,359	11,152	3,302
1970-71	72,361	18,388	31,793	9,184	5,059	11,645	4,209
1971-72	65,582	17,176	29,278	8,501	4,991	7,040	6,555
1972-73	74,438	18,508	28,672	6,522	5,480	6,799	5,001
1973-74	54,571	14,204	22,790	5,967	5,152	6,424	6,639
1974-75	72,483	11,734	25,784	4,930	4,628	7,027	6,091
Gross Value of Production at Farm (Dollars)							
1968-69	10,552,015	1,661,043	2,887,432	993,697	809,777	1,109,464	1,512,223
1969-70	9,539,811	1,886,995	3,236,756	1,055,246	656,298	1,542,566	1,856,208
1970-71	7,663,970	1,445,555	3,654,061	1,199,854	613,568	1,318,701	2,658,201
1971-72	7,437,154	1,515,451	3,531,720	1,019,290	632,225	1,080,704	3,028,488
1972-73	9,169,692	1,917,204	3,627,493	1,046,696	824,631	1,010,184	2,415,489
1973-74	11,208,671	1,373,799	4,196,898	1,151,841	2,469,903		3,462,943
1974-75	12,423,186	1,409,025	6,197,890	1,433,935	2,827,899		4,998,034

Apples are the principal kind of non-citrus fruit and, with pears, are grown at Bathurst and Orange (Central Tableland), Batlow and Tumbarumba (Southern Slope), Uralla, Armidale, and Tenterfield (Northern Tableland), Bilpin (near Sydney), and in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area.

### BANANAS

The development of banana-growing since 1929-30 is illustrated in the following table:—

**Table 28.50. Banana-growing, N.S.W.**

Season	Holdings Cultivating Bananas	Area under Cultivation			Production	Gross Value of Production (at farm)
		Bearing	Not Bearing	Total		
		Hectares			Tonnes	\$
1929-30	523	731	621	1,352	3,445	215,680
1934-35	2,117	4,929	1,575	6,504	31,158	612,440
1938-39	1,501	4,726	888	5,613	31,033	1,170,540
1948-49	2,876	7,966	1,312	9,278	47,141	3,579,780
1958-59	2,997	8,412	1,785	10,197	76,816	10,586,280
1968-69	1,800	7,335	530	7,865	72,446	8,756,412
1969-70	1,821	7,380	768	8,148	74,916	11,839,191
1970-71	1,704	7,172	455	7,628	74,287	7,816,110
1971-72	1,591	6,772	591	7,363	71,110	8,587,717
1972-73	1,479	6,260	555	6,815	64,820	12,894,833
1973-74	1,327	5,907	471	6,378	63,904	10,272,771
1974-75	1,158	5,307	369	5,676	62,408	15,897,970

**Banana-growing** in New South Wales is confined to the Northern Coastal Area, extending from Kempsey to Tweed Heads. The main districts are Macksville, Coffs Harbour, Lismore, Mullumbimby, and Murwillumbah. The area under cultivation reached a peak in 1958-59 and has subsequently declined, although the production of bananas in 1963-64 (88,177 tonnes) was a record.

Following a period of over-production in 1968, New South Wales banana growers voted in favour of the establishment of the Banana Marketing Control Committee. The Committee, constituted under the Banana Industry Act, 1969-1970, held its first meeting in July 1970. It is composed of the board of directors of the Banana Growers' Federation Co-operative Limited (a growers' organisation which handles the marketing of bananas and other produce to southern markets), a State Government nominee, and a consumers' representative.

Before the formal constitution of the Committee, the Banana Growers' Federation had been imposing quotas (since December 1969) on the quantity of bananas that could be transported to southern markets, in an effort to achieve orderly marketing and stable prices. The Banana Marketing Control Committee assumed this responsibility—and, in order to function effectively, is empowered to impose levies on the production of bananas and to issue directions relating to the marketing of bananas. The Committee also has the power to carry out other functions relating to the handling, transport, and ripening of bananas.

#### DRIED FRUITS

The cultivation and drying of vine fruits is important in the Coomealla and Curlwaa Irrigation Areas (on the Murray River, near Wentworth) and in the Goodnight and Koraleigh Irrigation Trust Districts (on the Murray River, near Swan Hill). Prunes are grown mainly in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and in the Young district. Small quantities of dried fruits are also produced in the Albury and Euston districts.

The following table gives particulars of the production of the principal dried fruits in New South Wales in the last ten years, as recorded by the N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board. Fluctuations in production are mainly due to seasonal factors.

**Table 28.51. Dried Fruits: Production, N.S.W.**

Calendar Year	Currants	Sultanas	Lexias	Prunes	Calendar Year	Currants	Sultanas	Lexias	Prunes
	Tonnes					Tonnes			
1965	642	11,417	1,719	4,568	1970	661	13,562	782	4,082
1966	457	9,853	1,811	2,729	1971	620	7,556	1,087	4,156
1967	653	12,580	1,755	5,398	1972	551	14,900	1,273	2,583
1968	513	10,898	1,415	1,216	1973	435	6,872	1,251	2,442
1969	435	6,909	1,046	3,010	1974	255	8,179	559	2,332

All dried fruits must be handled in registered packing houses, and graded and packed hygienically in properly branded containers. The N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board has regulated the marketing of dried fruits in New South Wales since 1928, and the Australian Dried Fruits Control Board has controlled exports since 1924. The system of marketing gives to each producer an equal share of local sales and the less profitable overseas marketings. Quotas, which are declared by the State Boards each

season, and which are uniform for all States, fix the proportion of the production of each kind of dried fruit which may be sold within the State. The quotas for dried fruits produced in each of the last ten years are given in the next table:—

Table 28.52. Quotas for Intrastate Sales of Dried Fruit

Kind of Dried Fruit	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Per cent of Production									
Curranis	33	55	45	50	60	51½	50	40	50	99
Sulanas	16	20	17½	20	35	17½	30	10	20	30
Lexias	40	35	50	55	80	99½	65	40	50	99
Prunes	50	75	62	100	87½	65	60	82½	90	100

A stabilisation scheme for the Australian dried vine fruits industry operated for the five seasons from 1964 to 1968. The scheme provided for the guarantee by the Australian Government of a minimum average return on a substantial part of each season's production and the operation of stabilisation funds (one for each variety of fruit) to which growers were required to contribute.

No stabilisation scheme operated in respect of the 1969 and 1970 seasons. In September 1971, growers agreed to a new scheme to operate for the five seasons 1971 to 1975. The provisions of this scheme were similar to those of the 1964 to 1968 scheme, details of which are shown on page 713 of Year Book No. 60.

### VEGETABLES

The following table shows the area and production of the principal varieties of vegetables grown for human consumption on rural holdings in New South Wales in each of the last two seasons:—

Table 28.53. Vegetables for Human Consumption: Area and Production

Vegetable	Area		Production		
	1973-74	1974-75	Unit of Quantity	1973-74	1974-75
	Hectares	Hectares			
Potatoes .. .. .	8,502	9,302	Tonne	124,586	117,901
Carrots .. .. .	992	1,059	Tonne	23,009	26,071
Onions .. .. .	1,060	1,110	Tonne	24,420	23,821
Parsnips .. .. .	166	177	Tonne	2,186	2,764
Beetroot .. .. .	132	133	Tonne	2,479	2,344
Tomatoes .. .. .	1,981	2,248	Half-case	2,941,910	3,938,650
Beans, French .. .. .	2,059	2,357	kg	6,445,601	7,364,647
Peas, Green .. .. .	2,315	2,183	kg	10,958,603	6,860,519
Cabbages .. .. .	703	695	Dozen	571,626	694,466
Cauliflowers .. .. .	696	737	Dozen	429,952	416,800
Lettuce .. .. .	726	665	Case	946,032	924,304
Asparagus .. .. .	1,494	1,338	kg	4,278,139	3,733,057
Other Vegetables .. .. .	5,182	5,740	...	...	...
Total, All Vegetables .. .. .	26,008	27,745	...	...	...

All persons growing more than 0.1 hectares of potatoes must be licensed under the State Potato Growers' Licensing Act, 1940-1972. The licence fees collected are expended in meeting the cost of administration and for the benefit of the industry.

Local potatoes meet only part of the State's requirements, and large quantities are imported from other States, principally Tasmania and Victoria. Most of the local potatoes are grown in the Coastal and Tableland Areas, as the following table shows:—

**Table 28.54. Potatoes: Area and Production, N.S.W.**

Season	Area				Production			
	Coastal Areas	Tableland Areas	All Other Areas	Total, N.S.W.	Coastal Areas	Tableland Areas	All Other Areas	Total, N.S.W.
	Hectares				Tonnes			
1964-65	3,476	4,306	526	8,308	45,374	26,076	5,424	76,873
1965-66	4,348	3,886	634	8,868	56,452	40,914	8,961	106,327
1966-67	4,842	4,085	619	9,547	66,865	53,196	8,147	128,208
1967-68	4,404	4,736	707	9,848	59,247	56,759	8,760	124,766
1968-69	5,265	5,267	1,299	11,831	75,151	68,716	19,536	163,404
1969-70	4,984	4,128	1,355	10,467	63,775	59,524	21,028	144,327
1970-71	3,986	3,660	1,298	8,945	63,839	62,047	19,802	145,688
1971-72	3,917	4,477	1,592	9,987	67,226	79,150	25,425	171,801
1972-73	3,470	3,767	1,898	9,134	55,223	47,316	27,767	130,306
1973-74	3,265	3,028	2,209	8,502	50,468	44,837	29,281	124,586
1974-75	3,674	3,451	2,177	9,302	50,585	36,264	31,053	117,902

### FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING

The following table shows the production and the value of sales and transfers of canned and bottled fruit and vegetables in factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and recent years:—

**Table 28.55. Canned and Bottled Fruit and Vegetables**

Year ended 30 June	Fruit, Canned or Bottled			Vegetables, Canned or Bottled		
	Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
		Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
	Thous. kg	Thous. kg	\$ thous.	Thous. kg	Thous. kg	\$ thous.
1938-39	12,876	n.a.	n.a.	2,224	n.a.	n.a.
1968-69	25,680	26,888	7,921	31,387	33,819	14,380
1969-70	31,951	29,253	9,615	35,424	34,371	14,224
1970-71	36,191	n.a.	n.a.	32,717	n.a.	n.a.
1971-72	34,069	31,779	11,482	41,413	38,616	17,139
1972-73	34,379	31,265	13,005	39,684	42,934	20,748
1973-74	30,094	37,349	13,733	45,584	45,129	26,412
1974-75	24,328	24,789	11,037	47,089	41,678	29,403

Under the Sugar Agreements between the Australian and Queensland Governments (see page 848), the Queensland Government, on behalf of the sugar industry, contributes funds to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee (constituted by the agreements) for the payment of domestic and export sugar rebates. The domestic sugar rebate is designed to assist the Australian fruit processing industry, and is paid in respect of the cane sugar used in the manufacture of approved fruit products for home consumption or export. The export sugar rebate is paid in respect of approved fruit products exported, to ensure that the manufacturers concerned do not

pay higher prices for Australian sugar than the price for which the cheapest imported sugar could be landed duty-free in Australia. The Queensland Government contributes annually to the Committee and, in addition, reimburses the Committee for the actual expenditure on the export sugar rebates and the domestic rebates in respect of approved fruit products ultimately exported. Funds which remain after the payment of rebates and administrative expenses may be used by the Committee to promote the use and sale of Australian manufactured fruit products, for research directed to increasing the yield per hectare of fruit required for Australian manufactured fruit products, and for economic research to ascertain information about Australian fresh marketable fruits.

Domestic sugar rebate paid to New South Wales manufacturers of approved fruit products amounted to \$289,919 for the year ended 30 June 1974, and \$184,282 for the year ended 30 June 1975. No export sugar rebate was paid to New South Wales manufacturers during these two years.

The export of canned deciduous fruit is supervised by the Australian Canned Fruits Board, under the Canned Fruits Export Marketing Act, 1963-1970.

The Canned Fruits Board estimated the total Australian production in 1975 at 8,914,000 basic cartons (twenty-four 29 oz. cans or their equivalent) of deciduous tree fruits and 2,408,000 basic cartons of canned pineapple products (including 660,000 cartons of juice). New South Wales production represented approximately 16 per cent of Australian deciduous fruits produced.

The Australian exports of canned deciduous fruits during 1975 totalled approximately 3,922,000 cartons, of which 44 per cent went to the United Kingdom. About 3,437,000 cartons were delivered to the domestic market, which is estimated to have absorbed also some 2,691,000 cartons of pineapple products. Exports of canned pineapple products amounted to about 176,000 cartons.

#### **MARKETING OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN NEW SOUTH WALES**

The State's principal centre for the wholesale marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables is the Sydney Fruit and Vegetables Markets, owned and controlled (since 1 January 1969) by the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority. Fruit and vegetables sold at the Sydney Markets are received by road and rail (and occasionally by sea and air) from intrastate and interstate sources. Most of the business conducted at the Markets comprises sales by growers' agents or co-operative societies to retailers; growers may sell direct to buyers in a section of the Markets known as the Producers' Market. The Markets were transferred from the Inner City to a new site at Flemington in September 1975.

Officers of the Department of Agriculture attend the markets to ensure that vegetables and fruit comply with the requirements of the Plant Diseases Act, 1924-1972, to inspect agents' records in connection with complaints by growers and others, and to collect data on the wholesale prices and quantities of produce sold.



*Farm Produce Agents Act*

Persons who, as agents, sell fruit, vegetables, potatoes and other edible roots and tubers, eggs, poultry, and honey must be licensed under the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926-1960. However, co-operative societies which dispose of the agricultural products of their members only, do not come within the provisions of the Act, and auctioneers registered under the Auctioneers and Agents Act, 1941-1973, need not hold a licence to auction farm produce beyond a radius of 16 kilometres from the General Post Office, Sydney.

Agents must provide a bond from an approved insurance company, and must keep books in the form prescribed. The fees, charges, and commission which an agent may charge are fixed by regulation. The current maximum commission which may be charged for fruit, vegetables, and potatoes and other edible roots and tubers is 10 per cent (subject to minimum rates of 12c per 1½-bushel case, 10c per bushel case, 8c per ½-bushel case, and 5c per ¼-bushel case for fruit and tomatoes).

At 1 January 1975, the number of agents registered was 270, of which 250 were in the metropolitan area (including 234 at the City Markets), 15 in Newcastle, and 5 in the country.

## Chapter 29

### PASTORAL INDUSTRY

The climate, terrain, and vegetation of New South Wales are eminently suited for pastoral pursuits, and the early economic progress of the State was closely identified with the development of the pastoral industry.

Some indication of the geographical distribution of the pastoral lands of New South Wales is given in succeeding pages and in the chapter "Rural Industries". Sheep grazing is the outstanding pastoral pursuit, and is the principal rural enterprise in practically every Statistical Agricultural Area except the Coastal. Beef cattle are raised mainly in the Northern and Central Coastal, and the Tableland, Slope, and Northern Plains Areas. Pigs are bred principally in the Northern Coastal Area, and in the Northern, Central, and Southern Slope Areas.

### LIVESTOCK

The following table shows the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in New South Wales at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1961, and at the end of each of the last ten seasons:—

Table 29.1. Livestock in New South Wales

Year*	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Year*	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
1861	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,000	146,091	1966	150,807	4,152,872	61,396,000	479,768
1871	304,100	2,014,888	16,279,000	213,193	1967	146,129	4,145,660	63,848,000	513,575
1881	398,577	2,597,348	36,592,000	213,916	1968	<i>n.a.</i>	4,554,524	67,786,000	645,196
1891	469,647	2,128,838	61,831,000	253,189	1969	131,566	4,864,409	68,153,000	690,226
1901	486,716	2,047,454	41,857,000	265,730	1970	136,212	5,637,039	72,284,000	707,831
1911†	689,004	3,194,236	48,830,000	371,093	1971	<i>n.a.</i>	6,493,774	70,605,000	796,184
1921†	663,178	3,375,267	37,750,000	306,253	1972	<i>n.a.</i>	7,409,535	62,000,000	1,059,331
1931	524,512	2,840,473	53,366,000	334,331	1973	<i>n.a.</i>	7,918,448	52,037,000	1,064,678
1941	531,776	2,769,061	55,568,000	507,738	1974	<i>n.a.</i>	8,456,400	53,296,000	834,678
1951	328,428	3,702,848	54,111,000	316,833	1975	<i>n.a.</i>	8,935,074	54,983,000	729,209
1961	192,254	4,241,860	68,087,000	455,345					

\* At 31 December in 1861 to 1911, at 30 June in 1921 and 1931, and at 31 March in 1941 and later years.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in August 1976.

A comparison of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in New South Wales and in the other Australian States is shown below:—

Table 29.2. Livestock in Australia, 31 March 1975

State	Horses*	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	Thousands			
New South Wales .. .. .	136	8,935	54,983	729
Victoria .. .. .	53	6,192	26,410	383
Queensland .. .. .	173	10,879	13,908	400
South Australia .. .. .	16	1,868	17,621	349
Western Australia .. .. .	29	2,544	34,476	264
Tasmania .. .. .	6	921	4,136	64
Northern Territory .. .. .	41	1,445	1	7
Australian Capital Territory .. .. .	1	18	117	...
Total, Australia .. .. .	456	32,803	151,653	2,197
Proportion per cent in N.S.W. .. .. .	29.8	27.2	36.3	33.2

\* At 31 March 1970.

An indication of the fluctuations in the number of livestock depastured in the State since 1861 is given in the next table. For this purpose, an arbitrary equivalent of ten sheep to each head of large stock is used to express sheep, horses, and cattle in common terms, pigs being disregarded. The resulting sheep equivalent is shown for significant years between 1861 and 1961 and for each of the last ten years.

Table 29.3. Livestock—Sheep Equivalent

Year*	Sheep Equivalent of Livestock Grazed	Year*	Sheep Equivalent of Livestock Grazed	Year*	Sheep Equivalent of Livestock Grazed
	Thousands		Thousands		Thousands
1861	30,666	1916	67,743	1951	94,424
1870	41,636	1918	81,560	1957	109,133
1875	60,272	1920	70,616	1961	112,428
1877	52,267	1921	78,134	1966	104,433
1881	66,551	1923	77,872	1967	106,766
1884	49,283	1927	90,350	1968	114,721†
1891	87,816	1930	80,931	1969	118,113
1895	74,118	1933	90,399	1970	130,016
1899	60,706	1935	93,504	1971	135,543‡
1901	67,199	1939	82,309	1972	136,095‡
1902	48,563	1940	87,347	1973	131,221‡
1905	67,955	1945	82,473	1974	137,860‡
1910	89,489	1947	76,734	1975	144,334‡

\* At 31 December in 1861 to 1910, at 30 June in 1916 to 1930, and at 31 March in later years.

† Partly estimated. The number of horses was not collected in 1968.

‡ Excludes horses, the numbers of which have not been collected since 1970.

The substantial increase during the nineteenth century was due mainly to the rapid development of sheep grazing. It has been held that the peak figure of 1891 was the result of overstocking in relation to the scanty pastoral improvements then to be found in the hinterland. Unfavourable seasons are reflected in the low livestock numbers in 1884, 1902, 1916, 1920, 1939, 1947, and 1966. Fluctuations in livestock numbers have, in general, been rather less marked in the last three decades. The increase during the post-war years in the sheep equivalent of livestock grazed reflects the reduction of rabbit infestation by the introduction of myxomatosis, the progress in pasture improvement, and the use of improved farm equipment.

The following table shows the geographical distribution of livestock in New South Wales at intervals since 1951.

Table 29.4. Livestock, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Areas	Livestock Numbers (Thousands)				Proportion per cent of Total			
	1951	1961	1971	1975	1951	1961	1971	1975
SHEEP								
Coastal .. ..	1,711	1,855	1,384	770	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.4
Tableland .. ..	12,082	15,721	19,174	15,428	22.3	23.1	27.0	28.1
Slope .. ..	21,442	27,685	28,726	21,094	39.6	40.7	40.7	38.4
Northern and Southern Plains .. ..	13,059	15,640	14,176	10,756	24.1	23.0	20.1	19.6
Western Plains .. ..	5,817	7,187	7,146	6,935	10.8	10.6	10.1	12.6
Total, N.S.W. .. ..	54,111	68,087	70,605	54,983	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DAIRY COWS AND HEIFERS IN COMMERCIAL DAIRIES*								
Coastal .. ..	881	864	582	488	91.4	91.4	89.5	85.4
Tableland .. ..	27	20	14	15	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.6
Slope .. ..	47	40	22	25	4.9	4.2	3.4	4.3
Northern and Southern Plains .. ..	8	21	31	44	0.9	2.2	4.8	7.6
Western Plains .. ..	1	1	1	...	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total, N.S.W. .. ..	964	946	650	572	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OTHER CATTLE								
Coastal .. ..	990	1,093	1,749	2,070	36.2	33.2	29.9	24.8
Tableland .. ..	566	716	1,247	2,018	20.7	21.7	21.3	24.1
Slope .. ..	748	942	1,858	2,675	27.3	28.6	31.8	32.0
Northern and Southern Plains .. ..	359	463	861	1,330	13.1	14.0	14.7	15.9
Western Plains .. ..	76	81	129	270	2.8	2.5	2.2	3.2
Total, N.S.W. .. ..	2,739	3,296	5,843	8,363	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HORSES								
Coastal .. ..	124	65	44†	n.a.	37.7	33.9	32.6†	n.a.
Tableland .. ..	56	33	26†	n.a.	17.0	17.0	19.1†	n.a.
Slope .. ..	95	55	40†	n.a.	29.0	28.6	29.0†	n.a.
Northern and Southern Plains .. ..	40	29	20†	n.a.	12.1	15.0	14.7†	n.a.
Western Plains .. ..	14	11	6†	n.a.	4.2	5.5	4.6†	n.a.
Total, N.S.W. .. ..	328	192	136†	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0†	n.a.

\* Excludes heifer calves.

† The number of horses was not collected in 1971. The figures shown relate to 1970.

Between 1971 and 1973 low wool prices and attractive beef prices led to heavy slaughtering of sheep, and in March 1973 the number of sheep recorded was the lowest since 1949. By March 1975, under more favourable conditions, the number of sheep had begun to increase gradually. The table shows the growing importance of the Tableland Areas for sheep raising.

More than one quarter of the State's sheep are now to be found in these areas. The table illustrates the predominance of dairying in the Coastal Areas, which contain over 85 per cent of the dairy cows and heifers in commercial dairies. It also illustrates the significant increase in dairy cows which has occurred in the Northern and Southern Plains Areas.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES AND FODDER CONSERVATION

Information regarding the improvement of pastures (by fertilisation of the land and by cultivation of suitable grasses) and the conservation of fodder is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

#### SHEEP

The following table shows the number of sheep at the end of each quinquennial period from 1861 to 1961 and at the end of each of the last ten seasons, as well as the average rate of increase or decrease in each period:—

Table 29.5. Sheep Numbers

Year*	Sheep Numbers	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease	Year*	Sheep Numbers	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease	Year*	Sheep Numbers	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease
	Thous.	Per cent		Thous.	Per cent		Thous.	Per cent
1861	5,615	...	1916	36,490	(—)5.6	1966	61,396	(—)15.2
1866	11,562	15.5	1921	37,750	0.7	1967	63,848	4.0
1871	16,278	7.1	1926	53,860	7.4	1968	67,786	6.2
1876	25,269	9.2	1931	53,366	(—)0.2	1969	68,153	0.5
1881	36,591	7.7	1936	51,936	(—)0.5	1970	72,284	6.1
1886	39,169	1.4	1941	55,568	1.4	1971	70,605	(—)2.3
1891	61,831	9.6	1946	44,076	(—)4.1	1972	62,000	(—)12.2
1896	48,318	(—)4.8	1951	54,111	4.6	1973	52,037	(—)16.1
1901	41,857	(—)2.8	1956	62,988	3.3	1974	53,296	2.4
1906	44,132	1.1	1961	68,087	1.6	1975	54,983	3.2
1911	48,830	2.0						

\* At 31 December in 1861 to 1911, at 30 June in 1916 to 1931, and at 31 March in later years.

Before 1956, the number of sheep was greatest in 1891. During the thirty years following 1891, the decline in the number of sheep seems to have been due mainly to a remarkable deterioration of seasons. The rabbit pest, too, aggravated the effects of dry weather through destruction of natural herbage, and the expansion of the agricultural industry caused land to be diverted from the purpose of sheep-breeding.

In the nineteen-twenties and later years, the grazing capacity of the pastoral lands was improved by increased conservation of water, control of the rabbit pest, the fertilising of pastures and cultivation of grasses, and improvements in facilities for the transfer of stock from localities where seasonal conditions had become unfavourable. Between 1923 and 1926, the number of sheep rose by 15 millions, and remained above 50 millions (except in 1930 and 1939) until 1945, when it fell sharply to 46,700,000. High wool prices and a succession of good seasons brought about a rapid recovery after 1947; sheep numbers continued to expand in subsequent years, and a record number of 72,400,000 was reached in 1965. Numbers fell sharply in 1966 as a result of drought conditions (the number in that year, 61,400,000, being the lowest recorded since 1955)—but with improved seasons in the following years, sheep numbers recovered to 72,284,000 in 1970. The sharp decline to 52,037,000 in 1973 reflects the effect of low prices for wool, which resulted in growers converting to beef cattle raising as an alternative to woolgrowing. A gradual recovery is occurring due to depressed beef prices and a relatively stable market for wool.

The numbers of sheep in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales in 1926 and later years are shown in the next table:—

**Table 29.6. Sheep Numbers, in Agricultural Areas**

At 31 March	Coastal Areas	Tableland Areas		Slopes Areas			Plains Areas			Total, N.S.W
		N.	C. & S.	N.	C.	S.	N.	S.	W.	
	Thousands									
1926*	1,624	2,784	6,895	8,909	5,312	5,503	9,951	6,040	6,842	53,860
1936	1,867	3,095	8,093	9,824	5,198	5,966	8,159	4,453	5,281	51,936
1946	1,634	2,763	7,736	9,133	4,502	4,914	7,583	2,604	3,205	44,076
1956	1,889	3,456	10,078	10,723	6,756	7,762	9,970	4,994	7,360	62,988
1966	1,592	4,694	11,988	9,503	7,274	9,040	6,726	5,840	4,740	61,396
1971	1,384	5,025	14,149	9,792	8,704	10,229	7,815	6,361	7,146	70,605
1972	1,050	4,532	12,519	7,836	7,686	8,802	6,991	5,191	7,393	62,000
1973	862	4,169	10,805	6,299	6,373	7,505	5,834	4,086	6,104	52,037
1974	793	4,042	11,055	6,302	6,385	7,691	5,819	4,562	6,646	53,296
1975	770	4,174	11,254	6,370	6,757	7,966	6,119	4,637	6,935	54,983

\* At 30 June.

The following table shows as closely as possible the extent of each of the principal factors in the increase and decrease in the number of sheep during each of the last eleven seasons:—

**Table 29.7. Sheep: Elements of Increase and Decrease**

Season	Lambs Marked	Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered	Net Exports of Sheep	Approximate Number of Deaths on Holdings (Balance) *	Net Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Sheep at 31 March
Thousands						
1964-65	20,477	11,785	2,949	5,111	(+) 632	72,396
1965-66	14,256	11,115	3,656	10,485	(—) 11,000	61,396
1966-67	18,434	10,258	1,749	3,975	(+) 2,452	63,848
1967-68	21,114	11,631	1,854	3,691	(+) 3,938	67,786
1968-69	20,593	12,765	2,530	4,931	(+) 367	68,153
1969-70	23,422	13,369	721	5,200	(+) 4,131	72,284
1970-71	21,621	14,269	3,331	5,700	(—) 1,679	70,605
1971-72	18,593	16,508	4,100	6,590	(—) 8,605	62,000
1972-73	13,649	14,468	2,943	6,200	(—) 9,963	52,037
1973-74	15,801	8,860	1,603	4,079	(+) 1,259	53,296
1974-75	16,726	8,350	2,890	3,800	(+) 1,687	54,983

\* The figures in this column represent a balance and are rough approximations.

The effect of adverse seasons on the sheep flocks is apparent in four directions—losses by death attributable mainly to floods or to lack of fodder and water, increase in the slaughtering of fat stock, decrease in lambing, and increased export to other States.

Apart from temporary set-backs in 1957-58 and in 1960-61, the sheep population had increased steadily during the decade prior to 1965-66, the number of sheep in March 1965 (72,396,000) being the highest ever recorded. A sharp fall in 1965-66 was the result of drought conditions in that year, affecting both the number of lambs marked and the number of deaths on holdings. The significant recovery in the number of lambs marked from 14,256,000 in 1965-66 to a naverage of 20,891,000 in the four following seasons was the principal factor in the increase in sheep numbers to 72,284,000 in March 1970. Lower numbers of lambs marked and high

levels of slaughtering were the main elements of the fall in sheep numbers to 52,037,000 at March 1973. Significantly lower numbers of sheep and lambs slaughtered in the period since 1973 was the major element of the minor rise in sheep numbers to March 1975.

### NUMBER AND SIZE OF SHEEP FLOCKS

The sheep flocks on rural holdings in New South Wales in 1975 are classified in the following table according to the size of the flock, for groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas:—

**Table 29.8. Rural Holdings with Sheep, Classified by Size of Sheep Flock, 31 March 1975**

Size of Sheep Flock	Coastal Areas	Tableland Areas	Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Western Plains Area	Total, N.S.W.
Under 100	666	1,061	1,468	481	24	3,700
100- 499	201	1,611	2,486	788	45	5,131
500- 999	109	1,391	2,995	864	43	5,402
1,000- 1,499	81	1,118	2,573	576	37	4,385
1,500- 1,999	46	769	1,673	403	37	2,928
2,000- 2,999	42	1,048	1,719	527	111	3,447
3,000- 3,999	29	584	687	381	171	1,852
4,000- 4,999	13	291	336	235	190	1,065
5,000- 9,999	20	480	425	376	534	1,835
10,000- 19,999	3	123	69	109	98	402
20,000- 49,999	...	15	11	28	7	61
50,000 or more	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total Holdings	1,210	8,492	14,442	4,768	1,297	30,209

About 60 per cent of the sheep flocks in the State contained from 500 to 4,999 sheep. Slightly under one third of the total flocks contained less than 500 sheep, and only one flock had 50,000 or more sheep.

Trends since 1901 in the size of sheep flocks on rural holdings in the State are illustrated in the next table:—

**Table 29.9. Rural Holdings with Sheep, Classified by Size of Sheep Flock**

Year	Size of Sheep Flock								Total Rural Holdings with Sheep
	Under 500 Sheep	500 to 999 Sheep	1,000 to 1,999 Sheep	2,000 to 4,999 Sheep	5,000 to 9,999 Sheep	10,000 to 19,999 Sheep	20,000 to 49,999 Sheep	50,000 or more Sheep	
1901	8,838	2,962	2,351	1,722	729	465	344	88	17,499
1911	13,895	3,878	3,510	2,735	847	507	296	59	25,727
1921	15,431	4,474	3,459	2,310	722	349	149	28	26,922
1929	13,061	6,789	5,669	4,271	1,209	518	171	20	31,708
1941	12,517	7,681	6,563	5,326	1,384	471	143	13	34,098
1950	11,111	8,990	7,252	4,815	1,042	280	71	5	33,566
1960	9,060	9,041	11,701	8,201	1,930	387	84	4	40,408
1969	8,970	7,757	10,259	8,276	1,977	404	79	3	37,725
1972	9,463	6,663	8,723	7,409	1,987	389	67	2	34,703
1973	10,122	6,559	7,867	6,254	1,475	309	49	1	32,636
1974	9,449	5,893	7,601	6,239	1,679	352	56	1	31,270
1975	8,831	5,402	7,313	6,364	1,835	402	61	1	30,209

## AGE AND SEX OF SHEEP

The following table gives an approximate age and sex distribution of the sheep in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 29.10. Sheep: Sex and Age

At 31 March	Number of Sheep					Proportion of Total Sheep				
	Sheep, 1 year and over			Lambs and Hoggets (under 1 year)	Total Sheep	Sheep, 1 year and over			Lambs and Hoggets (under 1 year)	Total Sheep
	Rams	Ewes	Wethers			Rams	Ewes	Wethers		
	Thousands					Per cent				
1965	897	37,422	18,577	15,500	72,396	1.2	51.7	25.7	21.4	100.0
1966	818	33,859	16,278	10,441	61,396	1.3	55.2	26.5	17.0	100.0
1967	791	34,666	14,857	13,534	63,848	1.2	54.3	23.3	21.2	100.0
1968	810	35,384	14,826	16,766	67,786	1.2	52.2	21.9	24.7	100.0
1969	844	36,912	15,189	15,209	68,153	1.2	54.2	22.3	22.3	100.0
1970	851	38,113	16,103	17,217	72,284	1.2	52.7	22.3	23.8	100.0
1971	840	37,621	15,926	16,218	70,605	1.2	53.3	22.6	23.0	100.0
1972	781	33,724	13,628	13,867	62,000	1.3	54.4	22.0	22.4	100.0
1973	666	29,394	11,465	10,510	52,037	1.3	56.5	22.0	20.2	100.0
1974	651	28,970	10,936	12,739	53,296	1.2	54.3	20.5	23.9	100.0
1975	669	29,366	11,579	13,368	54,983	1.2	53.4	21.1	24.3	100.0

## LAMBING

The greater part of the lambing of the State takes place during the winter and spring months, although a considerable proportion of ewes, varying according to the nature of the season, is reserved for autumn lambing. Comparatively few lambs are dropped in the months of December, January, and February. Seasonal changes play a part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and of resultant lambs, and cause wide variations in the natural increase.

Lambing results in quinquennial periods since 1941-42 and in each of the last fifteen seasons were as follows:—

Table 29.11. Lambing

Season	Ewes Mated*	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated	Season	Ewes Mated*	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
	Thousands		Per cent		Thousands		Per cent
Average—							
1942-1946	20,307	12,855	63.3	1964-65	27,131	20,477	75.5
1947-1951	18,893	12,732	67.4	1965-66	24,404	14,256	58.4
1952-1956	20,258	13,669	67.5	1966-67	25,652	18,434	71.9
1957-1961	24,791	16,920	68.3	1967-68	28,126	21,114	75.1
1962-1966	26,486	19,008	71.8	1968-69	27,489	20,593	74.9
1967-1971	27,725	21,041	75.9	1969-70	29,304	23,442	80.0
Season—				1970-71	28,054	21,621	77.1
1960-61	25,217	17,176	68.1	1971-72	25,823	18,593	72.0
1961-62	26,520	19,466	73.4	1972-73	20,988	13,649	65.0
1962-63	26,827	19,960	74.4	1973-74	21,216	15,801	74.5
1963-64	27,548	20,881	75.8	1974-75	21,555	16,726	77.6

\* Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the period shown.



With particularly favourable seasonal conditions in the four seasons 1961-62 to 1964-65, the average number of ewes mated was about 27,000,000, the average number of lambs marked exceeded 20,000,000, and the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated rose to 74.8 per cent. In 1965-66, as a result of drought conditions, the number of ewes mated declined (to 24,404,000), and the number of lambs marked (14,256,000) and the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated (58.4 per cent) declined sharply as compared with previous seasons. In the five seasons 1966-67 to 1970-71, the average number of ewes mated (27,725,000), the average number of lambs marked (21,046,000), and the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated (75.9 per cent) recovered to pre-drought levels. In the 1974-75 season, the number of ewes mated and lambs marked were still lower than in the quinquennial period 1966-67 to 1970-71. This reflected a continued lack of confidence on the part of woolgrowers.

Particulars of lambing in Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State in the last two seasons are shown in the next table. The ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated in the Western Plains Area (which is the driest part of the State) is consistently lower than the ratio for the State as a whole.

Table 29.12. Lambing, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	1973-74			1974-75		
	Ewes Mated*	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated	Ewes Mated*	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
	Thousands		Per cent	Thousands		Per cent
Coastal Areas .. ..	264	200	75.7	266	204	76.8
Tableland Areas—						
Northern .. ..	1,313	1,095	83.4	1,397	1,193	85.4
Central and Southern	3,760	3,086	82.0	3,891	3,193	82.0
Total .. ..	5,073	4,180	82.4	5,288	4,385	82.9
Slope Areas—						
Northern .. ..	2,496	1,847	74.0	2,475	1,951	78.8
Central .. ..	2,573	1,837	71.4	2,698	2,104	78.0
Southern .. ..	3,174	2,367	74.5	3,333	2,594	77.8
Total .. ..	8,244	6,051	73.4	8,506	6,648	78.2
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern .. ..	2,681	1,931	72.0	2,564	1,984	77.4
Southern .. ..	2,134	1,586	74.3	2,203	1,683	76.4
Total .. ..	4,815	3,517	73.1	4,767	3,667	76.0
Western Plains Area ..	2,821	1,853	65.7	2,729	1,821	66.7
Total, N.S.W. .. ..	21,216	15,801	74.5	21,555	16,726	77.6

\* Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the season shown.

#### BREEDS OF SHEEP

The Merino is the most important breed of sheep in New South Wales. It is essentially a wool-producing breed, and is found in all districts of the State where sheep are raised. It is noted for its hardiness and its ability to endure extreme weather conditions, and is the most suitable sheep for the far-western areas, where pastures are sparse and the climate hot and dry.

Although the running of crossbreds is encouraged by closer settlement and pasture improvement, both of which have increased in recent years, favourable wool prices until recent years have caused the high proportion of Merinos to be maintained. The British breeds and the various types of crossbreds used mainly for the production of meat require good grazing conditions, and are therefore found in the higher rainfall areas of 500 or more millimetres per annum. Australasian breeds, such as the Corriedale and Polwarth, which have been evolved specially for Australian conditions, are valuable as dual-purpose sheep, breeding a marketable lamb and producing a good quality saleable fleece. The Corriedale is a fixed cross between Lincoln rams and Merino ewes, and the Polwarth a fixed comeback bred from the mating of Merino rams with Lincoln-Merino ewes.

The numbers of the principal breeds of sheep in New South Wales in 1939 and more recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 29.13. Breeds of Sheep

Breed	Total Sheep (Rams, Ewes, Wethers, Lambs, and Hoggets)					Rams (1 year and over)
	1939	1965	1968	1971	1974*	1974*
Merino	40,861,601	56,232,050	48,977,322	53,016,579	39,910,418	427,091
Other Recognised Breeds—						
Corriedale	471,134	3,801,651	3,507,996	2,641,465	1,665,190	21,948
Polwarth	25,089	587,798	492,226	447,782	313,533	4,622
Border Leicester	124,774	2,083,503	1,256,949	901,590	918,012	64,610
Romney Marsh	45,277	298,764	283,435	169,366	53,813	1,270
Dorset Horn	20,610	586,455	589,089	692,167	470,336	76,280
Southdown	19,033	31,721	37,437	98,270	63,251	2,860
Other	12,701	211,078	165,493	244,988	2,179,286	48,851
Total, Other Recognised Breeds	718,618	7,600,970	6,332,625	5,195,628	5,663,421	220,441
Merino Comeback	2,483,916	1,162,621	1,846,123	1,663,446	1,103,392	752
Crossbred	4,812,528	7,400,359	10,629,930	10,729,347	6,618,992	3,054
Total, All Breeds	48,876,663	72,396,000	67,786,000	70,605,000	53,296,223	651,338

\*Due to changes in reporting and collection procedures, figures for 1974 are not strictly comparable with previous years.

Merinos represented nearly 85 per cent of the sheep in New South Wales during the years 1932 to 1939, but had declined to 72 per cent by 1947. This decline was due, firstly, to the development of the prime lamb industry, and, later, to severe drought in areas where most Merinos were depastured. With recovery from drought, and in response to a post-war demand for fine wools, the proportion of Merinos increased to 79 per cent in 1956. Following severe losses during the 1965-66 drought in areas where Merino sheep predominate, the proportion decreased to 72 per cent in 1968. The increase in dual-purpose sheep flocks, which include crossbreds for prime lamb production, also contributed to the decreasing importance of the Merino breed after 1956. However, in 1971, the proportion of Merinos increased to 75 per cent, and remained at that level in the 1974 count.

In normal circumstances, the number of crossbred sheep depends on prospects for the marketing of prime lambs. These types represented 10 per cent of the total sheep in 1939, but rose to 18 per cent in 1947 for the reasons stated above. The proportion declined to 9 per cent during the years 1956 to 1962, but rose to 10 per cent in 1965, and to 15 per cent in 1968 and 1971, and stood at 13 per cent in 1974.

The breed of ram used for mating is usually determined by the type of sheep husbandry carried on, which, in turn, is determined to some extent by climate and topography. In all sheep-raising divisions of New South Wales, flocks bred from Merino rams predominate. In the drier and non-irrigated parts of the Plains Areas, the Merino ram is used almost exclusively with ewes of the same breed. Where rainfall and pastures are sufficient and reliable, mainly on the Tablelands and Slopes, prime lambs may be bred by the mating of crossbred ewes to rams of the English short-wool breeds, mainly Dorset Horn. The lambs mature rapidly and are usually marketed at about four months of age without having been shorn. This type of breeding, which is highly specialised and requires good pastures and management, is also suitable for irrigated areas where feed is assured. Where the rainfall is lighter and less reliable, there are many dual-purpose flocks. The most common ram used in these flocks is the long-wool English breed, Border Leicester, mated with Merino ewes. The progeny may be sold as prime lambs if the season and markets are good, or kept for wool-growing or for later fattening as mutton. Another type of dual-purpose flock is that consisting of Corriedale or Polwarth sheep.

#### STUD SHEEP

Stud flocks of sheep in New South Wales have reached a high standard, and further development can be expected with the introduction of new methods of breeding and feeding. There are registers of studs, based on specified standards for each breed of sheep, and registration is controlled by the executives of the various breeding associations.

An embargo on the export of stud Merino sheep, which had existed since 1929, was partially relaxed (subject to annual review) in 1970. The embargo was reimposed in 1973 as a result of a referendum of stud Merino breeders and woolgrowers.

#### SHEEP RESEARCH WORK

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture conducts a number of research stations on which sheep breeding and feeding problems are investigated. Among these are the Trangie Agricultural Research Station, where the work is concentrated on Merino breeding. At Leeton and Yanco Agricultural Research Stations in the irrigation area, the production and feeding of prime lambs is investigated. Shannon Vale Nutrition Station, at Glen Innes on the Northern Tableland, has made a considerable contribution to improved husbandry and management of sheep in this environment.

#### WOOL PRODUCTION

Most of the wool produced in New South Wales is obtained by shearing the live sheep. Considerable quantities of wool are, however, obtained by fellmongering, and a small quantity is picked from the carcasses of dead sheep on the holding. In normal times, many sheep skins are sold, and the quantity of wool on these is estimated and included in the total production.

The weight of the wool clip is stated as "in grease", because precise data of the clean scoured yield are not available. The greasy wool produced in New South Wales in recent years is estimated to have yielded about 55 per cent clean scoured weight.

Particulars of the number of sheep shorn, the average clip per sheep, and the quantity of shorn and other wool produced in New South Wales in quinquennial periods from 1930-31, and in each of the last eleven seasons, are shown in the following table:—

Table 29.14. Sheep Shorn and Wool Produced

Season	Sheep and Lambs Shorn	Average Clip (greasy) *	Quantity of Wool Produced (as in the grease)				
			Shorn and Crutched	Dead	Fell-mongered	All Other Wool†	Total Production
	Thous.	kg	Thousand kg				
Average—							
1931-1935	53,691	3.7	198,943	469	15,472	6,498	221,382
1936-1940	54,426	3.7	201,942	823	11,871	8,045	222,682
1941-1945	56,696	3.7	201,408	524	18,920	5,071	232,923
1946-1950	48,677	3.8	185,532	352	11,043	8,522	205,448
1951-1955	56,930	3.8	215,628	312	8,207	9,219	233,367
1956-1960	68,874	3.9	270,436	242	8,510	12,106	291,294
1961-1965	73,004	4.0	292,695	174	8,924	15,409	317,202
1966-1970	68,349	4.0	275,983	159	6,338	14,714	297,195
Season—							
1964-65	74,570	3.98	296,897	128	7,485	15,753	320,264
1965-66	67,458	3.59	241,970	294	6,395	14,186	262,845
1966-67	64,454	4.08	262,728	194	6,475	13,075	282,472
1967-68	68,445	4.00	273,731	110	6,560	14,625	295,025
1968-69	68,513	4.13	282,748	109	6,572	16,079	305,508
1969-70	72,874	4.37	318,738	89	5,688	15,606	340,121
1970-71	71,720	4.08	292,888	45	4,916	16,464	314,314
1971-72	66,109	3.94	260,204	...	4,610	16,945	281,759
1972-73	52,337	3.93	205,941	...	4,127	16,118	226,187
1973-74	49,013	4.14	202,681	...	1,214	9,329	213,224
1974-75	53,598	4.33	232,271	†	†	21,987	254,259

\* Average for all sheep, including lambs. Includes crutchings.

† Due to changed methods of compilation from 1974-75, dead wool and fellmongered wool have been aggregated with "All Other Wool".

In 1963-64, the average cut per head was 4.11 kg, and the number of sheep shorn (75,000,000) and the total wool production (332,000,000 kg) were at record levels. Seasonal conditions were rather less favourable in 1964-65, and the average cut per head and total wool production contracted. In 1965-66, as a result of drought conditions, the number of sheep shorn, the total wool clip, and the average cut per head all declined markedly, the number of sheep shorn being the lowest since the 1955-56 season. The number of sheep shorn declined still further in 1966-67 (to 64,454,000)—but with an average clip per head of 4.08 kg, the total wool production recovered to 282,472,000 kg. With continued improved conditions in the three seasons 1967-68 to 1969-70, both the number of sheep shorn and the total wool produced increased, and with a record average cut per head (4.37 kg) in 1969-70 total wool production increased to 340,121,000 kg, the highest ever recorded. Since 1969-70 the numbers of sheep shorn and average cut per head have fallen markedly, and total wool production declined to 213,224,000 kg in 1973-74 and has risen only marginally to 254,259,000 kg in 1974-75.

The following table shows, in quinquennial periods from 1891 and for each of the last sixteen seasons, the quantity and value of wool produced in New South Wales:—

Table 29.15. Quantity and Value of Wool Produced

Average of Seasons	Quantity Produced (as in the grease)	Gross Value of Production * at Principal Market	Season	Quantity Produced (as in the grease)	Gross Value of Production	
					At Principal Market	At Place of Production
	Thous. kg	\$ thous.		Thous. kg	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1891-1895	164,530†	19,610	1958-59	310,341	269,526	250,580
1896-1900	127,753†	17,194	1959-60	324,520	336,224	314,462
1901-1905	118,169†	18,688	1960-61	301,311	277,762	257,278
1906-1910	167,521†	29,916	1961-62	318,044	309,340	287,684
1911-1915	162,049	30,936	1962-63	314,672	332,340	310,958
1916-1920	148,808	37,014	1963-64	331,719	416,832	393,006
1921-1925	146,798	48,544	1964-65	320,264	336,676	314,011
1926-1930	207,615	61,296	1965-66	262,845	278,295	259,297
1931-1935	221,382	41,358	1966-67	282,472	286,293	265,197
1936-1940	222,682	54,694	1967-68	295,025	265,527	244,185
1941-1945	232,923	56,622	1968-69	305,508	296,005	273,971
1946-1950	205,448	138,798	1969-70	340,121	275,385	250,344
1951-1955	233,367	381,120	1970-71	314,314	198,688	175,702
1956-1960	291,294	384,986	1971-72	281,759	222,598	199,699
1961-1965	317,202	334,690	1972-73	226,187	429,826	406,777
1966-1970	297,195	280,301	1973-74	213,224	408,019	386,180
1971-1975	257,949	313,048	1974-75	254,259	306,110	283,503

\* Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clips.

† Excludes wool exported on skins.

The marked changes in the value of wool produced have generally been caused by fluctuations in price rather than variations in production. Wool prices advanced rapidly during the seasons 1946-47 to 1949-50, and rose sharply to a peak in 1950-51, when the value of wool produced (\$563,000,000) was the highest ever recorded. Prices fell heavily during 1951-52, and the value of wool produced was less than half that of the previous season. With significantly higher prices and with production the highest recorded up to that time, the value of wool produced rose to \$393,000,000 in 1963-64—but prices fell sharply in 1964-65, and, with lower wool production, the value of wool produced contracted to \$314,000,000. The sharp decline in the value of wool produced in 1965-66 (to \$259,000,000) was due to a fall in the quantity of wool produced, resulting from drought conditions during that season. With a partial recovery in wool prices and the continued increase in production in 1968-69, the value of the clip increased significantly to \$274,000,000. The quantity of wool produced in 1969-70 (340,121,000 kg) was the highest ever recorded, but the value of wool production was lower than in 1968-69 because of lower prices. Prices continued to deteriorate in 1970-71, and, with decreased production, the value of wool produced in that year fell to \$176,000,000, the lowest since 1948-49. In the 1971-72 and 1972-73 seasons, the quantity of wool produced continued to fall; however, prices recovered sharply in 1972-73 and the value of wool produced was the third highest ever recorded. In the 1973-74 season, production again dropped, while more stable wool prices maintained the value of wool produced at a relatively high level. Production increased marginally in the 1974-75 season, while prices fell with a resultant substantial drop in the value of wool produced.

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF SHEARING

A special analysis of the seasonal distribution of general shearing was undertaken in respect of the 1955-56 season. The results of the analysis are summarised on page 729 of Year Book No. 60. This analysis revealed that, in the 1955-56 season, more than 75 per cent of the sheep shorn in the season were shorn in the months from July to October.

Since 1955-56, there has been a general tendency throughout the State towards spreading shearing more evenly throughout the season. Further data collected in respect of the year 1971-72 show that the main shearing period now extends over the months July to November (when approximately 66 per cent of sheep are shorn). Apart from a minor peak in activity which occurs in February-March (when approximately 12 per cent are shorn) the balance of sheep shearing is spread fairly evenly over the remaining months of the year.

## QUALITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL

Details of all greasy wool (other than from Joint Organisation stocks) appraised or sold at auction in Australia since 1940-41 have been recorded (currently by the Australian Wool Corporation since January 1973), and have been analysed in respect of qualities, combing or carding classifications, and degrees of vegetable fault. The summary which follows covers the analyses relating to greasy wool sold at auction at Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn; sales at Albury (which is regarded as a Victorian selling centre) are not included.

The following table shows the proportional distribution, by mean micron classifications, of the greasy wool sold at auction in New South Wales in the last eight seasons. The figures under the heading "Mean Micron Group" indicate the degree of fineness of the wool fibre, in descending order.

Table 29.16. Quality Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W.\*

Mean Micron Group†	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	Proportion per cent of Total Number of Bales							
19 and finer	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5	5.1	7.7	8.0	8.6
20	9.9	8.4	6.8	5.4	6.5	9.0	10.6	9.9
21	15.9	15.3	12.2	8.6	9.7	16.0	17.6	17.0
22	36.6	37.0	38.4	37.7	37.5	27.3	26.7	23.9
23 and 24	15.5	16.5	18.0	24.1	21.7	21.6	18.1	21.4
25 and 26	5.2	4.9	5.3	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.0
27 and 28	6.7	6.8	7.5	6.9	5.9	5.2	6.1	5.7
29 and 30	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.5	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.9
33 and coarser	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.7	3.0	2.6	3.2
Oddments	2.2	2.6	3.4	4.1	3.8	1.9	1.4	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Excludes sales at Albury.

† The figures for 1966-67 to 1970-71 have been calculated from the spinning quality counts previously in use and approximate the mean micron classification.

Production of 21 micron and finer wools, which represented 71 per cent of the total in 1940-41, declined to 40 per cent in 1945-46, after drought had reduced the number of sheep by over ten million. This downward trend was reversed with the recovery in the number of Merinos, and the proportion of 21 micron or better rose from 47 per cent in 1946-47 to 58 per cent in 1951-52. However, the proportion fell sharply to 41 per cent in 1952-53 and, apart from a rise to 51 per cent in 1957-58, generally declined, reaching 19 per cent in 1969-70. The proportion increased in the next three years reaching 36 per cent in both 1972-73 and 1973-74.

An analysis of combing or carding groups is given for recent seasons in the following table. Noble combing wools, which predominate in the New South Wales clip, consist largely of wools carrying light vegetable fault and those free or nearly free of vegetable fault. Only a small proportion of the French combing wools, which are usually of shorter length, are free of vegetable fault.

**Table 29.17. Combing and Carding Group Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W.\***

Season	Noble Combing	French Combing	Carding	Season	Noble Combing	French Combing	Carding
	Proportion per cent of Total Number of Bales				Proportion per cent of Total Number of Bales		
1964-65	71.5	14.0	14.5	1969-70	71.3	12.7	16.0
1965-66	63.7	21.2	15.1	1970-71	69.1	15.6	15.3
1966-67	68.5	16.2	15.3	1971-72	59.4	24.3	16.3
1967-68	68.6	15.7	15.7	1972-73	61.7	24.3	14.0
1968-69	71.5	14.0	14.5	1973-74	66.8	19.0	14.2

\* Excludes sales at Albury.

The incidence of vegetable fault in greasy wool sold at auctions in New South Wales centres in recent seasons is shown in the next table:—

**Table 29.18. Vegetable Fault Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions, N.S.W.\***

Year	Free or Near Free	Light Burr and/or Seed	Medium Burr and/or Seed (combing)	Heavy Burr and/or Seed (combing)	Carbonising	Total
	Proportion per cent of Total Number of Bales					
1963-64	27.9	40.0	16.4	6.3	9.4	100.0
1964-65	30.4	34.8	17.0	7.9	9.9	100.0
1965-66	31.9	33.1	16.9	7.8	10.3	100.0
1966-67	33.4	32.4	17.0	7.4	9.8	100.0
1967-68	24.8	37.6	19.2	7.3	11.1	100.0
1968-69	27.1	38.6	17.4	7.1	9.8	100.0
1969-70	28.3	35.8	17.5	7.5	10.9	100.0
1970-71	28.2	38.0	15.6	6.7	11.5	100.0
1971-72	30.0	38.3	13.8	4.0	13.9	100.0
1972-73	33.5	38.6	11.8	3.4	12.8	100.0
1973-74	43.0	32.8	9.9	2.5	11.8	100.0

\* Excludes sales at Albury.

In a normal season, approximately 65 per cent of the clip is free of vegetable fault or contains light vegetable fault, 25 per cent contains medium or heavy burr and/or seed, and 10 per cent is carbonising wool. The proportion of wool falling within the classifications varies considerably under the influence of seasonal conditions. During drought periods, the relative importance of free or nearly free wools increases. On the other hand, in good seasons, when more seed is present in the pastures, there is a decline in the proportion of free wools.

The following table shows the sales of wool at New South Wales selling centres classified by the predominating micron group, combing or carding groups, and vegetable fault analysis of the wool:—

**Table 29.19. Greasy Wool Sold at N.S.W. Auctions\***  
**Mean Micron Group, Combing or Carding Group, and Vegetable Fault Analysis, 1973-74**

Source: Australian Wool Corporation

Combing or Carding Group and Vegetable Fault Analysis	Mean Micron Group						
	19 and Finer	20 and 21	22	23 and 24	25 to 30	33 and Coarser	Total†
	Bales						
Noble Combing Wools—							
Free or Near Free ..	33,466	73,787	63,770	46,492	35,749	8,141	261,405
Light Burr and/or Seed ..	9,543	49,611	55,832	40,258	18,115	8,009	181,368
Medium Burr and/or Seed ..	655	8,510	12,225	16,444	5,447	2,079	45,360
Heavy Burr and/or Seed ..	3	1,206	682	3,194	1,534	957	7,576
Total Noble Combing ..	43,667	133,114	132,509	106,388	60,845	19,186	495,709
French Combing Wools—							
Free or Near Free ..	8,945	2,657	20,420	10,979	13,566	588	57,155
Light Burr and/or Seed ..	8,954	21,152	2,988	2,254	8,316	594	44,258
Medium Burr and/or Seed ..	2,326	17,150	1,000	3,110	3,988	275	27,849
Heavy Burr and/or Seed ..	112	6,567	289	2,761	1,566	183	11,478
Total French Combing ..	20,337	47,526	24,697	19,104	27,436	1,640	140,740
Total Combing Wools ..	64,004	180,640	157,206	125,492	88,281	20,826	636,449
Carding Wools—							
Free or Near Free ..	19	107	23	35	49	7	240
Odd Burr or Light Seed ..	476	6,431	4,238	2,309	3,162	536	17,152
Carbonising ..	426	15,468	17,876	33,107	17,789	2,672	87,338
Total Carding Wools ..	921	22,006	22,137	35,451	21,000	3,215	104,730
Total Wool Sold ..	64,925	202,646	179,343	160,943	109,281	24,041	741,179

\* Excludes sales at Albury.

† Excludes 9,798 bales of unclassified oddments and 410 bales of rough fleece.

#### AVERAGE WEIGHT OF FLEECE

The average weight of the fleece fluctuates considerably from year to year with variations in seasonal conditions. It is also affected by changes in the proportion of lambs in the number shorn. Over the last ten seasons, the average clip per head (excluding crutchings) was 4.4 kg for sheep, 1.5 kg for lambs, and 3.9 kg for sheep and lambs combined. The annual averages for sheep (exclusive of lambs), in groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas, are shown in the next table.



**Table 29.20. Average Clip (excluding Crutchings) per Sheep (excluding Lambs), in Statistical Agricultural Areas**

Season	Tableland Areas	Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Western Plains Area	Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal Areas)
	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg
1965-66	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.8
1966-67	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.0	4.3
1967-68	4.0	4.2	4.8	5.0	4.3
1968-69	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.4
1969-70	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.2	4.8
1970-71	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.4
1971-72	3.9	4.1	4.6	5.0	4.3
1972-73	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.7	4.2
1973-74	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.4
1974-75	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.2	4.7
Average, 10 seasons ended 1974-75 ..	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.4

The average weight of fleece shorn from sheep and from lambs in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales in recent seasons is shown in the following table. Crutchings, which generally represent 2 or 3 per cent of total wool production, are not included.

**Table 29.21. Average Clip (excluding Crutchings) per Sheep and Lamb**

Statistical Agricultural Area	Sheep			Lambs		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg
Tableland Areas—						
Northern .. ..	3.80	3.79	4.23	1.34	1.49	1.58
Central and Southern .. ..	4.02	4.35	4.65	1.20	1.34	1.45
Total .. ..	3.91	4.20	4.54	1.27	1.36	1.47
Slope Areas—						
Northern .. ..	3.82	4.05	4.29	1.38	1.46	1.53
Central .. ..	4.13	4.35	4.72	1.41	1.56	1.60
Southern .. ..	4.19	4.51	4.75	1.29	1.54	1.54
Total .. ..	4.05	4.32	4.60	1.36	1.53	1.55
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern .. ..	4.35	4.62	4.98	1.74	1.86	1.99
Southern .. ..	4.59	4.80	4.97	1.43	1.58	1.69
Total .. ..	4.47	4.70	4.98	1.58	1.73	1.85
Western Plains Area ..	4.66	4.92	5.16	1.81	1.85	1.96
New South Wales (including Coastal Areas) ..	4.17	4.42	4.72	1.50	1.59	1.67

As the figures quoted in the preceding tables relate to greasy wool, comparisons between Statistical Agricultural Areas necessitate allowance for the presence in the fleece of foreign matter, such as dust, burr, and seed. Generally, the greasy wool from the Tableland Areas produces the highest yield of scoured wool.

### WOOL MARKETING

For many years the whole of the wool grown in New South Wales was shipped for sale in London. As the number of continental buyers increased, however, there developed a tendency to seek supplies of the raw material at their source, and after the year 1885 local wool sales began to assume importance. The proportion of the clip shipped overseas before sale nowadays rarely reaches 1 per cent.

## WOOL SALES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Sydney is one of the largest primary wool markets in the world (Melbourne, Victoria, is the largest), and the auction sales are attended by representatives of firms from practically every country in which woollen goods are manufactured extensively. Sales are also held regularly in Newcastle and Goulburn and in Albury (which is regarded as a Victorian selling centre). Generally, at least one series is held in Sydney each month during the season, the frequency in other centres depending on the quantity of wool to be offered at each in any season. About 80 per cent of the total wool clip is sold through the auction system, and the remainder is sold privately (to dealers, direct to Australian manufacturers, or exported for sale overseas).

The quantity of wool and the proportion of various types and qualities sold each month varies considerably. Generally, wool of relatively low quality predominates at sales from April to August, and fine wool predominates from November to February. The quality of wool received at brokers' stores each month is governed largely by the order of shearing throughout the State; wool from early-shearing districts is generally coarser and usually carries more vegetable matter and dust than that from late-shearing districts.

The Sydney Wool Centre at Yennora, which was officially opened in August 1975, is a fully integrated wool complex which contains two auction rooms and incorporates all facilities for the receipt, storage, sampling, rehandling, display, and sale of wool.

In recent years increasing use has been made of the objective measurement of wool to enable sale by sample. During the 1975-76 season, over 50 per cent of the wool passing through the auction system in Australia was sold by sample with a test certificate. Increasing use has also been made of the sale by separation system whereby wool is sold by sample at one auction centre whereas the wool is stored at another centre.

Particulars of wool auction sales in New South Wales at principal selling centres are shown in the next table:—

Table 29.22. Wool Auction Sales in N.S.W.\*

Period	Wool Sold				Amount Realised			
	Sydney	New-castle	Goul-burn	Total	Sydney	New-castle	Goul-burn	Total
	Thousand bales†				\$ thousand			
Season: 1970-71	875.7	322.5	172.7	1,370.9	80,683	29,749	18,234	128,666
1971-72	796.3	291.1	155.8	1,243.2	84,958	31,043	17,462	133,464
1972-73	630.3	221.5	126.8	978.5	168,321	63,997	37,045	269,363
1973-74	452.1	201.5	120.5	774.1	124,852	54,880	36,001	215,733
1974-75	613.3	267.8	158.6	1,039.7	112,014	50,918	32,684	195,615
1974: July	43.0	0.1	...	43.1	7,619	24	...	7,642
August	...	0.1	...	0.1	...	23	...	23
September	79.5	27.2	10.2	116.9	12,394	4,347	1,869	18,610
October	46.3	21.9	16.7	84.8	8,241	3,993	3,419	15,652
November	40.5	47.4	24.0	111.8	7,729	9,719	5,333	22,781
December	50.8	8.5	...	59.3	9,935	1,852	...	11,787
1975: January	45.8	23.4	23.7	92.9	8,857	4,577	5,136	18,570
February	43.6	25.0	28.7	97.3	8,549	5,115	5,646	19,310
March	57.9	31.3	13.0	102.1	11,203	6,408	2,843	20,454
April	57.6	25.3	19.6	102.5	11,255	4,626	4,036	19,917
May	103.1	25.8	10.8	139.7	18,807	4,952	2,440	26,199
June	45.2	31.7	12.1	89.0	7,424	5,283	1,961	14,669

\*Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

†Scoured bales are not converted to greasy basis.

The quantity of wool sold and the amount realised, as shown in this table, are not comparable with records of production. They include wool carried forward from the preceding season and small quantities of wool from other States (mainly Queensland) forwarded to Sydney for sale, but exclude wool carried forward to the next season and wool grown in New South Wales and marketed interstate or overseas.

In 1973-74, 1,088,000 bales of greasy wool identified as of New South Wales origin were sold in Australian auction centres. Particulars of the quantity sold in each centre are as follows:—

**Table 29.23. Sales of Greasy Wool of New South Wales\* Origin in Australian Auction Centres, 1973-74**

Source: Australian Wool Corporation

Particulars	Sydney	New-castle	Goul-burn	Albury	Mel-bourne	Geelong	Brisbane	Adelaide
Bales Sold (thous.)	436	194	118	83	182	4	29	42
Proportion per cent of Total Sales	40.1	17.8	10.9	7.6	16.7	0.4	2.6	3.8

\* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Figures compiled by the Sydney Wool Selling Broker's Association show that it is exceptional for a significant proportion of the wool received by brokers not to be sold during the season in which it reaches the stores. The following table shows the carry-over in Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn for each of the last twelve seasons. Frequently, much of the wool carried-over consists of autumn shearings and crutchings which have not reached the selling centre in time for offering at the final sale of the season.

**Table 29.24. Wool (Greasy and Scoured) Carried-over at N.S.W. Auction Centres\***

At 30 June	Quantity Carried-over	At 30 June	Quantity Carried-over	At 30 June	Quantity Carried-over
	Bales		Bales		Bales
1964	87,341	1968	63,441	1972	105,349
1965	99,985	1969	71,521	1973	25,491
1966	65,315	1970	47,557	1974	101,041
1967	75,021	1971	75,716	1975	55,198

\* Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

## WOOL MARKETING

*Australian Wool Commission.* In November 1970, the Australian Wool Commission was established, in terms of the Australian Wool Commission

Act, 1970, to operate a Flexible Reserve Price Scheme for wool sold at auction and to take over the functions of the Australian Wool Marketing Corporation Pty. Ltd., including the operation of the Price Averaging Plan, the formulation and enforcement of standards of clip presentation for wool sold, and the operation of the Wool Statistical Service.

The Commission ceased to operate on 1 January 1973 when its functions were taken over by the Australian Wool Corporation. Further details regarding the composition and operations of the Commission are given on pages 855 to 857 of Year Book No. 62.

*Australian Wool Corporation.* As from 1 January 1973 the Australian Wool Board (see below) and the Australian Wool Commission have been merged, in terms of the Wool Industry Act, 1972, into a single statutory body, the Australian Wool Corporation. The merging of the Board and Commission have permitted the integration of research, promotion, and marketing of the wool clip and enabled a co-ordinated approach to be adopted in stimulating demand for wool. In brief, the functions of the Australian Wool Corporation include wool marketing, wool use promotion, wool testing, wool research, and wool stores administration. The Corporation consists of a chairman; four representatives of Australian woolgrowers appointed on the nomination of the Australian Wool Industry Conference; one member to represent the Australian Government; and four other members experienced in the marketing of wool or wool products, in the processing of wool or the manufacture of wool products, or in commerce, finance, economics, or science.

In carrying out the functions in relation to wool marketing previously carried out by the Commission, the Corporation operates the Flexible Reserve Price Scheme. Under this Scheme, the Corporation determines flexible reserve prices for the various types of wool being offered at each auction, in the light of bidding at recent auctions and any other relevant information available to it. In the event that bidding at the auction does not reach the reserve price, the Corporation buys the wool at the reserve price and pays the wool-selling broker who received the wool into store. The wool-selling broker deducts his normal charges from the Corporation's payment and accounts to the grower for the balance. The Corporation disposes of wool bought at auction either through the auction system or privately to the trade.

In September 1974, the Australian Government, in response to a severe decline in wool prices, agreed to support the Corporation's adoption of a minimum floor price scheme for wool sold through the auction system. Under the scheme, the Corporation acquires, at a minimum floor price, the wool which has not been sold to the trade at auction. In the 1974-75 and 1975-76 seasons, the floor price was set at a level equivalent to 250 cents per kilogram (clean) for 21 micron wool. In July 1976, the Government announced its agreement to a revised floor price level and altered the basis for determining the floor price to be representative of the whole clip. The level was set at 234 cents per kilogram (clean) (for the Australian wool clip the previous level expressed on the new basis would have been equivalent to approximately 206 cents per kilogram). The new level is to apply to the 1976-77 season and is to be held at least at this level for the 1977-78 season.

In 1974, the Australian Government introduced a marketing levy of 5 per cent of the proceeds from wool sales (see page 884). These funds are deposited in the Market Support Fund, set up by the Australian Wool Corporation, and are used to meet any losses incurred as a result of maintaining a floor price in the wool market or from operating flexible reserve price arrangements when the market is above the floor. Profits and losses in the fund are transferred to following periods.

The Australian Government is authorised, in terms of the Wool Marketing (Loan) Act, 1974, to make loans of up to \$350 million to the Australian Wool Corporation to enable the Corporation to finance purchases of wool at auction and to make advances to woolgrowers whose wool is temporarily withheld from the market by the Corporation.

The Corporation was given wide investigatory powers in regard to wool marketing and was empowered to recommend to the Government and the Australian Wool Industry Conference any changes considered necessary in marketing arrangements. The recommendations of the Corporation were released in January 1974 in a report entitled "The Marketing of Australian Wool".

### PRICES OF WOOL

The following table shows the average prices realised for greasy wool in New South Wales in each season since 1930-31. Average prices obtained at Sydney auctions have been recorded by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association since 1899. The average prices (stated in Australian currency) shown for the seasons 1939-40 to 1945-46 have been based on the agreed price for the sale of the clip to the United Kingdom Government.

Table 29.25. Average Price Realised for Greasy Wool at N.S.W.\* Auctions

Season ended 30 June	Average Price per kg	Season ended 30 June	Average Price per kg	Season ended 30 June	Average Price per kg	Season ended 30 June	Average Price per kg
	Cents		Cents		Cents		Cents
1931	15.9	1943	27.8†	1955	129.6	1967	104.9
1932	15.2	1944	28.0†	1956	113.1	1968	95.0
1933	15.7	1945	27.8†	1957	147.9	1969	102.3
1934	29.1	1946	27.8†	1958	115.3	1970	85.8
1935	17.9	1947	43.4	1959	88.6	1971	67.5
1936	25.6	1948	69.7	1960	105.4	1972	76.5
1937	30.2	1949	86.0	1961	95.2	1973	193.2
1938	23.4	1950	113.5	1962	100.3	1974	189.8
1939	19.0	1951	267.0	1963	109.3	1975	128.8
1940	24.7†	1952	140.4	1964	129.2		
1941	24.0†	1953	156.3	1965	108.0		
1942	24.0†	1954	150.4	1966	109.6		

\* Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre). Prices for 1930-31 to 1938-39 are those obtained at Sydney auctions.

† Based on the agreed price for the sale of the clip to the United Kingdom Government. Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of wool clips.

These figures represent the average price of the wool sold during a season, and usually furnish an accurate guide to the average value per kilogram (greasy) of the clip produced in the season. The prices are affected over long terms by changes in the proportion of Merinos, other recognised breeds, Merino comebacks, and crossbreds in the sheep flocks, and by variations in the quality of the wool within these broad classifications. In the short run, the prices are affected by the impact of seasonal conditions on the quality, length, soundness, colour, and style of the wool, and on the proportion of natural grease and vegetable and other foreign matter in the clip. These variables, in any season, within limits set by the composition of the flocks, determine the proportionate quantities of wool of various qualities in the clip. The wool sold locally as scoured is of limited range and quantity, and the prices are not sufficiently representative to be of value for comparative purposes.

## WOOL PROMOTION AND RESEARCH

### AUSTRALIAN WOOL CORPORATION

The Australian Wool Corporation assumed the functions of the Australian Wool Board in the field of wool promotion, research, and testing, on 1 January 1973. These functions include implementing programmes to promote wool merchandise, initiate new technical developments and marketing opportunities, provide assistance to the textile industry, conduct research, control Woolmark and Wool blendmark schemes, and, in general, develop awareness and preference for wool. Promotional activities overseas are carried out through the International Wool Secretariat, which has its headquarters in London and branches in 29 countries, and is maintained jointly by the national wool organisations of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Uruguay.

Details of the income and expenditure of the Australian Wool Corporation are shown in the next table:—

**Table 29.26. Australian Wool Corporation: Income and Expenditure**

Year	Income				Expenditure		
	Proceeds of Wool Levy	Commonwealth Grant for Wool Promotion	Other	Total Income	International Wool Secretariat	Other	Total Expenditure
	\$ thousand						
1972-73*	6,878	19,716	9,162	35,756	21,318	7,967	29,285
1973-74	15,627	15,700	8,378	39,705	25,636	11,246	36,882

\*Income and expenditure for period July to December 1972 relate to the former Australian Wool Board.

### AUSTRALIAN WOOL INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

The Wool Industry Conference was formed by woolgrowers in 1962 to provide an organisation with sufficient authority to speak for the wool-growing industry as a whole. The Conference, which is not a statutory body, comprises 25 members appointed by the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council, 25 members appointed by the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation, and an independent chairman.

The Conference makes recommendations to the Australian Government on matters of policy concerning the wool industry, including the rates of wool levy to be paid by woolgrowers to finance wool research and wool promotion.

### WOOL LEVY

Levies or contributory charges on woolgrowers have been imposed by the Australian Government since the 1936-37 season to provide funds for wool promotion and, since 1957, for wool research. Since 1964 there has been a combined levy for wool promotion and research; the rate of this levy was 1 per cent of the gross value of a woolgrower's sales of shorn wool for the three seasons 1970-71 to 1972-73. From the 1973-74 season, the purpose of the levy was extended to include the administrative expenses of the Australian Wool Corporation's marketing activities and the rate was increased to 2.4 per cent. For 1974-75 the levy was raised to 2.75 per cent and for 1975-76 to 3 per cent. In addition, a special levy at 5 per cent was imposed in both of these years to collect a fund against possible losses from the floor price arrangement introduced in September 1974.

### AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO PROMOTION AND RESEARCH

The Australian Government contribution to wool promotion and research is made under the provisions of the Wool Industry Act, 1972-1974. This contribution was \$22,000,000 in 1973-74 and a like amount in 1974-75. The contribution has been fixed at \$20,000,000 for 1975-76 and \$21,000,000 for 1976-77.

### WOOL RESEARCH

Research for the benefit of the wool industry is undertaken under programmes approved by the Australian Minister for Primary Industry after examination of proposals from research organisations. The range of research activity is wide and covers four broad areas: wool production; textile research; economic investigations; and the development of objective measurement of wool's properties. A number of institutions are involved, notably the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and various Universities.

Finance for wool research is provided from the Wool Research Trust Fund, into which are paid the amounts allocated to research from the Australian Government's contribution and the wool growers' levy. Expenditure from the fund in 1974-75 amounted to \$14,534,000 and allocations for 1975-76 are expected to exceed \$18 million.

## CATTLE

The number of cattle in New South Wales at intervals since 1861 is shown on page 863. An age and sex distribution of the cattle in each of the last eleven years is given in the next table:—

Table 29.27. Cattle: Sex and Age

At 31 March	Bulls (1 year and over)	Cows and Heifers (1 year and over)		Bullocks, Steers, etc.	Calves (under 1 year)		Total Cattle
		For Commercial Milk, etc.*	Other†		Heifer Calves*	Other†	
1965	86,918	909,963	1,897,645	549,921	145,533	1,029,087	4,619,067
1966	82,949	870,480	1,682,984	549,354	134,147	832,958	4,152,872
1967	82,531	833,026	1,726,228	482,907	126,914	894,054	4,145,660
1968	84,923	798,402	1,901,327	513,377	134,399	1,122,096	4,554,524
1969	90,782	755,176	2,146,296	560,861	117,705	1,193,589	4,864,409
1970	102,359	709,442	2,610,147	618,258	107,323	1,489,510	5,637,039
1971	115,035	650,360	3,030,293	757,192	103,135	1,837,759	6,493,774
1972	128,973	614,443	3,482,408	937,841	98,089	2,147,781	7,409,535
1973	135,696	586,858	3,723,070	1,090,637	95,872	2,286,315	7,918,448
1974	142,818	529,377	4,097,638	1,254,563	85,263	2,346,741	8,456,400
1975	151,816	493,388	4,439,037	1,207,660	78,447	2,564,726	8,935,074

\* Cattle used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale.

† Cattle mainly for meat production.

The number of cattle in the State varies under the influence of three factors—natural increase (excess of calving over deaths from causes other than slaughtering), net imports, and slaughtering. Available particulars of the increases and decreases in recent seasons are shown in the next table. Adequate records of calving were not available for the seasons prior to 1972-73, and the figures in the table therefore do not balance for these seasons. Nevertheless, the table illustrates in a general way the influence of the various factors.

Table 29.28. Cattle: Elements of Increase and Decrease

Season	Calves born*	Slaughterings		Deaths of Cattle (Disease, Drought, etc.)	Net Imports of Cattle†	Net Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Total Cattle at end of Season
		Calves	Other Cattle				
1964-65		604,408	1,476,110	158,450	134,516	(-) 169,909	4,619,067
1965-66		576,768	1,284,031	377,726	59,453	(-) 466,195	4,152,872
1966-67		481,996	1,132,451	165,337	98,501	(-) 7,212	4,145,660
1967-68		396,710	1,035,403	128,900	198,110	(+) 408,864	4,554,524
1968-69		405,976	1,000,680	169,018	325,462	(+) 309,885	4,864,409
1969-70		277,340	1,237,097	147,324	375,001	(+) 772,630	5,637,039
1970-71		229,610	1,302,864	188,505	151,548	(+) 856,735	6,493,774
1971-72		235,994	1,394,854	208,745	(-) 17,732	(+) 915,761	7,409,535
1972-73	2,458,438	279,739	1,985,818	238,523	554,555	(+) 508,913	7,918,448
1973-74	2,642,209	220,035	1,906,151	253,679	275,608	(+) 537,952	8,456,400
1974-75	2,910,895	262,774	1,851,852	303,215	(-) 14,380	(+) 478,674	8,935,074

\*Excludes stillborn. Not collected prior to 1972-73 season.

†For 1972-73 and later seasons figures represent a balance.



There is, in most seasons, an inflow of cattle to New South Wales from Queensland, and an appreciable export to Victoria; the interchange with South Australia is usually small. Because of diseases among the cattle of certain districts, and the presence of cattle tick in the north-east of New South Wales and in parts of Queensland, the interstate movement of cattle is regulated closely.

### CATTLE TYPES

The cattle in New South Wales in each of the last six seasons are classified in the following table according to whether they were raised for milk production or for meat production. The number of cattle used (or intended) for the production of milk or cream for sale declined during these seasons. On the other hand, the number of cattle raised mainly for meat production has shown a marked increase in recent years—almost all of the increase occurring among cows (including heifers of one year and over) and calves (under one year). The increase in the numbers of cattle for meat production from 3,536,800 in 1968 to 7,698,942 in 1974 indicated the good returns being achieved in beef production during that period. The subsequent drop in beef prices had not been reflected in lower stock numbers by March 1975 when the number of beef cattle stood at 8,211,423.

Table 29.29. Cattle, by Type

Classification	At 31 March					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Bulls (1 year and over) used (or intended) for service—						
Dairy Breeds .. .. .	13,275	12,031	11,717	11,181	10,424	11,037
Beef Breeds .. .. .	89,084	103,004	117,256	124,515	132,394	140,779
Total Bulls .. .. .	102,359	115,035	128,973	135,696	142,818	151,816
Cows and Heifers used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale—						
Cows .. .. .	568,440	526,591	490,893	464,943	417,617	387,047
Heifers (1 year and over) ..	141,002	123,769	123,550	121,915	111,760	106,344
Heifer calves (under 1 year) ..	107,323	103,135	98,089	95,872	85,263	78,447
Total .. .. .	816,765	753,495	712,532	682,730	614,640	571,835
Other Cattle (mainly for meat production)—						
Cows and Heifers (1 year and over)* .. .. .	2,610,147	3,030,293	3,482,408	3,723,070	4,097,638	4,439,037
Calves (under 1 year) .. ..	1,489,510	1,837,759	2,147,781	2,286,315	2,346,741	2,564,726
Bullocks, Steers, etc. .. ..	618,258	757,192	937,841	1,090,637	1,254,563	1,207,660
Total .. .. .	4,717,915	5,625,244	6,568,030	7,100,022	7,698,942	8,211,423
Total Cattle .. .. .	5,637,039	6,493,774	7,409,535	7,918,448	8,456,400	8,935,074

\* Includes house cows and heifers kept for own milk supply (55,067 in 1975).

The next table contains separate particulars of the cattle in commercial dairies and on other rural holdings in each of the last two years, and illustrates the extent to which the raising of cattle for meat production is combined in commercial dairies with the raising of cattle for commercial milk and cream.

Table 29.30. Cattle in Commercial Dairies and on Other Rural Holdings

Classification	At 31 March					
	1974			1975		
	In Commercial Dairies*	On Other Rural Holdings	Total, All Rural Holdings	In Commercial Dairies*	On Other Rural Holdings	Total, All Rural Holdings
Bulls (1 year and over) used (or intended) for service—						
Dairy Breeds .. .. .	7,239	3,185	10,424	7,001	4,036	11,037
Beef Breeds .. .. .	5,097	127,297	132,394	4,562	136,217	140,779
Total Bulls .. .. .	12,336	130,482	142,818	11,563	140,253	151,816
Cows and Heifers used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale—						
Cows .. .. .	417,617	...	417,617	387,047	...	387,047
Heifers (1 year and over) ..	111,760	...	111,760	106,341	...	106,341
Heifer Calves (under 1 year) ..	85,263	...	85,263	78,447	...	78,447
Total .. .. .	614,640	...	614,640	571,835	...	571,835
Other Cattle (mainly for meat production)—						
Cows and Heifers (1 year and over) .. .. .	86,379	4,011,259	4,097,638	78,773	4,360,264	4,439,037
Calves (under 1 year) .. ..	67,122	2,279,619	2,346,741	55,681	2,509,045	2,564,726
Bullocks, Steers, etc. .. ..	47,302	1,207,261	1,254,563	44,163	1,163,497	1,207,660
Total .. .. .	200,803	7,498,139	7,698,942	178,617	8,032,806	8,211,423
Total Cattle .. .. .	827,779	7,628,621	8,456,400	762,015	8,173,059	8,935,074

\* Rural holdings producing milk or cream for sale and/or raising dairy herd replacements.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE

Over 85 per cent of the dairy cattle in commercial dairies in New South Wales are in the Coastal Areas, principally the Northern Coastal Areas. In inland areas, dairy farming is undertaken mainly to supply local needs, but there is some concentration of dairy herds near the southern border and in irrigation settlements.

Table 29.31. Dairy Cattle\* in Commercial Dairies†, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Table 29.31. Dairy Cattle* in Commercial Dairies†, 1965-1975									
At 31 March	Coastal Areas					Table- land Areas	Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Total, N.S.W. ‡
	Northern			Central	Sydney and Southern				
	Rich- mond- Tweed	Clarence	Hastings						
1965	304,920	92,209	138,063	202,761	215,682	23,050	40,583	37,282	1,055,496
1966	287,715	86,002	133,660	187,447	209,703	20,071	39,217	39,788	1,004,627
1967	266,218	82,889	131,193	182,023	202,442	19,282	35,926	38,940	959,940
1968	254,388	79,450	126,819	179,034	201,207	18,796	31,709	40,380	932,801
1969	229,645	73,192	120,247	172,288	188,738	18,584	29,926	39,205	872,881
1970	204,050	64,254	111,650	160,953	188,935	15,536	29,120	38,765	816,765
1971	181,885	58,185	102,210	147,783	180,822	16,414	27,229	37,859	753,495
1972	157,885	50,799	95,498	142,390	179,412	18,167	27,936	39,672	712,532
1973	145,383	45,032	91,160	136,680	174,294	17,851	26,618	42,830	682,730
1974	113,575	38,972	82,380	135,390	165,098	13,781	23,031	41,635	614,640
1975	96,189	33,335	76,963	125,505	156,162	14,760	24,847	43,659	571,835

\* Cows, heifers, and heifer calves used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale.

† Rural holdings producing milk or cream for sale and/or raising dairy herd replacements.

‡ Includes Western Plains Area.

Cattle raised mainly for meat production are more widely distributed throughout the State. The principal Areas for these cattle are the Northern Slope (15 per cent of the State total in 1975), Northern Coastal (13 per cent), Central and Southern Tableland (12 per cent), and Southern Slope (11 per cent).

**Table 29.32. Cattle for Meat Production\*, in Statistical Agricultural Areas**

At 31 March	Coastal Areas		Northern Tableland Area	Central and Southern Tableland Areas	Northern Slope Area	Central and Southern Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Total, N.S.W. †
	Northern	Central						
1965	533,574	375,052	381,204	450,727	531,924	480,401	508,730	3,476,653
1966	531,205	324,390	313,068	432,844	426,647	472,860	379,627	3,065,296
1967	573,858	335,426	316,333	440,262	427,969	484,399	333,295	3,103,189
1968	668,553	420,035	388,092	451,402	512,406	465,582	388,694	3,536,800
1969	706,264	452,250	407,777	478,002	570,590	588,109	461,856	3,909,746
1970	746,706	504,622	430,263	600,786	709,499	775,769	660,781	4,717,915
1971	844,752	540,575	491,542	728,933	861,101	957,216	839,341	5,625,244
1972	926,878	610,482	581,511	882,769	999,156	1,134,765	995,125	6,568,030
1973	982,183	646,035	695,230	956,378	1,104,283	1,167,723	1,095,472	7,100,022
1974	1,034,371	653,650	736,961	1,073,139	1,165,101	1,284,432	1,235,810	7,699,097
1975	1,047,091	677,961	791,456	1,189,343	1,234,643	1,394,199	1,308,136	8,211,422

\* Cattle raised mainly for meat production. Excludes bulls used (or intended) for service and cows and heifers used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale.

† Includes Sydney and Southern Coastal and Western Plains Areas.

## HORSES

The number of horses on rural holdings in New South Wales at decennial intervals since 1861 is shown on page 863. The record number of horses was 764,170 in 1913, but since then, with the mechanisation of transport and farming, the number has declined very markedly. Particulars of the horses on rural holdings in New South Wales in 1939 and recent years are shown in the next table:—

**Table 29.33. Horses on Rural Holdings in N.S.W.\***

At 31 March	Foals Surviving	Draught Horses	Total Horses	At 31 March	Foals Surviving	Draught Horses	Total Horses
1939	29,282	216,173	531,355	1964	11,664	11,837	163,240
1958	13,820	39,957	220,684	1965	12,147	9,094	157,928
1959	11,933	35,785	214,445	1966	11,211	7,559	150,807
1960	13,052	29,426	204,011	1967	10,981	5,832	146,129
1961	12,317	23,803	192,254	1969*	10,924	4,014	131,566
1962	11,126	18,289	167,868	1970*	n.a.	n.a.	136,212
1963	10,950	14,813	166,280				

\* Horse numbers were not collected in 1968 and in 1971 and later years.

## PRICES OF LIVESTOCK

The following statement shows the average prices of certain classes of fat stock in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in 1970 and later years. The averages stated are the means of the monthly prices in each calendar year, the monthly prices being the averages for all stock sold during the month.

Table 29.34. Average Prices of Fat Stock, Homebush Saleyards

Stock	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Cattle—</b>						
Steers .. ..	139.02	142.89	138.63	187.57	129.80	77.72
Cows, Heavy .. ..	140.82	145.15	154.04	205.66	120.82	59.00
<b>Sheep and Lambs—</b>						
Merino Wethers, Prime ..	5.18	4.08	6.45	14.56	10.01	4.68
Merino Ewes, Prime ..	4.54	3.42	5.61	13.90	8.65	4.02
Lambs and Suckers, Prime ..	6.65	6.45	7.80	15.31	13.79	10.96

Prices of livestock vary from year to year under the influence of seasonal and marketing conditions. When pastures are deteriorating during periods of dry weather, fat stock are hastened to market and prices decline; but with the advent of relief rains, stock are retained on the holdings for fattening or breeding and prices tend to rise. Under normal conditions, prices of cattle at Homebush are influenced by the demand for beef for local consumption, by the condition of the export trade, and by the supply of cattle from Queensland for the New South Wales market. The price of wool is a further factor affecting prices of sheep and lambs.

Monthly variations in the prices of typical grades of livestock are shown in the next table:—

Table 29.35. Monthly Prices of Fat Stock, Homebush Saleyards

Month	Steers			Merino Wethers, Prime			Lambs and Suckers, Prime		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	143.12	191.56	66.00	8.73	14.98	3.35	9.89	19.00	8.12
February	187.50	187.88	70.86	14.35	14.88	3.64	13.33	19.48	10.26
March	189.22	168.25	79.50	15.54	12.88	4.17	13.35	17.28	11.98
April	183.50	159.25	76.13	12.81	12.91	4.76	13.14	17.76	11.92
May	178.88	158.00	74.67	14.08	14.57	5.34	14.05	18.74	11.53
June	179.50	129.88	66.22	16.48	11.34	4.99	16.02	15.61	10.90
July	186.22	121.33	71.67	18.84	10.16	6.27	18.88	12.98	11.92
August	205.67	114.33	74.63	18.40	7.50	6.22	19.44	11.65	13.32
September	205.75	96.11	84.11	15.26	6.15	5.07	18.03	9.04	12.47
October	201.44	85.00	96.56	14.06	5.65	4.49	15.74	8.52	10.87
November	201.22	78.00	86.63	12.57	4.65	3.89	15.50	7.75	8.85
December	188.86	68.00	85.63	13.54	4.46	4.03	16.31	7.65	9.35
Average for year	187.57	129.80	77.72	14.56	10.01	4.68	15.31	13.79	10.96

The quantity of wool carried affects the price of sheep considerably. As a general rule, sheep at market in January and February have been shorn, during March and April they have growing fleece, from May to August they are woolly, and from September to the end of the year both shorn and woolly sheep are marketed.

Monthly prices of various classes and grades of fat stock are published in the bulletin *Rural Industries and Settlement and Meteorology*. Prices of certain types of pigs are given in Table 30.13.

## SLAUGHTERING OF LIVESTOCK

The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and the number of stock slaughtered in the State in quinquennial periods since 1921, and in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 29.36. Slaughtering of Livestock

Period	Slaughtering Establishments	Stock Slaughtered in Slaughtering Establishments and on Rural Holdings							
		Sheep			Cattle				Pigs
		Sheep	Lambs	Total	Bullocks *	Cows†	Calves	Total	
No.	Thousands								
Average 5 years ended—									
1926 (June)	1,077	3,625	809	4,434	397	218	139	754	348
1931 (June)	1,078	4,272	1,364	5,636	312	246	154	712	421
1936 (Mar.)	1,132	4,581	2,309	6,890	323	218	292	833	488
1941 (Mar.)	1,018	4,040	2,889	6,929	350	326	449	1,125	569
1946 (Dec.)	800	5,129	3,558	8,687	361	267	390	1,018	538
1951 (Dec.)	685	3,096	2,968	6,064	458	308	385	1,151	464
1957 (June)	528	3,839	3,284	7,123	980		556	1,536	542
1962 (June)	519	5,410	4,758	10,168	561	477	573	1,611	652
1967 (June)	384	5,714	5,611	11,325	671	611	550	1,832	728
1972 (June) <sup>r</sup>	274	6,749	7,319	14,069	763	474	307	1,544	1,038
Year ended June—									
1965	410	6,127	5,655	11,782	754	777	633	2,164	677
1966	347	6,165	4,950	11,115	614	633	537	1,784	777
1967	303	4,454	5,552	10,006	570	441	448	1,459	853
1968	309	6,004	6,136	12,140	601	434	415	1,450	912
1969	280	5,836	7,143	12,979	621	414	385	1,421	1,012
1970	277	5,883	7,463	13,347	811	480	257	1,548	1,070
1971	262	7,069	8,023	15,092	839	508	230	1,577	1,098
1972	242	8,954	7,832	16,786	942	535	246	1,723	1,099
1973	239	6,357	6,241	12,598	1,190	882	278	2,349	1,324
1974 <sup>‡</sup>	94	2,748	4,960	7,709	1,024	692	209	1,925	1,166
1975 <sup>‡</sup>	91	2,944	5,851	8,795	1,375	708	305	2,389	979

\* Includes a small number of bulls.

† Includes heifers.

‡ Excludes establishments employing less than four persons.

The slaughter of livestock for human consumption (except farm slaughterings for persons on farms), either for local consumption or for export, is permitted only in places licensed for the purpose.

In the County of Cumberland, the slaughter of stock for human consumption is controlled by the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, which comprises a chairman, a representative of employees, and a representative of producers. The State Abattoir and the Homebush Saleyards, controlled by the Board, are located at Homebush Bay. The carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof, and deliver them to the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated by the Board's staff, and the chilled carcasses are delivered to the owners at the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning.

Abattoirs are operated by five county councils and by the Newcastle City Council and eight other municipalities—the balance of the abattoirs in the State are operated by co-operative societies and other companies.

Meat inspection at the State Abattoir and at all country abattoirs is carried out by inspectors employed by the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture. At export abattoirs, meat is inspected jointly by the State and Australian Meat Inspection Services.

## MEAT PRODUCTION

Trends in meat production in New South Wales since 1944-45 are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 29.37. Meat Produced

Period	Beef and Veal*†‡	Mutton*†‡	Lamb*†‡	Pig Meats†‡	Bacon and Ham†§
	Tonnes				
Average, 5 years ended—					
1944-45	147,479	90,631	51,432	35,860	15,957
1949-50	162,990	67,781	47,917	28,830	14,970
1954-55	209,455	67,162	46,491	29,183	12,602
1959-60	240,115	83,127	61,351	28,777	11,368
1964-65	254,234	109,765	91,187	30,948	12,739
1969-70	236,776	103,031	104,041	42,694	15,555
1974-75	361,262	102,907	111,139	51,967	21,047
Year: 1964-65	308,289	107,374	90,995	32,015	14,166
1965-66	248,452	106,374	81,113	35,910	15,297
1966-67	212,764	83,505	93,134	38,897	15,613
1967-68	224,426	106,731	99,699	41,789	15,377
1968-69	220,495	107,431	120,109	47,056	15,957
1969-70	277,745	111,108	126,142	49,819	16,501
1970-71	282,390	127,481	135,236	50,231	18,834
1971-72	305,706	159,449	130,108	49,721	19,846
1972-73	416,418	113,166	100,875	59,644	22,194
1973-74	359,455	55,066	87,116	54,161	21,439
1974-75	442,343	59,373	102,360	46,077	21,921

\* Bone-in weight basis.

† Bone-in weight of dressed carcasses. Includes meats later converted into bacon and ham.

‡ Cured weight. Pressed ham and canned bacon and ham are included on a bone-in weight basis in 1951-52 and later years, and on a bone-out weight basis in earlier years.

§ Includes the relatively small quantities produced from stock slaughtered on rural holdings.

§ Production on rural holdings is included in 1963-64 and earlier years, but excluded from 1964-65. In recent years, production on rural holdings has been negligible.

Beef and veal production rose steadily during the post-war years, reflecting the relatively favourable seasonal conditions for the beef industry, generally rising cattle numbers, and assured prices for meat in the United Kingdom. Production fell sharply in 1959-60 and 1960-61, mainly because of the reduced number of cattle available for slaughter following the high rates of slaughtering in the previous years, and a contraction in the United Kingdom market. With greatly expanded exports to the United States, a recovery in the United Kingdom market, and developing exports to other overseas markets, the production of beef and veal rose sharply in each of the years 1961-62 to 1964-65. Production declined sharply during 1965-66 and 1966-67 because of unfavourable seasonal conditions. Rapid recovery in production followed in the seasons up to 1972-73. High domestic prices reduced sales and hence production of beef in 1973-74. The subsequent fall in beef prices contributed to a record production of 442,000 tonnes in 1974-75.

The production of mutton and lamb increased markedly since the mid-fifties, reflecting the relatively favourable seasonal conditions, higher sheep numbers, lower wool prices, the rising domestic consumption of lamb, and the higher level of mutton exports to the United States, Japan, Canada and the Middle East. However, there was a temporary setback to lamb production in 1965-66 and to mutton production in 1966-67, because of unfavourable seasonal conditions. The production of both mutton and lamb contracted sharply during 1972-73 and 1973-74, rising only moderately in 1974-75, reflecting the small size of the sheep population in each of these seasons.

### MEAT LEVIES AND MEAT RESEARCH

Details of the levy on meat exports and the levy for cattle research prior to 1964 are given on page 870 of Year Book No. 62.

From 1 August 1964, the levy on meat exports and the levy for cattle research were replaced by a single levy on all cattle (over 90 kg dressed weight), sheep, and lambs slaughtered in Australia for human consumption. To provide funds for the Australian Meat Board and for research into problems of the meat industry a levy is imposed under the Livestock Slaughter Levy Act, which prescribes maximum rates of 75c per head for cattle and 7½c per head for sheep and lambs slaughtered in Australia. The actual rates are fixed on the recommendation of the Australian Meat Board, after consultation with the main industry organisations concerned and with the Australian Meat Research Committee (formerly the Cattle and Beef Research Committee). Since 1 February 1975, levy rates for these purposes have been 56c per head for cattle and 4.85c per head for sheep and lambs.

Part of the proceeds of the levy (equivalent to 25c per head of cattle and, since August 1966, 1½c per head of sheep and lambs) is allocated to research into the scientific, technical, and economic problems connected with the meat industry, and the balance is used to finance the operations of the Australian Meat Board. In addition, a levy on meat processors of 1c per head of cattle and 0.1c per head of sheep and lambs was introduced in January 1969 for a period of three years and subsequently extended until 30 June 1977 to finance the Industry Service and Investigation Section of the C.S.I.R.O. Meat Research Laboratory. The Australian Government makes a matching contribution, on a \$1 for \$1 basis, to meet expenditure on research.

The funds available for research are allocated to research projects on the recommendation of a Research Committee. With the scope of the research scheme extended to cover mutton and lamb as well as beef, the former Australian Cattle and Beef Research Committee was re-constituted, in March 1966, as the Australian Meat Research Committee. The Committee now comprises the Chairman of the Australian Meat Board, seven members representing meat producers, and one representative each from the Australian Agricultural Council, the universities concerned with meat research, the C.S.I.R.O., and the Australian Department of Primary Industry. In 1974-75 an amount of \$4,606,444 was allocated for meat research in Australia, of which \$2,847,044 was for cattle and beef research, \$1,273,726 for lamb and mutton research, \$151,674 for meat processing research, and \$214,000 for studentships and administration.

The Livestock Slaughter Levy Act also imposes an additional levy of \$1 per head of cattle slaughtered on or after 1 July 1976. This levy is designed to offset the Commonwealth contribution to national endemic cattle disease eradication programmes and replaces the meat export charge which operated from 26 November 1973 to 30 June 1976 (see page 872 of Year Book No. 63). Funds from the levy are paid to the National Cattle Disease Eradication Trust Account which on the approval of the Minister for Primary Industry may pay funds to the States or meet the costs of the Commonwealth for the purpose of the eradication of any endemic cattle disease in Australia.

In New South Wales, research sponsored under the meat research scheme is being undertaken by the Department of Agriculture at agricultural

research stations and on several private properties. Herd improvement based on selective breeding methods, animal response to pasture production, the milk production of beef cows, and other breeding and feeding problems have been investigated. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is undertaking a survey into the economics of beef production, and the C.S.I.R.O. and the Universities of Sydney and New England are engaged on several scientific and technical research projects concerned with beef, mutton, and lamb production.

### MEAT EXPORT TRADE

The meat export trade began to assume importance in New South Wales towards the end of the nineteenth century, when the export of frozen meat became possible through the provision of refrigerated shipping space, and has since expanded considerably. A satisfactory method for transporting meat from Australia in a chilled condition was evolved by 1932. Exports of chilled meat grew rapidly in the following years, but were suspended during the war and remained negligible until the recent introduction of fast reliable refrigerated container shipping services. New techniques of handling chilled beef in boneless form have also been associated with the increase in chilled beef exports to the Japanese market in the early part of the 1970's. Recent beef import restrictions imposed by Japan, however, have reduced chilled beef exports to Japan in 1974-75. In recent years, the quantity of boneless beef and mutton exported has by far exceeded that in carcass form.

The following table shows the quantity of frozen and chilled beef, mutton, and lamb, and of canned meats exported from New South Wales to overseas destinations in 1938-39 and recent years. Ships' stores are excluded from the table; in 1974-75, these were valued at \$244,000 and consisted mainly of frozen or chilled meats (149,000 kg valued at \$242,000). Exports of bacon and ham are shown in Table 30.14.

**Table 29.38. Overseas Exports of Meats from New South Wales**

Year	Frozen or Chilled			Offals	Preserved in Tins, etc.	Value of All Meats Exported *
	Beef and Veal	Mutton	Lamb			
	Thousand kg					\$A thous.f.o.b.
1938-39	6,029	4,935	15,469	†	1,055	3,429
1964-65	60,672	11,499	2,788	3,895	2,186	50,482
1965-66	47,469	9,961	1,167	2,697	1,806	45,198
1966-67	34,780	5,000	2,125	2,601	1,632	35,714
1967-68	34,319	11,877	1,679	2,326	1,444	36,797
1968-69	32,049	14,187	3,900	2,901	852	38,625
1969-70	48,588	19,909	7,687	4,984	854	62,791
1970-71	52,141	18,498	8,919	4,572	2,094	64,856
1971-72	63,005	29,362	8,405	5,381	1,900	87,731
1972-73	99,902	22,418	5,898	6,001	1,736	141,084
1973-74	84,238	8,868	4,487	5,074	2,693	130,789
1974-75	60,594	10,374	2,666	4,710	3,974	66,337

\* Includes poultry, rabbits and hares, pork, bacon and ham, etc. Excludes deficiency payments under the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement with the United Kingdom.

† Not recorded separately.

Beef (60,594,000 kg in 1974-75) is the principal meat export from New South Wales and has dominated the meat export trade since 1952-53.



As a result of poor seasonal conditions in pastoral areas of the State, exports generally both of beef and veal and of mutton and lamb declined in 1965-66 and again in 1966-67 (the decline in beef exports to the United Kingdom being particularly marked). Although mutton and lamb exports had recovered by 1968-69 to be the highest for more than twenty-five years, beef and veal exports continued to fall until 1969-70. There was a slight increase in beef and veal exports in 1970-71 despite a reduction in exports to the United States. In 1972-73, beef exports reached record levels, but then declined in both 1973-74 and 1974-75. The United States of America has in recent years been the principal market for Australian beef; Japan, Canada, and the Middle East are important markets for Australian mutton; and the Middle East, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada are the major markets for Australian lamb.

### CONTROL OF MEAT EXPORT TRADE

The export of Australian meat is controlled by the Australian Meat Board under the provisions of the Meat Industry Act, 1964-1973. Beef, veal, mutton and lamb, meat products, and edible offal may be exported only by the Meat Board or by licensed exporters, and subject to such conditions as are prescribed after recommendation by the Board. The Board advises the Australian Minister for Agriculture on the quality standards and grading of meat for export, and is empowered to regulate shipments and to arrange contracts in respect of freights and insurances.

Special attention is given to the preparation and transport of meat for export. The meat is inspected by veterinary officers of the Australian Department of Agriculture, and its shipment is stringently regulated by the Department.

#### *Australian Meat Board*

The Australian Meat Board, which was originally set up in 1935, was reconstituted, from 1 July 1964, under the provisions of the Meat Industry Act, 1964-1973.

The Board consists of a chairman, six members representing meat producers, two representatives of meat exporters, and a representative of the Australian Government. All members of the Board are appointed by the Australian Minister for Agriculture. The chairman is appointed after consultation with the Australian Meat Board Selection Committee, a non-statutory body established by the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council and the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation. The producer representatives are appointed from a panel of names submitted by the Selection Committee, and the exporter representatives from a panel of names submitted by the Australian Meat Exporters' Federal Council.

Under the provisions of the Meat Industry Act, the Meat Board is able to control the export of meat and its sale and distribution overseas. The Board is also empowered to encourage and assist the export of meat from Australia, to promote the consumption of meat both in Australia and overseas, to purchase and sell meat (in its own right) for the purposes of developing overseas markets or administering an international undertaking

entered into by the Australian Government, and to assist research designed to improve the quality of Australian meat and methods of producing, storing, and transporting it. Finance for the Board's operations is derived for the most part from levies imposed on cattle, sheep, and lambs slaughtered for human consumption (see page 892).

#### MEAT AGREEMENT WITH UNITED STATES

An agreement between the Australian and United States Governments was concluded in February 1964 to limit the export of beef, veal, and mutton from Australia to the United States to predetermined levels for the years 1964 to 1966, on the understanding that access to the U.S. market would not be affected by tariff increases. Under the agreement, Australia undertook to limit its exports to 245,900 tonnes in 1964, 255,000 tonnes in 1965, and 264,200 tonnes in 1966.

However, legislation enacted by the U.S. Congress in August 1964 imposed limits on the total quantity of fresh, frozen, or chilled beef, veal, mutton, and goat meat that could be imported into the U.S. in 1965 and later years, and provided for quotas to be imposed on individual supplying countries if total imports were expected to exceed, by 10 per cent or more, an adjusted base level of imports. The base level is adjusted each year in accordance with the variation in domestic commercial production of the meat covered. The limit has risen in each year from 1965 (423,500 tonnes), to 1971 (526,300 tonnes), and may be varied by the President of the United States if the U.S. domestic supply is inadequate. In June 1972, the United States decided to remove restrictions on meat imports for an indefinite period, but, in 1975, a limit was again imposed (535,000 tonnes).

The agreed level of Australian exports to the United States of these meats is controlled by licences issued by the Australian Meat Board. In 1970, the agreed level was initially 239,200 tonnes which was varied marginally in subsequent periods until restrictions were removed in 1972.

In 1975, when Australia again agreed to restrict the level of exports to the United States, the initially agreed level was 279,000 tonnes which was later increased to 289,600 tonnes.

#### VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of pastoral production (at place of production) in New South Wales, and its components, in 1901 and later seasons. These values represent the value of the items of pastoral production at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing.

Table 29.39. Gross Value of Pastoral Production at Place of Production

Season	Wool	Sheep		Cattle		Total Value of Pastoral Production†
		Slaughtered *	Net Exports	Slaughtered †	Net Exports	
\$ thousand						
1901	16,850	4,142	...	2,458	...	24,894
1920-21	26,046	4,626	...	5,946	...	40,672
1938-39	34,152	7,074	394	8,990	(—) 1,172	49,788
1961-62	287,684	41,546	5,924	70,134	(—) 5,954	400,230
1962-63	310,958	44,550	6,680	86,590	(—) 9,730	440,102
1963-64	393,006	49,229	8,762	97,998	(—) 9,394	540,912
1964-65	314,011	52,567	8,750	127,437	(—) 11,435	492,681
1965-66	259,297	52,592	10,196	112,912	(—) 5,380	430,951
1966-67	265,197	51,248	4,655	103,379	(—) 10,721	415,244
1967-68	244,185	51,805	4,659	111,834	(—) 23,103	391,130
1968-69	273,971	50,651	2,169	106,116	(—) 30,703	403,807
1969-70	250,344	56,433	5,586	136,144	(—) 31,845	418,254
1970-71	175,702	48,830	5,002	146,209	(—) 10,069	367,879
1971-72	199,699	54,031	11,347	159,492	(—) 2,192	429,067
1972-73	406,777	77,032	16,169	278,783	(—) 432	778,329
1973-74	386,180	79,158	14,930	265,670	(—) 15,222	730,716
1974-75	283,503	36,609	12,560	117,761	(—) 50	450,382

\* The value of skin wool obtained from sheep is included under "Wool"

† Excludes cattle culled from dairy herds and all other calves (which are included in value of dairy production).

‡ Prior to 1972-73, includes the value of stud yearling horses sold.

(-) denotes excess of imports.

The value of pastoral production in 1972-73 was the highest ever recorded and was due to increases in the price of wool and in the price and number of livestock slaughtered.

The total value of pastoral products or by-products (apart from dairy and farmyard products) exported overseas from New South Wales in 1938-39 and recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 29.40. Overseas Exports of Pastoral Products from New South Wales

Year ended June	Wool	Meat	Livestock	Hides and Skins	Other	Total Pastoral Products	Proportion of Total Exports (Merchandise)
	\$A thousand, f.o.b.						Per cent
1939	34,442	3,090	134	3,154	1,292	42,112	58.0
1968	202,848	35,178	1,098	13,047	4,043	256,214	30.0
1969	215,403	37,303	1,309	15,860	5,440	275,315	30.4
1970	209,094	60,659	1,049	17,608	2,994	291,403	21.9
1971	141,540	62,319	2,274	12,665	5,596	224,394	22.1
1972	141,694	84,568	1,123	14,708	6,542	248,635	22.1
1973	276,355	134,362	2,027	43,672	4,627	452,669	34.1
1974	253,506	126,349	1,718	26,807	4,992	461,043	29.4
1975	171,929	60,715	917	18,746	7,406	259,714	13.9

The values of pastoral exports, shown in the above table, should not be related to the values of pastoral production shown in Table 29.39. The exports include products of other States shipped overseas from N.S.W. ports, but exclude products of New South Wales shipped overseas from ports in other States. Moreover, they relate to year of export and not to year of production, they are valued on an "f.o.b., port of shipment" basis rather than at place of production, and they contain items which have been enhanced in value by manufacture and other processes.

### NOXIOUS ANIMALS

The only large carnivorous animals dangerous to stock in Australia are the dingo (or so-called native dog) and the fox (which was introduced from abroad); but graminivorous animals, such as rabbits (introduced from Europe) are even more noxious because of the deleterious effects on pastures. In the Western Division, the Western Lands Commission takes measures to destroy dingoes and to maintain a dog-proof fence along the western border; a small rate is imposed on the land to pay expenses.

### RABBITS

The rabbit has done incalculable damage to pastures since it first became a problem about 1881. It rapidly spread over the whole State, and is believed to have played a major part in the decline, which occurred in the thirty or so years following 1890, in the capacity of sheep properties to carry stock and resist drought. By the late 'thirties, through the expenditure of much money and effort, the rabbit pest had been brought under control by landholders in many parts of the State, though it continued to limit carrying capacity and the control measures were costly to maintain. During the war, scarcity of labour, fumigants, and wire-netting made it difficult to keep the rabbit pest in check, and it became an increasing menace over wide areas. The problem was entirely transformed, however, after 1951, when the virus disease myxomatosis, introduced by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, spread rapidly down the Murray Valley, up the Darling and Lachlan Rivers, and then over the rest of the State. By mid-1953, it was estimated by the Organization that myxomatosis had destroyed four-fifths of the rabbits in eastern Australia, and that there were practically no rabbits left west of the Darling. Rabbits have developed an increasing resistance to the disease, partly because of a decline in its virulence, and satisfactory control now depends largely on their destruction by other means. Poisoning by sodium fluoroacetate (1080), under the supervision of Pastures Protection Board officers trained in its use, is now the main method of control. The practice of ripping and fumigation of warrens is recommended as a valuable aid to control programmes. Rabbit inspectors are employed by Pastures Protection Boards to organise and enforce rabbit control.

### FERAL PIGS

Feral pigs became established in New South Wales prior to 1870. They now range over most of the western marsh and river systems and there are also numerous colonies on the slopes and tablelands, southern alps, and coast. Numbers fluctuate markedly with seasonal conditions and there is heavy mortality during major droughts. From 1968, the incidence of feral pig damage to grain crops and predation on lambing flocks was reported to be high in some areas. In addition to their status as an agricultural pest, their close contact with domestic stock in many areas has caused concern that they could be an important vector and reservoir of exotic stock diseases, if such diseases entered the country and feral pigs became infected. Control programmes are still at an early stage but poisoning with sodium fluoroacetate (1080) has given promising results in limiting crop damage. For effective control, poisoning programmes need to be integrated with other procedures such as shooting and trapping to prevent rapid recovery of populations after poisoning.

### PASTURES PROTECTION BOARDS

For the purpose of administering the Pastures Protection Act, 1934 (which relates to travelling stock, sheep brands and marks, destruction of rabbits and other noxious animals, and certain other matters), the State is divided into 59 Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Pastures Protection Board of eight directors, elected every three years from among their own number by landholders who pay pastures protection rates.

These rates are levied by the Boards upon landholders with five or more head of large stock or 50 or more sheep, and are based on the total number of stock or sheep on the holding. A rebate of 50 per cent may be made to occupiers of holdings enclosed with rabbit-proof wire netting fences, if the holdings have been kept reasonably free from rabbits during the preceding year. The Boards are required to pay 3 per cent of their annual revenue to the State Treasury to cover the cost of administration.

Pastures Protection Boards are empowered to erect rabbit-proof fences as "barrier" fences wherever they deem necessary, to pay a bonus for the scalps of noxious animals, and to enforce the provisions for the compulsory destruction of rabbits. Veterinary inspectors, rangers, and rabbit inspectors are employed by the Boards as field staff.

The Boards levy rates on travelling stock, except in the Western Division, to raise funds for the improvement of travelling stock and camping reserves.

Tenders are called by the Boards for the lease of public watering places in the Western Division, and the rents so received, supplemented by grants from the State Government, are used for maintenance and repairs to the watering places. The lessees charge a fee for watering stock which is fixed by regulation.

### REGISTRATION OF BRANDS

Large stock brands, which may be used on either cattle or horses, are registered under the Registration of Stock Brands Act, 1921. Each large stock brand can be registered by only one owner within the State.

Sheep brands and earmarks are issued for Pastures Protection Districts. A brand may not be duplicated in any one District, but the same brand may be issued in several Districts.

### ANIMAL HEALTH

Diseases of various kinds exist amongst livestock in New South Wales, but the State is free from many of the more serious epizootic and parasitic diseases (e.g., rinderpest, bluetongue, foot and mouth disease, rabies, swine fever, glanders, sheep scab, and trypanosomiasis) which cause heavy loss in other pastoral countries. Certain diseases are notifiable under the Stock Diseases Act, 1923, and powers are provided for the inspection and testing of stock and for the detention, seizure, treatment, quarantine, and destruction of diseased stock.

Movements of livestock interstate are controlled. Inspectors are maintained along the Queensland border owing to the presence of cattle tick in that State. Power is provided to enforce the dipping of cattle, sheep, goats, and horses before they enter New South Wales.

The work in connection with the control of livestock diseases is administered by the Animal Industry Division of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture. Veterinary officers and inspectors are stationed throughout country areas, under the supervision of district veterinary officers. These officers investigate livestock sicknesses and deaths, control diseases scheduled under the Act, advise stock owners on the control of other diseases, and act as extension officers in respect of livestock health matters.

The most serious diseases dealt with under the Stock Diseases Act are tuberculosis, anthrax, bovine brucellosis, and cattle tick. An Official Campaign aimed at the elimination of bovine tuberculosis and bovine brucellosis has been in operation. Since 1970, the operation of this campaign has been subsidised by the Australian Government, which in 1974-75 contributed \$1,950,000. The Dairy Industry Authority requires that any raw milk sold in distributing districts under its control must be the product of tubercle-free cows.

From November 1969, New South Wales cattle over three months old delivered for sale or slaughter within the State must have a tail tag attached, so that carcasses found to be diseased at abattoirs may be traced to their place of origin.

Work at the well-equipped veterinary research station at Glenfield, under the control of the State Director of Veterinary Research, is co-ordinated with the work of the veterinary officers in the field. Diagnostic work is also carried out at the district veterinary laboratories at Armidale, Wagga, and Wollongbar.

At the McMaster Animal Health Laboratories, located in the grounds of the University of Sydney, extensive scientific investigation of matters affecting animal health is undertaken by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, in co-ordination with similar activities in other States, and the Organization also studies animal genetics at a laboratory in North Ryde, Sydney. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization has an area of 500 hectares at Badgery's Creek which is used mainly as a field station in connection with the Sydney laboratories and for genetic work on sheep. A modern sheep biology laboratory has been established at Prospect and an associated laboratory and field station at Armidale.

#### CATTLE AND SWINE COMPENSATION ACTS

To assist eradication of disease (especially tuberculosis) from cattle, compensation is paid, in terms of the Cattle Compensation Act, 1951, for cattle and carcasses condemned because of certain diseases. The funds required to meet the compensation payments are raised by a per capita tax on cattle (collected from owners by Pastures Protection Boards) and a stamp duty on the delivery of cattle to an abattoir for slaughter. The Australian

Government also makes payments to the States to supplement the funds available for compensation. New South Wales received \$76,750 from this source in 1974-75.

Compensation is also paid, in terms of the Swine Compensation Act, 1928, for pigs and pig carcasses condemned because of certain diseases. Finance to meet these payments is obtained from the interest on the Compensation Fund's capital.

#### CATTLE TICK CONTROL AND ERADICATION

The cattle tick is a serious external parasite which attaches to cattle and other livestock. The tick first extended into New South Wales in 1907, and has now invaded some 17,000 square kilometres of the far north coast.

The cost of control and eradication is borne by the New South Wales Government. In 1974-75, the total cost amounted to \$5,576,605. Cattle tick control is administered by a Cattle Tick Control Commission comprising representatives of the New South Wales, Queensland, and Australian Governments.

#### VETERINARY SURGEONS

The (New South Wales) Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1923-1974, provides for the registration of veterinary surgeons and regulation of the practice of veterinary science. The Act, which is administered by the Board of Veterinary Surgeons, specifies the qualifications for registration and prohibits practice by unregistered persons. The number of registered veterinary surgeons was 1,141 at 30 June 1975.

## Chapter 30

# DAIRYING, POULTRY, BEEKEEPING

Although natural physical features and climatic conditions in parts of New South Wales are particularly suitable for dairying, the industry developed slowly until towards the end of the nineteenth century.

The introduction of refrigeration, pasteurisation, and other processes for the treatment of milk made possible the manufacture and distribution of perishable dairy products in the warm climate, and gave a marked impetus to the industry. With improvement in shipping facilities, butter and processed milk products became important export items.

The development of co-operative movements also proved a great benefit to the industry in both the manufacture and distribution of produce.

Dairying in New South Wales reached a peak in 1933-34. During the early 'thirties, producers had endeavoured to offset low prices by increasing production, and new producers had been attracted to the industry to augment shrinking incomes from other forms of rural activity.

After 1933-34, a steady decline in the number of holdings producing milk and cream for sale commenced, as smaller producers began to leave the industry. The decline continued into the late 1950's, when it accelerated for reasons such as more lucrative returns from other forms of primary industry, continuing low prices for butter-fat, and urban land development in the main dairying areas along the coast. The decline in the number of commercial dairies is illustrated by the following figures supplied by the Department of Agriculture:—

1933	23,550	1960	14,871
1940	20,949	1970	9,061
1950	16,960	1975	4,834

Milk production, however, has not dropped in the same proportion as the decline in the numbers of dairies. (See Table 30.3.)

### SUPERVISION OF DAIRYING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

Since July 1970, in terms of the Dairy Industry Authority Act, 1970, all dairymen and milk vendors in the State must register with the Dairy Industry Authority, and their premises are subject to inspection by the Authority.

The manufacture of dairy produce in New South Wales is regulated in terms of the Dairy Industry Act, 1915. Dairy produce factories and stores must be registered. Cream and milk supplied to a dairy produce factory for manufacturing purposes must be tested and graded at the factory, and the farmer is paid on the basis of butter-fat content. Margins of payment for the different grades of milk and cream are fixed by regulations under the Act. Butter must be packed in cartons bearing registered brands indicating the quality of the product and the factory where it was produced. Testing, grading, and the manufacture of butter and cheese at the factory may be undertaken only by qualified persons.

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In each of the State's thirteen dairying districts, a dairy officer of the New South Wales Department of Agriculture supervises the dairy factories and administers the provisions of the Dairy Industry Act. He instructs factory managers and certificated milk and cream-graders in matters connected with the industry, advises dairy farmers, inspects animals and buildings, supervises the quality of dairy products manufactured, and organises herd recording units. Livestock Officers (Dairy Cattle) advise farmers on herd improvement and breeding and feeding programmes.

## **EQUALISATION AND STABILISATION IN THE DAIRY INDUSTRY**

### **EQUALISATION**

The returns to manufacturers of butter and cheese in Australia are determined through the operation of a voluntary marketing scheme (based on contracts between the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. and manufacturers) with the following features:—

- (a) for salted butter and mild cheddar cheese, a fixed wholesale home-consumption price;
- (b) pooling of the proceeds of local and overseas sales of butter and cheddar cheese and payment of average realisation prices for each commodity;
- (c) before 30 June 1975, a payment by the Australian Government of a bounty on butter and cheddar cheese to members of the Equalisation Scheme.

Since 1936, the equalisation scheme has been continued in operation by the voluntary co-operation of manufacturers. The Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd., which comprises members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other persons representing manufacturers of dairy products, enters into agreements with manufacturers throughout Australia to secure for them equal rates of return from all sales of butter and of cheddar cheese. Each season, the Committee calculates the average price realised for all sales (local, interstate, and export), and establishes this price, by a system of rebates and reclamations, as the average equalisation price received by all manufacturers. The Australian Government bounty paid until 30 June 1975 was distributed by the Committee only to manufacturers who participated in the equalisation scheme.

In 1970, the Australian Government introduced legislation to provide statutory support to the equalisation scheme. This legislation, designed to permit the continuation of the existing voluntary equalisation arrangements, enables the Government to impose a levy on the production of dairy produce (to provide the necessary finance for equalisation) should the existing voluntary scheme break down. The introduction of this legislation was conditional on the ratification by a majority of dairy farmers, and this was obtained at a referendum held in February 1971. The implementation of the legislation will not be necessary unless the existing scheme is threatened—such as by the withdrawal of a large manufacturer from the voluntary scheme.

The average returns realised on local, interstate, and overseas sales of butter and cheddar cheese and the average equalisation rates determined by the Equalisation Committee in recent years are shown on page 904.

Dairy Products Boards, established in each State, determine monthly quotas representing the maximum proportion of local butter and cheese production which may be sold by manufacturers in the State, at the fixed home-consumption price, for local consumption. In practice, however, no restriction is placed upon the quantity of local sales, and the necessary adjustment is achieved through equalisation between manufacturers participating in the voluntary equalisation scheme. In New South Wales, the Dairy Products Board comprises a government representative (appointed by the Minister for Agriculture) and six other members representing the proprietary and co-operative manufacturers and the N.S.W. Dairymen's Association; the Board's administrative expenses are met by the imposition of a levy on butter and cheese manufactured in the State.

An equalisation scheme for casein similar to that for butter and cheddar cheese has been operated since 1952 by the Commonwealth Dairy Products Equalisation Committee Ltd. and the Committee commenced a skim milk powder equalisation scheme from 1 July 1970.

#### GOVERNMENT BOUNTIES AND STABILISATION PLANS

Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts and Dairying Industry Acts (the first of which was passed in 1942), the Australian Government provided bounties on milk (or cream) supplied for the manufacture of butter and cheddar cheese and (since July 1962) butter-fat products containing not less than 40 per cent butter-fat. Bounties were distributed by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. through factories to milk producers by payments on butter, cheddar cheese, and butter-fat products manufactured.

Details of the bounties paid in the years 1942-43 to 1972-73 and of the stabilisation plans in operation up to 1971-72 are given in earlier issues of the Year Book.

In 1973, the Australian Government decided to phase out, over a three-year period, the payment of all direct bounties on butter, cheddar cheese, and butter-fat products containing not less than 40 per cent butter-fat. Accordingly, the annual bounty was reduced to \$18 million in 1973-74, and to \$9 million in 1974-75; no direct bounty was paid in 1975-76.

Since 1962-63, the Australian Government provided bounties, in terms of the Processed Milk Products Bounty Act, on processed milk products exported overseas. The bounty was payable on the butter-fat content of the products at a rate related to the final butter bounty rate for the particular year. The maximum total bounty provided was \$800,000 for each year since 1964-65. In 1973, the Government announced that this bounty would continue on exports up to 30 June 1975 and then be discontinued.

## RETURNS FROM BUTTER AND CHEDDAR CHEESE SOLD

The average realisations from the sales of butter and cheddar cheese and the average bounty rates paid in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 30.1. Returns from Butter and Cheddar Cheese Sold

Year ended 30 June	Average Proceeds of Sales			Equalisation Rate	Bounty Rate	Rate of Overall Return to Manufacturer
	Local	Interstate	Overseas			
	£ \$ per tonne					
BUTTER						
1968	933.81	928.50	543.28	777.52	124.25	901.69
1969	938.34	935.78	524.98	765.97	118.40	884.37
1970	970.23	956.06	530.09	752.03	106.22	858.25
1971	964.72	968.66	515.92	765.73	185.03	950.76
1972	985.98	1,006.25	605.48	838.25	176.19	1,014.44
1973	977.71	999.36	541.71	793.23	122.14	915.37
1974	1,037.95	973.59	554.98	800.16	84.76	884.92
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	887.95	45.00	932.95
CHEDDAR CHEESE						
1968	620.60		350.54	492.91	46.83	539.74
1969	620.16		348.99	488.99	56.51	545.49
1970	621.48		390.00	511.96	50.71	562.67
1971	638.02		364.42	524.02	83.50	607.53
1972	717.61		483.25	619.43	84.11	703.55
1973	798.29		462.97	671.84	58.30	730.14
1974	846.98		565.77	718.47	40.45	758.92
1975	n.a.		n.a.	814.92	21.48	836.40

Average prices paid to dairy farmers in respect of cream supplied to butter factories are shown on page 913.

## DAIRY INDUSTRY STABILISATION FUND

The export prices of butter and cheese in the years 1948-49 to 1950-51 exceeded the estimated farm and factory costs of production, and the excess export proceeds were retained in a Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund established for use in stabilising returns from exports. No payments from export sales have been made to the Fund since 1950-51. During 1951-52, the Fund met the deficiency in respect of all exports which did not realise sufficient to meet the guaranteed return to the factory.

From July 1952 to June 1957, the Fund was available to the Australian Dairy Produce Board to be used to make good any deficiency in respect of all exports other than the 20 per cent provided for under the five-year stabilisation plan (see page 1046 of Year Book No. 56). An amendment to the Dairy Industry Act in 1957 authorised the Board to use the Fund for any additional purpose approved by the Australian Minister for Agriculture, and from 1962-63 the Fund was used by the Australian Dairy Produce Board in the establishment of milk processing plants in Asian countries (see page 886 of Year Book No. 63). The balance in the Fund at 30 June 1975 was \$6,019,000.

## AUSTRALIAN DAIRY INDUSTRY COUNCIL

The determination of the ex-factory prices of butter and cheddar cheese for home consumption is the responsibility of the Australian Dairy Industry Council, which comprises representatives of the Australian Dairy Farmers' Federation, the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Limited, and the Australian Dairy Corporation.

## DAIRY INDUSTRY RESEARCH AND SALES PROMOTION

The Australian Dairy Corporation came into being on 1 July 1975, succeeding the former Australian Dairy Produce Board, itself successor to the earlier Dairy Produce Control Board, established in 1925 by a producer referendum.

Membership of the Corporation is eleven, headed by a Chairman, appointed by the Australian Government, with three members representing dairy farmers, three representing manufacturers, two with special qualifications, one representing employees of butter and cheese factories, and one Australian Government representative.

The Corporation obtains funds for its promotional and administrative activities from a levy imposed upon butter-fat production and whole milk production (see page 906).

Functions of the Corporation include promoting export from Australia of dairy produce, and its control; controlling the sale and distribution of dairy produce after export; promoting trade in dairy products among Australia's States and Territories; improving production and increasing consumption of dairy products in the States and Territories.

Powers of the Corporation cover recommending to the Minister for Agriculture regulations to control exports of dairy products, reporting to the Minister on matters of quality, standards, and grading of dairy products for export, and, subject to the Minister's approval, taking action to improve dairy products and expand the markets for them.

The Dairying Research Committee, set up under the (Australian) Dairying Research Act, 1972, replacing the Dairy Produce Research Committee, carries out the administration of programmes of scientific, technical, and economic research into dairy industry problems. Funds for the research programmes are obtained from the proceeds of a levy on dairy products (see page 906).

Experimental and educational work relating to dairying is conducted by the Department of Agriculture at State agricultural research stations, Glenfield Veterinary Research Station, and the Hawkesbury, Wagga, C. B. Alexander (near Maitland), and Yanco Agricultural Colleges. The breeds of stud cattle kept at the agricultural colleges include Australian Illawarra Shorthorn and Friesian at C. B. Alexander, Guernsey at Yanco, Jersey at Wagga Wagga, and Friesian at Hawkesbury; Guernsey cattle are kept at Wollongbar Research Station.

Various divisions of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization and the Camden Dairy Research Unit (conducted by the University of Sydney) are also active in investigations into dairy industry problems.

## LEVIES ON DAIRY PRODUCTS

Levies on overseas exports of dairy products were imposed by the Australian Government from 1924 to 1965, in terms of the Dairy Produce Export Charges Act, to finance the overseas promotional activities and administrative expenses of the Australian Dairy Produce Board. From 1958 to 1965, funds for the sales promotion of dairy products within Australia and for research into dairy industry problems were provided from the proceeds of levies imposed by the Australian Government, in terms of the Dairy Produce Levy Act, on dairy products manufactured in Australia. The Government contributed additional funds for research, matching the proceeds of the levy allocated to research. Details of these levies are given on pages 982 and 987 of Year Book No. 58.

Between 1965 and 1972, the levies on dairy exports and on dairy products manufactured in Australia were replaced, in terms of the Butter Fat Levy Act, 1965, by a single levy on butter-fat content of all butter, cheese, and related products manufactured in Australia directly from milk or cream. Proceeds of the levy were used for research, local sales promotion, administration, and overseas market development.

In 1972, the collection of the research component was separated from the other components of the levy by the introduction of the Dairy Research Levy Act, 1972, and by the repeal of the research component of the levy under the Butter Fat Levy Act. The actual levies collected under the Butter Fat Levy Act, 1972, were:—

- (a) the levy for local sales and promotion—47 cents per 100 kilograms of butter-fat produced; and
- (b) the levy for administration of the Australian Dairy Produce Board and for overseas market development—47 cents per 100 kilograms of butter-fat produced.

Under the Dairy Research Act, 1972, the actual rates of the research levy were 20 cents per 100 kilograms of butter-fat produced or 0.73 cents per 100 litres of whole milk produced for sale.

In 1976, the Australian Government repealed the Butter Fat Levy Act, 1965-1972, and amended the Dairy Research Levy Act, 1972, to incorporate the levies (previously collected under the Butter Fat Levy Act) for financing the administration and promotion activities of the Australian Dairy Corporation (which replaced the Australian Dairy Produce Board from 1 July 1975—see page 905). Under this amended Act, renamed the Dairy Industry Research and Promotion Levy Act, 1972-1976, actual rates of levies from 1 August 1976 are:—

- (a) research levy—20 cents per 100 kilograms of butter-fat produced or 0.8 cents per 100 litres of whole milk produced for sale;
- (b) domestic sales promotion levy—47.25 cents per 100 kilograms of butter-fat produced or 1.9 cents per 100 litres of whole milk produced for sale; and
- (c) administration and overseas market promotion levy—90 cents per 100 kilograms of butter-fat produced or 3.6 cents per 100 litres of whole milk produced for sale.

The proceeds of the levies imposed by the Australian Government on dairy products in recent years, and their allocation for promotion and research purposes, are summarised below:—

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Overseas Marketing and Admin- istration .. .. .	867	874	877	859	836	802
Local Sales Promotion .. ..	908	923	887	859	836	802
Research .. .. .	413	387	371	486	535	482
Total Proceeds .. .. .	<u>2,188</u>	<u>2,184</u>	<u>2,135</u>	<u>2,204</u>	<u>2,207</u>	<u>2,086</u>

#### DAIRY ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

The Marginal Dairy Farms Reconstruction Scheme, introduced by the Australian Government in 1970, provided \$15 million over a four year period to the States to assist reconstruction in the dairy industry. The main objectives of the Scheme were to help low income dairy farmers to leave the industry if they wished, to assist in building-up dairy farms to a viable level, and to encourage a change in the pattern of land use. Under the Scheme, 64 dairy farm amalgamations were effected in New South Wales at a cost of \$1.75 million.

In 1974, the Australian Government introduced a \$28 million Dairy Adjustment Program comprising three major elements—a broadening of the former Marginal Dairy Farms Reconstruction Scheme to include property development as well as amalgamation and diversification, assistance in the form of interest-free loans to help dairy farmers convert to refrigerated bulk milk supply with concurrent assistance as necessary to dairy factories, and relocation assistance to displaced dairy farmers and dairy factory workers. To 15 August 1975, applications involving \$26.5 million had been approved by the States. In New South Wales, 291 applications had been received and 208 approved for an amount of \$1.5 million.

With the exhaustion of the funds for the Program, the Australian Government announced on 21 August 1975 that no further applications could be received under the Program after 31 August 1975, and that the matter of further assistance would be considered in the light of the findings of the Industries Assistance Commission enquiry into the dairy industry.

#### DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture operates a Dairy Herd Improvement Programme, comprising a herd recording scheme and (in conjunction with the Dairy Industry Authority) an artificial breeding service.

Herd records enable farmers to ascertain the productivity of individual cows, to cull unprofitable animals, to retain the progeny of those of higher productive ability, to determine the merit of the sire, and so to establish herds of uniformly high-producing cows.

The herd recording scheme is conducted in two sections—an official herd recording section for registered pure bred cows for which production information is certified by the Department, and a group herd recording section for grade and registered pure bred cows for which certification of records is not required. The aim is to ascertain the milk and butter-fat production of each cow in the herd. A detailed description of the herd recording system is given on page 727 of Year Book No. 52.

The number of dairy cows recorded under the scheme in recent years was as follows:—

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Official Herd Recording Section .. .. .	11,573	14,128	15,376	15,477
Group Herd Recording Section .. .. .	90,981	89,257	98,272	97,516
Total Cows Recorded .. .. .	102,554	103,385	113,648	112,993

Prior to 1 July 1975, the Australian Government subsidised the cost of approved grade herd recording projects to a limit of \$71,200 per annum. Contributions from dairy farmers are being increased to meet one-half of the total cost by 1978, with the New South Wales Government meeting the remainder.

The artificial breeding of dairy cattle has become accepted in Australia as a means of controlling disease and accelerating improvements in the quality and productivity of the average commercial dairy herd.

Commercial artificial breeding centres have been established at Berry (on the South Coast) and at Aberdeen (in the Upper Hunter area). By 1971, 15 permanent and 15 seasonal sub-centres (for storage, sales, and inseminations) had been established in country towns in the principal dairying districts of the State. These centres and sub-centres are under the control of the N.S.W. Dairy Industry Authority, although the Department of Agriculture is responsible for scientific and technical aspects of artificial breeding. An Artificial Breeding Advisory Board was constituted in 1970 to assist in the development of artificial breeding.

Table 30.2. Artificial Breeding of Dairy Cattle, N.S.W.

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
<b>Bulls at Breeding Centres—</b>					
Friesians .. .. .	35	38	38	35	47
Jerseys .. .. .	28	26	28	24	15
A.I. Shorthorns .. .. .	11	12	12	9	8
Other Breeds .. .. .	20	19	19	16	9
Total .. .. .	94	95	97	84	79
<b>Inseminations Carried Out by Dairy Industry Authority—</b>					
First Service .. .. .	101,034	103,619	109,524	113,851	98,198
Return Services .. .. .	42,910	38,363	41,378	41,850	33,391
Total .. .. .	143,944	141,982	150,902	155,701	131,589
<b>Conception Rate* .. .. .</b>	72%	77%	76%	76%	77%
<b>Semen Sold by Dairy Industry Authority .. .. . Units</b>	23,049	25,316	24,870	44,134	41,795

\* Estimate in respect of Dairy Industry Authority inseminations—based on non-returns within 30-60 days of first service.

The Dairy Industry Authority provides an initial breeding service for a fee and, if necessary, two free repeat services within three months of the first service. The Authority also sells semen to private inseminators and to other organisations and institutions.

## DAIRY CATTLE

Particulars of the dairy cattle in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Pastoral Industry".

Although details of numbers of cattle of each breed are not available, it is known that in the dairy herds in this State, the Jersey and Friesian predominate. The popularity of other dairying breeds (Australian Illawarra Shorthorn, Ayrshire, and Guernsey) varies, and is largely determined by local conditions and market demands. The origin of the Australian Illawarra Shorthorn is attributed to the early settlers in the Illawarra or South Coast district of New South Wales, who recognised the need for developing a breed of cattle adaptable to the wide variety of conditions in the State's dairying districts.

## MILK

Cows producing milk for sale are inspected by government officers, who have power to condemn and to prevent the use of diseased animals. The standard of milk to be sold for human consumption is prescribed, the quality of milk sold is tested frequently, and prosecutions are instituted where deficiencies are found. By these means, the purity and wholesomeness of dairy products are protected.

Throughout New South Wales, responsibility, since 1 July 1970, for regulating and controlling the quality, supply, and distribution of milk (including cream) rests with the Dairy Industry Authority of New South Wales in terms of the Dairy Industry Authority Act, 1970. Responsibility for all milk supplied for human consumption (including milk processed into "dairy products") vests in the Authority which comprises five members who are appointed by the Governor—chairman, deputy chairman, two representing registered dairymen, and one representing milk consumers. The Authority replaced the former Milk Board which, until June 1970, controlled the supply and distribution of milk and cream in Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong, and eighteen other proclaimed distributing districts of the State (see Chapter 40), and also took over control of the sale of milk from 51 local government authorities in areas outside the Milk Board's jurisdiction. Powers exercised by the Authority include regulating the methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk, the grading of milk for sale, the inspection of dairy premises and cool stores, and the determination of quantities of milk to be supplied to the Authority. Similar powers, together with that to fix prices of milk and cream (now vested in the Minister on the recommendation of the Dairy Industry Prices Tribunal—see page 487), were exercised by the former Milk Board in the areas under its jurisdiction.

Particulars of the prices of fresh milk distributed in the metropolitan distributing district are given in the chapter "Prices and Rents".



## PRODUCTION AND UTILISATION OF WHOLE MILK

The total production of milk is not known precisely, as few dairy farmers record the quantity of milk obtained from their cows throughout a year. Close estimates of milk production may, however, be obtained by converting milk products to their equivalent in whole milk on the basis of butter-fat content, and by adding the quantity of fresh milk used for human consumption and other purposes.

The next table shows the estimated production of whole milk in New South Wales, and the quantity of this milk used for various purposes, in 1938-39 and later seasons:—

Table 30.3. Production and Utilisation of Whole Milk, N.S.W.

Season	Total Milk Produced	Milk Used for—				
		Butter*	Cheese†	Other Milk Products‡	Whole Milk Distribution by Dairy Industry Authority¶	Other Purposes§
Thousand litres						
1938-39	1,415,580	1,025,439	35,073	43,847	120,276	190,945
1944-45	1,195,344	729,829	20,735	83,375	169,483	191,922
1948-49	1,327,072	754,510	25,244	113,730	255,004	178,584
1954-55	1,435,287	854,483	26,195	76,811	298,251	179,548
1958-59	1,489,658	830,593	48,852	86,653	343,189	180,371
1964-65	1,327,145	582,572	37,173	131,258	405,302	170,840
1965-66	1,367,191	611,163	40,451	126,950	413,453	175,174
1966-67	1,468,364	715,373	45,261	134,764	408,816	164,150
1967-68	1,409,542	663,364	47,578	128,813	422,754	147,033
1968-69	1,268,042	488,527	47,216	154,622	430,315	147,362
1969-70	1,413,270	601,447	74,283	159,153	432,720	145,668
1970-71	1,237,341	441,838	65,450	138,373	448,518	143,164
1971-72	1,170,813	401,507 <sup>r</sup>	60,698	136,059 <sup>r</sup>	466,439 <sup>r</sup>	106,111 <sup>r</sup>
1972-73	1,176,961	364,379 <sup>r</sup>	76,312	138,518 <sup>r</sup>	492,565 <sup>r</sup>	105,188 <sup>r</sup>
1973-74	1,068,826	275,818	74,577	147,906	495,225	75,300
1974-75	958,254	204,369	77,007	104,148	482,840	89,891

\* Milk and milk-equivalent of cream used in New South Wales for butter production in factories and (before 1964-65) on farms.

† Factory production now accounts for virtually all cheese produced in N.S.W. Figures shown for 1958-59 and earlier seasons include estimates of the quantity of milk used for making cheese on farms.

‡ Includes sweet cream, ice cream, concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk, etc.

¶ Distributing districts under the control of the Authority (or Milk Board) have been extended during the seasons covered by the table.

§ Includes milk and milk-equivalent of cream supplied to factories outside New South Wales, and (from 1964-65 to 1970-71) estimates of the quantity of milk used for making butter on farms.

## AVERAGE YIELD PER COW

Estimates of the productivity, in terms of commercial butter, of cows in commercial dairies in New South Wales are shown for 1929-30 and later seasons in the following table. For the purpose of these estimates, the mean of the number of cows (both in milk and dry) at the beginning and end of a season has been taken to represent the average number kept for milking during that season, and estimates have been made (on the basis of butter-fat content) of the quantity of commercial butter which could be obtained from milk used for purposes other than butter-making.

The estimated number of cows (excluding heifers) in commercial dairies during the season, shown in the column B of the table, represents the mean of the numbers at the beginning and end of the season concerned. The estimated production per cow, shown in column F, is obtained by dividing the average number of cows (column B) into the quantity of commercial butter produced or producible from the milk of cows in commercial dairies in the respective seasons (column E). This average production therefore relates to all milking cows in commercial dairies, irrespective of periods of lactation and including heifers with first calf, aged cows, and cows disabled from any cause.

Table 30.4. Productivity of Cows in Commercial Dairies\*

Season	Cows (excl. heifers) in Commercial Dairies at end of Season (A)	Estimated Number of Cows (excl. heifers) in Commercial Dairies during Season (B)	Butter Produced in Factories from Milk Produced in New South Wales (C)	Estimated Commercial Butter Producing from Milk (of Cows in Commercial Dairies) Used for Other Purposes (D)	Total Commercial Butter Produced or Producing from Milk of Cows in Commercial Dairies (E)	Estimated Production of Commercial Butter per Cow (F)
				Thousand kg		kg
1929-30	777,815	777,069	45,633	11,253	56,885	73.2
1934-35	957,987	951,446	66,153	12,871	79,024 <sub>r</sub>	83.1
1938-39	886,911	896,212	47,871	14,653	62,524	69.8
1944-45	823,157	830,146	32,055	17,999	50,055	60.3
1948-49	770,701	768,098	33,945	22,817	56,762	73.9
1954-55	770,032	774,435	39,935	22,550	62,485	80.7
1958-59	761,332	768,086	39,251	25,660	64,911	84.5
1964-65	718,665	730,920	29,517	28,996	58,512	80.1
1965-66	675,482	697,073	31,119	29,421	60,540	86.9
1966-67	668,197	671,840	35,781	29,599	65,380	97.3
1967-68	644,887	656,542	32,730	29,772	62,502	95.2
1968-69	604,256	624,572	24,314	31,582 <sub>r</sub>	55,897	89.5
1969-70	568,440	586,348	29,777	32,842	62,619	106.8
1970-71	526,591	547,016	22,216	32,276	54,492	99.6
1971-72	490,893	508,742	19,983	32,717	52,700	103.6
1972-73	464,943	477,918	18,199	36,557	54,756	114.5
1973-74	417,617	441,280	13,588	37,808	51,396	116.5
1974-75	387,047	402,332	12,591	33,488	46,079	114.5

\* Rural holdings producing milk or cream for sale and/or raising dairy herd replacements.

The estimated production per cow (calculated as indicated above) fluctuated considerably over the period covered by the table with the extremes reflecting the incidence of lush seasons and years of drought, as well as variations in the proportion of cows in milk to all cows in commercial dairies. The estimated average yield per cow was the lowest on record (60.3 kg) in 1944-45, and the highest on record (116.5 kg) in 1973-74.

## BUTTER

The following table shows the total production of butter in New South Wales, and in each of the principal butter-producing Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State, in 1933-34, 1938-39, and in each of the last eleven years. The figures include the butter made in factories from cream produced in other States; the quantity was 4,096 kg in 1974-75.

Table 30.5. Butter Production\*

Year ended 30 June	Coastal Areas					Rest of New South Wales	Total, New South Wales
	Northern			Central	Sydney and Southern		
	Richmond- Tweed	Clarence	Hastings				
Thousand kg							
1934	24,528	7,906	8,608	9,304	7,268	9,911	67,525
1939	20,701	7,123	8,221	6,901	5,482	5,469	53,896
1965	12,328	2,776	3,408	3,968	3,612	4,335	30,427
1966	13,232	3,218	3,966	3,895	3,148	6,063	33,522
1967	14,293	2,733	6,298	6,040	4,048	5,776	39,187
1968	13,958	2,581	5,595	5,726	3,397	1,076	32,333
1969	10,045	1,832	4,163	4,402	2,380	843	23,665
1970	11,889	2,420	5,007	5,063	3,340	1,257	28,976
1971	8,684	1,790	3,405	3,128	3,264	1,018	21,288
1972	7,746	1,457	3,472	3,245	2,636	782	19,338
1973	6,698	1,344	3,279	3,395	2,342	483	17,541
1974	4,561	881	2,239	2,691	2,194	721	13,286
1975	3,227	631	1,757	2,305	1,784	126	9,831

\* Production on farms is included in 1963-64 and earlier years, but excluded from 1964-65 and later years. The quantity of butter produced on farms has been declining for many years, and in 1963-64 amounted to only 296,000 kg.

The highest level of butter production was reached in the seasons of 1933-34 and 1934-35, partly because of farmers' efforts to offset low prices by increasing production and partly because of a temporary expansion of dairying in the hinterland. In recent years, production of butter has been declining—and, in the five years from 1970-71 to 1974-75, the quantity of butter produced in New South Wales was 74 per cent less than in the five years ending with 1934-35.

In 1974-75, 57 per cent of the butter produced in New South Wales was made in the Northern Coastal Area. The other major butter-producing Areas are the Central Coastal (23 per cent of the total production in 1974-75) and the Sydney and Southern Coastal Area (18 per cent). The quantity of butter produced on farms has been declining for many years, and factory production now accounts for virtually all the butter produced in the State.

Butter production is subject to seasonal variation during each year. Production increases in a marked degree during the summer months, usually attaining a maximum between November and January, and decreases during the winter, usually reaching a minimum in June or July. The following table shows the quantity of butter produced in factories in New South Wales in each month of 1933-34 (the year of greatest production) and more recent years:—

Table 30.6. Monthly Production of Butter in Factories

Month	1933-34	1938-39	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	Thousand kg							
July	2,689	2,013	1,334	1,108	743	937	597	423
Aug.	2,860	2,217	1,940	1,294	1,139	1,226	1,040	493
Sept.	3,675	3,137	2,826	1,603	1,642	1,619	1,260	750
Oct.	5,918	4,918	3,505	2,170	2,140	2,037	1,810	1,159
Nov.	7,079	5,710	3,608	2,720	2,041	2,519	1,906	1,197
Dec.	7,986	5,181	3,685	2,981	2,351	2,364	1,773	1,385
Jan.	8,298	4,403	3,186	3,000	2,652	1,995	1,680	1,141
Feb.	6,781	4,911	2,737	2,155	2,122	1,536	1,159	615
Mar.	7,022	5,505	2,435	1,803	1,767	1,422	768	861
Apr.	5,472	5,389	1,689	1,108	1,103	874	557	695
May	4,144	4,743	1,142	759	894	560	415	581
June	3,035	3,512	889	589	745	453	320	529
Total	64,958	51,637	28,976	21,288	19,338	17,541	13,286	9,831

## PRICES OF BUTTER

Trends since 1938-39 in the export and wholesale prices for New South Wales butter and in the net return to dairy farmers in New South Wales are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 30.7. Butter: Export and Wholesale Prices and Return to Farmer\*

Year ended 30 June	Export Price	Wholesale Price (Sydney)	Net Return to Farmer	Year ended 30 June	Export Price	Wholesale Price (Sydney)	Net Return to Farmer
	Cents per kg				Cents per kg		
1939	24.3	31.3	23.8	1967	62.4	103.6	78.5
1959	60.4	95.5	81.6	1968	56.7	103.6	79.1
1960	75.2	95.5	85.5	1969	51.8	104.9	77.6
1961	55.3	98.8	82.5	1970	51.1	108.7	75.0
1962	57.8	99.4	80.2	1971	58.2	108.7	82.7
1963	66.4	99.6	82.7	1972	81.8	112.7	89.7
1964	71.2	99.6	84.0	1973	70.1	113.0	79.7
1965	73.2	103.0	84.7	1974	n.a.	113.3	75.4
1966	64.6	103.4	81.1	1975	n.a.	126.2	78.7

\* See text following table. Prices quoted to nearest decimal.

The export prices shown in the table are for choicest grade butter and are expressed in Australian currency. The price for 1938-39 is the Sydney parity of the average top price, London, weighted by monthly N.S.W. exports. The prices from 1956-57 are the weighted average prices, f.o.b., Australia, of butter sold in the United Kingdom.

The wholesale prices shown in the table are also for choicest grade butter. Except between 1939 and 1948, when prices were controlled by the Australian Government, the wholesale price of butter for consumption in New South Wales has been determined, under the equalisation scheme

(see page 902), by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. For purposes of the dairy stabilisation plan, the ex-factory price of butter has been fixed by the Australian Government (from 1951-52 to 1961-62) or the Australian Dairy Industry Council (from 1962-63), and the Equalisation Committee has determined the wholesale price by adding wholesaler's commission to the ex-factory price.

The net return to farmer, as shown in the table, is the weighted average price, per kg of commercial butter, paid to dairy farmers for cream supplied to butter factories in New South Wales. It includes the Australian Government bounty which was paid in each year between 1942-43 and 1974-75.

The initial payment to the dairy farmer for cream supplied to a butter factory is based on a price which is estimated to be slightly below the final price he will receive. Further payments are made as amounts become available from the proceeds of butter sales and from bounty payments. The final payment is made after the end of the season, when the final proceeds of butter sales and the final bounty payments are distributed to butter factories by the Equalisation Committee.

### CHEESE

Although conditions for cheese-making are favourable, the production of cheese in New South Wales is not sufficient for local requirements and appreciable quantities are imported from other States. The following table shows the production of cheese in New South Wales in recent years:—

Table 30.8. Cheese Production.

Year ended 30 June	Sydney and Southern Coastal Area	Rest of New South Wales*	Total, New South Wales	Month	New South Wales		
					1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
					Thousand kg		
1964	3,180	2,049	5,229	July .. ..	456	551	509
1965	2,856	1,337	4,193	August .. ..	613	683	549
1966	2,742	1,380	4,122	September ..	775	704	730
1967	3,345	1,749	5,094	October .. ..	868	838	876
1968	3,368	1,658	5,025	November ..	925	822	889
1969	3,283	1,872	5,155	December ..	881	805	904
1970	4,759	3,104	7,863	January .. ..	663	838	676
1971	4,604	2,306	6,910	February ..	604	699	519
1972	3,598	2,929	6,527	March .. ..	719	591	635
1973	4,080	3,979	8,059	April .. ..	521	498	645
1974	4,236	3,638	7,874	May .. ..	507	456	610
1975	4,554	3,577	8,131	June .. ..	527	388	588

\* Predominantly in Northern Coastal Area.

Most of the cheese produced in the State is made in the Sydney and Southern Coastal (over 50 per cent of total production in 1974-75) and Northern Coastal Areas, and most is of cheddar variety. Production is subject to a marked seasonal pattern, and usually attains a maximum between September and January. The quantities of cheese made on farms have been negligible in recent years.

## PIGS

Pig production in New South Wales is usually carried on in association with other types of farming. Since 1963 there has been a marked expansion of production in the western grain areas, accompanied by a decline in the traditional coastal dairying regions. While most pig meat is still derived from small holdings with 50 sows or less, a feature in recent years has been the decline in the number of holdings carrying pigs and an increase in the number of sows per holding. Large specialised units carrying 2,000 or more sows have been established, and the trend towards larger herds is continuing.

Pig slaughterings were at high levels during World War II, but decreased sharply during the early post-war years. The number of pigs slaughtered has increased rapidly in recent years, and in 1972-73 was the highest ever recorded.

The number of pigs in the State at decennial intervals from 1861 is shown on page 863. The next table shows the number of pigs and the number of pig slaughterings in 1936 and later years:—

Table 30.9. Pig Numbers and Pig Slaughtering, N.S.W.

Five Years ended 31 March	Pigs at end of period	Pigs Slaughtered (annual average)	Year ended 31 March	Pigs at end of year	Pigs Slaughtered during year	Year ended 31 March	Pigs at end of year	Pigs Slaughtered during year
1936	436,944	488,016	1939	377,344	552,939	1968	645,196	911,959†
1941	507,738	568,596	1961	455,345	660,229†	1969	690,226	1,012,067†
1946	432,612	591,965*	1962	471,579	759,824†	1970	707,831	1,070,415†
1951	316,833	461,165*	1963	391,999	692,132†	1971	796,184	1,097,702†
1956	343,030	531,429	1964	391,300	639,794†	1972	1,059,331	1,099,160†
1961	455,345	609,841†	1965	448,661	676,823†	1973	1,064,678	1,329,658†
1966	479,768	709,166†	1966	479,768	777,257†	1974	834,678	1,173,203†
1971	796,184	988,967†	1967	513,575	852,693†	1975	729,209	983,784†

\* Year ended previous 31 December.

† Year ended 30 June.

Trends in the industry are also revealed by changes in the number of breeding stock from year to year. Particulars for each of the last twelve years are as follows:—

Table 30.10. Breeding and Other Pigs

At 31 March	Boars	Breeding Sows	Other Pigs	Total Pigs	At 31 March	Boars	Breeding Sows	Other Pigs	Total Pigs
1964	9,405	59,660	322,235	391,300	1970	11,748	103,693	592,390	707,831
1965	10,086	67,952	370,623	448,661	1971	12,333	118,313	665,538	796,184
1966	10,188	69,779	399,801	479,768	1972	15,504	160,999	882,828	1,059,331
1967	10,425	77,101	426,049	513,575	1973	13,836	142,314	908,528	1,064,678
1968	11,958	98,924	534,314	645,196	1974	11,263	113,394	710,021	834,678
1969	11,572	98,107	580,547	690,226	1975	10,499	114,167	604,543	729,209

The following table shows the number of pigs of Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales during the last six years:—

**Table 30.11. Pigs, in Agricultural Areas**

Statistical Agricultural Area	At 31 March					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Coastal Areas—						
Northern .. ..	177,876	166,103	162,765	153,311	126,134	105,456
Central .. ..	14,983	13,769	24,641	35,835	47,030	46,892
Sydney and Southern ..	69,598	90,702	97,012	98,566	86,686	78,937
Total, Coastal Areas ..	262,457	270,574	284,418	287,712	259,850	231,285
Tableland Areas .. ..	50,472	53,380	78,452	88,362	65,472	61,879
Slope Areas .. ..	330,320	389,743	568,198	564,601	424,874	366,580
Other Areas .. ..	64,582	82,487	128,263	124,003	84,482	69,465
Total, N.S.W. .. ..	707,831	796,184	1,059,331	1,064,678	834,678	729,209

In 1975, 14 per cent of the pigs in the State were in the Northern Coastal Area, 17 per cent were in the other Coastal Areas, and 50 per cent were in the Slope Areas.

#### NUMBER AND SIZE OF PIG HERDS

The rural holdings with pigs in New South Wales in 1975 are classified in the following table according to the size of the pig herd:—

**Table 30.12. Rural Holdings with Pigs, Classified by Size of Pig Herd, 31 March 1975**

Statistical Agricultural Area	Size of Herd								Total Rural Holdings with Pigs
	1 to 9 pigs	10 to 19 pigs	20 to 29 pigs	30 to 39 pigs	40 to 49 pigs	50 to 99 pigs	100 to 199 pigs	200 or more	
Coastal Areas—									
Northern .. ..	321	193	128	132	87	267	150	92	1,370
Central .. ..	174	58	46	19	11	32	13	16	369
Sydney and Southern ..	159	70	56	50	29	69	34	74	541
Total, Coastal Areas ..	654	321	230	201	127	368	197	182	2,280
Tableland Areas .. ..	240	96	88	62	43	109	62	57	757
Slope Areas .. ..	688	568	495	448	381	1,045	575	308	4,508
Other Areas .. ..	199	144	129	111	83	218	100	70	1,054
New South Wales—									
Number .. ..	1,781	1,129	942	822	634	1,740	934	617	8,599
Per cent .. ..	20.7	13.1	11.0	9.6	7.4	20.2	10.9	7.2	100.0

Herds with less than 10 pigs represented 29 per cent of the total number of herds in the coastal belt and 18 per cent of the herds in inland areas. In the Coastal Areas, herds with from 10 to 49 pigs represented 39 per cent of the total herds and those with 50 or more represented 33 per cent; the corresponding proportions in inland areas were 42 and 40 per cent.

## PRICES OF PIGS

The average prices of certain representative classes of pigs in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in each month of the last five years are shown in the next table:—

Table 30.13. Average Prices of Pigs, Homebush Saleyards

Month	Baconers, Heavy and Medium Weights					Porkers, Heavy and Medium Weights				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	39.73	36.40	31.36	59.23	64.68	23.66	22.69	18.41	35.39	40.42
February	40.15	37.80	36.79	60.80	66.64	22.80	21.53	21.77	35.84	41.74
March	38.50	35.00	37.80	63.36	66.80	23.23	21.13	21.36	35.85	43.09
April	38.50	34.44	39.68	60.80	65.92	23.33	20.68	22.41	34.43	42.69
May	36.58	31.64	37.59	64.00	70.40	23.00	19.33	21.84	36.11	44.56
June	39.34	30.80	37.98	62.40	67.84	23.59	18.39	22.64	34.93	41.53
July	40.08	30.80	36.78	57.66	64.00	24.36	18.54	23.77	34.98	38.80
August	40.74	32.69	39.84	61.20	64.64	25.44	20.16	26.82	38.55	40.08
September	42.88	34.57	46.68	58.88	68.48	25.38	20.61	27.67	37.27	38.81
October	42.35	35.98	50.27	64.00	68.48	26.21	21.09	30.02	40.24	44.22
November	38.36	32.28	56.04	61.08	68.48	24.01	19.49	33.71	37.92	43.37
December	37.12	30.66	56.10	56.32	69.12	24.14	18.82	33.78	40.25	44.63
Average for year	39.53	33.59	42.24	60.81	67.12	24.10	20.20	25.35	36.81	42.00

## PIG RESEARCH AND PROMOTION

From 1 September 1971, a levy for pig research has been imposed on pigs slaughtered in Australia for human consumption. The levy is imposed under the Pig Slaughter Levy Act, 1971, which prescribes a maximum rate of 10c per pig slaughtered. The actual rate of levy is fixed on the recommendation of the Pig Research Committee, and has been 5c per head since its inception. Funds are allocated to research projects on the recommendation of the Research Committee. The Australian Government makes a matching contribution, on a \$1 for \$1 basis, to meet expenditure on research. As from 1 July 1975, an additional levy of 5 cents per pig slaughtered has been imposed and the additional revenue is used entirely for the promotion of pigmeat products. Funds from the levy are credited to the Pig Meat Trust Account. The Pig Meat Promotion Advisory Committee makes recommendations to the Minister for Primary Industry concerning expenditure from the Account.

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture conducts research in pig nutrition problems at Wollongbar Agricultural Research Station on the far North Coast, and maintains a stud pig herd at Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

## EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

The following table shows the principal dairy products exported overseas from New South Wales ports in 1938-39 and later years. These products are not exclusively or completely the produce of this State; in some years, for example, a substantial quantity of New South Wales butter has been shipped abroad from Brisbane, Queensland.



Table 30.14. Overseas Exports\* of Dairy Products

Year ended 30 June	Butter		Cheese		Preserved Milk†		Bacon and Ham (Cured)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Thous. kg	\$A thous. f.o.b.	Thous. kg	\$A thous. f.o.b.	Thous. kg	\$A thous. f.o.b.	Thous. kg	A thous. f.o.b.
1939	11,064	2,766	133	24	1,351	496	210	57
1965	899	779	345	373	6,016	2,504	20	29
1966	972	832	331	273	4,697	2,147	40	60
1967	1,016	867	269	222	11,348	4,392	59	22
1968	819	655	238	186	11,875	4,866	79	130
1969	728	508	244	173	8,316	3,422	44	77
1970	1,025	674	204	145	13,207	4,464	44	65
1971	1,119	790	274	210	10,500	4,966	75	120
1972	3,797	3,075	367	335	8,789	5,474	93	98
1973	2,672	2,148	299	283	11,504	7,173	103	140
1974	2,479	1,781	390	376	11,452	7,453	100	176
1975	1,685	1,734	353	449	11,287	9,078	79	167

\* Includes ships' stores, except for bacon and ham in 1962-63 and later years.

† Includes powdered, concentrated, and condensed milk, etc.

### POULTRY FARMING

Poultry farming in New South Wales was formerly conducted mainly in conjunction with other rural pursuits, but it is now a distinct and highly specialised industry which is subdivided into two fields—egg production and meat production. The birds bred for egg production combine a high egg-laying rate with low flock mortality, while the meat-producing strains have a fast growth and an improved feed-meat conversion rate.

The numbers of fowls and chickens, in 1935 and later years, on rural holdings of one hectare or more (one acre prior to 1973-74) which had at least 150 head of poultry and from which poultry products were marketed, were as follows:—

1935	2,321,000	1955	4,483,000	1972	18,112,000
1940	2,647,000	1960	5,190,000	1973	17,413,950
1945	6,897,000	1965	9,039,000	1974	18,728,127
1950	5,426,000	1970	15,073,000	1975	17,630,789

Poultry are also kept on most other farms (including many holdings of less than one hectare) and by private householders in backyard runs, but complete records of the total number of poultry in the State are not available.

Statistics of chicken hatchings and poultry slaughterings in New South Wales were first collected for the year 1964-65, and, in 1967-68, the collection was expanded to include turkey poult hatchings. The statistics are considered to give a high level of coverage in respect of the hatchings and slaughterings of meat-strain chicks, the slaughterings of ducks and turkeys, and the hatchings of egg-strain chicks in commercial hatcheries (hatcheries making sales of day-old chicks). They do not purport to cover all chicken hatchings and poultry slaughterings in the State, as poultry farmers hatching egg-strain chicks for replenishing their own flocks and the very many small producers are excluded from the collection.

The number of eggs set and chicks hatched (excluding chicks destroyed) in commercial hatcheries in New South Wales in each of the last five years is shown in the following table:—

**Table 30.15. Eggs Set and Chicks Hatched in Commercial Hatcheries**

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	Thousands				
Chicken Eggs Set—					
Meat Strains .. .. .	76,536	73,703	77,409	95,578	81,751
Egg Strains .. .. .	19,333	18,238	16,840	14,406	12,988
Total Eggs Set .. .. .	95,869	91,941	94,249	109,984	94,739
Chickens Hatched* and Intended to be Raised for—					
Meat—					
Meat Strains: Unsexed ..	54,462	54,209	56,246	70,019	62,026
Egg Strains: Crossbred and Other Cockerels† ..	975	517	523	472	237
Egg Production—					
Egg Strains: Pullets† ..	6,325	5,889	5,129	4,757	4,483
Breeding—					
Meat Strains:					
Pullets .. .. .	2,268	2,039	1,998	2,632	2,047
Cockerels .. .. .	458	388	414		
Egg Strains:					
Pullets .. .. .	506	526	438	408	271
Cockerels .. .. .	95	75	62	58	41
Total Chickens Hatched* .. ..	65,090	63,643	64,810	78,345	69,601

\*Excludes chickens destroyed.

†Egg-strain chickens reported as “unsexed” have been allocated half to chickens for meat and half to chickens for egg production.

The Poultry Processing Act, 1969, provides for the registration of plants in which poultry is processed for sale, and also for the regulation and control of the processing of poultry in these plants. Inspectors are appointed under the Act, and penalties are imposed for offences. It is an offence to process poultry in any plant if, as a result of the processing, the water uptake of the poultry exceeds 8 per cent.

Details of poultry slaughtering in commercial poultry slaughter-houses in New South Wales in each of the last three years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 30.16. Poultry Slaughtered (for Human Consumption) in Commercial Poultry Slaughter-houses**

Kind of Poultry	Poultry Slaughtered			Dressed Weight* of Poultry Slaughtered		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	Thousands			Thousand kg		
Chickens (i.e., broilers, fryers, or roasters) .. .. .	49,818	63,905	59,176	61,812	79,756	74,518
Hens and Stags .. .. .	3,329	3,493	3,639	5,081	5,455	5,816
Ducks and Drakes .. .. .	888	924	2,833	1,535	1,527	9,046
Turkeys .. .. .	1,866	2,119		6,725	7,392	
Total† .. .. .	55,901	70,442	65,647	75,152	94,130	89,380

\* Dressed weight of birds, pieces, and giblets, as estimated by individual producers.

† Excludes geese slaughtered.

Research on poultry nutrition, genetics, and husbandry, and economic investigations, are undertaken by the Department of Agriculture at the Poultry Research Station at Seven Hills. Research on, and diagnosis of, poultry diseases are conducted at the Glenfield Veterinary Research Station. Livestock officers of the Department assist producers in the leading poultry farming areas of Sydney and the Central Coast and at Tamworth and Wagga. Random sample tests to assess the quality of local eggs and meat strain poultry are conducted at the Seven Hills Poultry Research Station.

Under the Stock Diseases Act, 1923, poultry used for breeding must be tested for pullorum disease and official accreditation is given to poultry breeders whose flocks are free of the disease.

#### EGG MARKETING BOARD

The Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales controls the marketing of eggs produced from flocks with 20 or more hens in most areas of the State. The Board, which was first constituted in 1928, in terms of the Marketing of Primary Products Act, comprises five members elected to represent producers and two members nominated by the Government.

The greater proportion of the eggs under the control of the Board is consigned direct to the Board for disposal. Individual producers are, however, authorised as producer-agents to deal direct with purchasers within the framework of prices set by the Board. Under marketing arrangements introduced in 1956, sales by producer-agents are confined to those customers to whom direct delivery can be made.

The proceeds arising from disposal of eggs by the Board (including amounts for equalising returns from local and overseas sales) are pooled by the Board and are distributed to consignors on an average "realised" price basis. Consignors are required to pay to the Board a handling and selling charge (8c per dozen eggs in 1975-76). Producer-agents are required to make a contribution (3c per dozen on private sales) towards the Board's administrative expenses. Until the end of 1964-65, both consignors and producer-agents were also required to contribute to the marketing pool at a rate (in 1964-65) of 7.5c per dozen eggs produced. This contribution was discontinued from 1 July 1965, when the Australian Government introduced a levy on hens kept for commercial purposes (see below), the proceeds of which are used to equalise returns from sales on local and overseas markets and for research. In 1969, with the increasing rate of production and exportable surplus, it was found necessary to reintroduce the marketing pool in New South Wales.

Particulars of the operations of the Egg Marketing Board in the last eleven years are given in the following table:—

Table 30.17. Operations of Egg Marketing Board

Pool Year	Eggs under Control of Board			Payments to Consignors			Liquid Egg Pulp Produced
	Consigned to Board for Disposal	Sold by Producer-agents	Total	Amount	Average Realised Price*	Average Net Return†	
	Thous. doz.	Thous. doz.	Thous. doz.	\$ thous.	c per doz.	c per doz.	Thous. kg
1964-65	49,438	13,480	62,918	21,710	43.9	33.0	10,467
1965-66	49,793	15,447	65,240	23,663	47.5	38.4	8,451
1966-67	51,700	16,343	68,043	24,296	47.0	36.2	8,528
1967-68	57,651	17,030	74,681	24,266	42.0	30.7	11,162
1968-69	58,568	17,494	76,062	27,035	46.2	35.0	12,103
1969-70	63,208	18,812	82,021	28,909	45.8	33.7	14,538
1970-71	69,968	19,696	89,663	28,075	40.1	27.6	17,610
1971-72	70,976	20,124	91,100	28,180	39.7	27.5	17,749
1972-73	67,522	20,259	87,781	31,226	46.2	33.2	14,136
1973-74	64,036	19,279	83,315	37,694	58.9	44.6	11,992
1974-75	64,101	17,120	81,221	43,847	68.4	47.5‡	12,882

\* Includes proceeds of levies for equalisation of returns from local and overseas sales.

† Average realised price less contributions to marketing pool (to 1964-65), Commonwealth Poultry Industry Levy (from 1965-66), handling and selling charges, and contribution towards cost of building operations (discontinued in 1973).

‡ Based on estimated rate of lay—16 dozen per bird per annum. Previous years based on a rate of lay of 15 dozen per bird per annum.

The quantity of eggs under the control of the Board in a pool year, as shown in the above table, does not represent the total production of eggs in the State in that year. Other eggs are produced in areas and from flocks not controlled by the Board and by poultry-keepers who evade the Board's control.

#### PRODUCTION QUOTAS

The record commercial production of eggs in the years preceding 1971 resulted in large numbers of eggs being exported or stockpiled, and average net returns to producers declined. In 1971, in terms of the Egg Industry Stabilisation Act, 1971, the State Government legislated to introduce a quota system to limit the number of hens capable of producing eggs for human consumption. Under the scheme, hens kept by individual poultry farmers are limited to a quota based on the number of egg-producing hens owned during the twelve-month period ended 27 November 1970. At a referendum held in August 1972 a majority of producers supported the scheme. During 1973, a Licensing Committee, constituted under the Act, allotted base quotas and commenced the first licensing season on 1 August 1974. In recent years, the production of eggs has declined and average net returns to producers have shown an improvement.

#### POULTRY INDUSTRY LEVY

In terms of the Poultry Industry Levy Act, 1965-1966, and the Poultry Industry Assistance Act, 1965-1966, the Australian Government imposes a levy on the owners of hens kept for commercial purposes (except hens kept in the Northern Territory) and makes the proceeds available to the States for expenditure for the benefit of the poultry industry. The levy was introduced on 1 July 1965 to replace the marketing pool levies which the respective State Egg Boards had imposed to enable them to equalise returns from the sale of eggs and egg products locally (at prices fixed by the boards) and overseas. In the main, the proceeds of the hen levy are used by the State Egg Boards to equalise returns from sales, but part of the

proceeds may be used to finance research projects. Subject to a statutory maximum of \$1 per bird per annum, the rate of levy is determined by the (Federal) Minister for Agriculture, but he must not fix a rate higher than the one recommended to him by the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities (a body comprising all the members of all the State Egg Marketing Boards).

The levy is imposed as a rate per fortnight on all hens (birds six months of age and over) in excess of twenty in commercial flocks, but an allowance is made for the number of eggs produced by broiler breeder hens which are used for hatching. In 1965-66, the levy was equivalent to an annual rate of 70c per bird, and since 1966-67 to \$1 per bird. The levy is collected on behalf of the Australian Government by the State Egg Boards. In 1975-76, the amount of levy collected by the Government was \$11,502,000, and the amount paid to the New South Wales Egg Board from the Poultry Industry Trust Fund was \$5,646,000.

Expenditure from the proceeds of the levy on scientific, technical, and economic research of benefit to the poultry industry may be authorised by the Minister for Agriculture on the advice of the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities. Such expenditure is matched by the Australian Government on a \$1 for \$1 basis, up to a maximum of \$100,000 in any one year.

#### MEAT CHICKEN LEVY

In terms of Australian Government legislation passed in 1969, a levy is imposed on the owners of hatcheries which hatch 20,000 or more meat chickens in any one year. The maximum rate of levy is 0.25c for each meat chicken hatched—but the operative rate is fixed at 0.1c. The proceeds are paid into the Chicken Meat Research Trust Account for the purpose of financing research in connection with the chicken meat industry. The Trust Account is administered by the Australian Chicken Meat Research Committee, which comprises six representatives of the Australian Chicken Meat Federation, two representatives of the Australian Agricultural Council, one representative of the universities, one representative of the C.S.I.R.O., and one representative of the Australian Department of Agriculture. Expenditure from the Trust Account is matched on a \$1 for \$1 basis by the Australian Government. The Committee recommends (to the Minister for Agriculture) research projects in the fields of breeding, disease control, nutrition, management, and processing; the research is undertaken mainly by universities and State Departments of Agriculture.

#### OVERSEAS MARKETING OF POULTRY PRODUCTS

The overseas export of Australian eggs and egg products is subject to control, in terms of the Egg Export Control Act, 1947-1973, by the Australian Egg Board. The Board, which was established in its present form in 1954, comprises six representatives from State Egg Marketing Boards (two from the N.S.W. Board) and three members appointed by the Australian Government. Its trading operations are confined to the overseas marketing of eggs and egg products voluntarily pooled by State Egg Boards for export. Any State Board desiring to export on its own account may do so, subject to general terms and conditions laid down by the Australian Egg Board.

From June 1954 to June 1965, the Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales conducted its own overseas sales of eggs and (except from July 1957 to June 1959) egg pulp. From July 1965, the Board has participated in the Australian Board's pooling arrangements for all egg products sold overseas.

Particulars of the overseas exports of poultry products from New South Wales in each of the last ten years are given in the next table:—

Table 30.18. Overseas Exports of Poultry Products

Year ended 30 June	Eggs			Frozen Poultry		Total Value
	In Shell	Other	Value	Quantity	Value	
	Thous. doz.	Thous. kg	\$A thous. f.o.b.	kg	\$A thous. f.o.b.	\$A thous. f.o.b.
1966	1,506	5,055	3,171	233,062	214	3,385
1967	2,236	4,176	2,406	452,894	348	2,754
1968	2,407	5,832	2,880	651,388	473	3,353
1969	1,536	5,854	2,272	850,490	609	2,881
1970	1,354	8,303	3,597	1,170,455	811	4,408
1971	1,233	9,134	4,109	1,558,671	1,038	5,147
1972	1,422	8,902	4,209	2,370,314	1,527	5,736
1973	1,469	8,863	4,649	3,241,841	2,045	6,694
1974	198	4,073	2,928	3,730,865	2,891	5,819
1975	206	4,834	3,694	3,971,684	3,484	7,178

### WHOLESALE PRICES OF EGGS

The following table shows the average monthly and yearly prices of new-laid, first-quality hen eggs in Sydney in 1946 and more recent years:—

Table 30.19. Average Wholesale Prices\* of Eggs, Sydney

Month	1946	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	cents per dozen									
January	17.4	55.0	52.6	61.0	61.0	55.0	56.0	55.7r	72.0	81.5
February	19.9	55.0	56.0	61.0	61.0	55.0	56.0	57.8r	72.0	81.5
March	20.0	55.0	56.0	61.1	61.0	55.0	56.0	61.0	72.0	81.5
April	20.0	55.0	56.0	63.0	61.0	55.0	56.0	62.7r	75.2	81.5
May	20.0	55.0	56.0	63.0	61.0	57.3	56.0	63.0	76.0	81.5
June	20.0	55.0	56.0	63.0	61.0	58.0	56.0	63.0	76.0	81.5
July	20.0	55.0	56.0	63.0	56.6	55.3	55.9r	63.0	77.0	81.5
August	17.4	55.8	56.9	60.1	51.0	53.4	53.0	65.9r	81.5	81.5
September	15.8	56.0	57.0	59.6	51.0	52.0	53.0	66.0	81.5	81.5
October	15.8	56.0	58.6	56.0	51.7	53.1	53.0	66.0	81.5	81.5
November	15.8	55.0	61.0	56.0	52.0	56.0	53.1r	67.9r	81.5	81.5
December	15.8	51.0	61.0	59.8	54.3	56.0	55.0r	70.1r	81.5	84.9
Year	18.2	54.9	56.9	60.5	56.9	55.1	54.9	63.5r	77.3	81.8

\* Egg Marketing Board price to retailers; for eggs weighing 24 oz per dozen until June 1972, thereafter 55g per egg.

### BEEKEEPING

The beekeeping industry in New South Wales is well established, producing sufficient honey for local requirements and a surplus for export overseas. Most commercial apiarists operate on a migratory basis to take advantage of the best sources of nectar and pollen. While most operators extract their honey in mobile plants, the number of central extracting plants is increasing. Good table honey is obtained from the flora of native eucalypts of many varieties and introduced crops and pasture plants.

The industry is subject to regulation in terms of the Apiaries Act, in order to prevent the spread of disease amongst bees. Frame hives must be used, and beekeepers must register their hives each year with the Department of Agriculture.

The number of hives and the production of honey and beeswax in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 30.20. Bee Hives and Honey and Beeswax Production\***

Season	Bee Hives			Honey Produced	Yield of Honey per Productive Hive	Beeswax Produced
	From which Honey was taken	From which No Honey was taken	Total			
				kg	kg	kg
1938-39	60,346	25,895	86,241	1,235,457	20.5	19,858
1948-49	140,771	19,119	159,890	11,796,918	83.4	134,214
1958-59	116,196	71,279	187,475	4,800,461	41.3	62,075
1968-69	113,467	59,718	173,185	4,832,556	42.6	65,584
1969-70	137,553	47,152	184,705	8,496,258	61.8	115,364
1970-71	133,139	37,628	170,767	7,743,005	58.2	106,356
1971-72	143,732	44,821	188,553	8,428,116	58.6	104,356
1972-73	138,880	49,323	188,203	6,398,080	46.1	90,870
1973-74	151,398	50,842	202,240	8,529,832	56.3	123,423
1974-75	141,737	51,849	193,586	7,790,099	55.0	125,995

\* For 1970-71 and later years, statistics relate only to apiaries with forty or more hives.

Although subject to marked fluctuation according to seasonal variation in the flow of nectar from flora, the yield of honey per productive hive is usually at a high level in New South Wales. Conditions were particularly favourable in 1948-49, and the total production of honey and the average yield per hive in that season were by far the highest ever recorded.

Overseas exports of honey from New South Wales amounted in 1974-75 to 1,544,000 kg, valued at \$1,085,425.

A levy on honey sold for consumption in Australia has been imposed by the Australian Government since 1962-63, in terms of the Honey Levy Act, 1962-1973. The rate of levy was 0.9c per kg of honey from February 1966 to October 1971, and has been 1.1c per kg since November 1971. The proceeds of the levy are used to finance the regulation of overseas exports of honey and associated promotional and research activities.

#### VALUE OF DAIRY, FARMYARD, AND BEE PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of dairy, farmyard, and bee production (at place of production) in New South Wales, and its components, in 1938-39 and later season. These values represent the value of the items of dairy, farmyard, and bee production at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing.

Table 30.21. Gross Value\* of Dairy, Farmyard, and Bee Production at Place of Production

Season	Dairying						Poultry	Bees	Total	
	Milk (or Cream) Used for—				Stock Slaughtered or Exported					Total, Dairying
	Butter	Cheese	Human Consumption†	Other Purposes	Cattle‡	Pigs				
\$ thousand										
1938-39	12,978	446	5,898	456	2,448	2,700	24,926	7,706	86	32,718
1964-65	25,276	1,929	49,356	3,143	33,804	16,423	129,932	47,045	1,714	178,691
1965-66	25,711	1,890	49,394	3,404	36,258	18,131	134,788	57,049	851	192,687
1966-67	28,577	2,371	56,381	4,513	28,537	20,976	141,355	59,563	1,088	202,007
1967-68	25,912	2,081	57,472	4,379	34,101	21,328	145,272	60,197	1,764	207,233
1968-69	18,920	2,088	56,837	5,697	33,768	24,214	141,524	65,959	897	208,380
1969-70	22,378	3,337	57,219	6,847	27,347	25,518	142,646	71,056	1,606	215,309
1970-71	18,443	3,288	60,855	4,270	22,630	29,717	139,204	75,223	1,667	216,094
1971-72	17,903	3,665	61,614	4,467	22,979	32,203	142,831	77,160	2,615	222,606
1972-73	14,405	4,353	70,133	6,242	28,715	37,259	161,107	83,947	1,998	247,052
1973-74	10,215	4,473	72,624	6,447	32,736	53,129	179,624	119,498	4,754	303,876
1974-75	9,786	5,702	83,027	3,339	13,525	54,441	169,820	127,600	3,633	301,053

\* Values for milk products include the Australian Government bounty paid (see page 903).

† Consumption as milk or cream.

‡ Cattle culled from dairy herds and all other calves.

## PRICES OF DAIRY, FARMYARD, AND BEE PRODUCTS

The average wholesale prices, at the Sydney markets, for the principal dairy, farmyard, and bee products are shown for recent years in the following table. The average quoted for a year is the mean of the prices ruling in each month, no account being taken of the quantity of the product sold during the month. The prices ruling in each month (i.e. the mean of daily or weekly quotations) are shown in the bulletin *Rural Industries and Settlement and Meteorology*.

Table 30.22. Average Wholesale Prices of Dairy, Farmyard, and Bee Products, Sydney

Product	Unit of Quantity	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
		Cents						
Milk* .. ..	litre	15·7	16·0	17·2	17·8	19·0	21·3	26·2
Butter † .. ..	kg	111·1	112·4	114·2	117·1	117·5	124·8	130·5
Cheese‡ .. ..	kg	71·7	71·7	73·4	88·2	99·2	112·9	136·0
Ham (uncooked) ..	kg	156·5	147·0	162·5	141·5	160·9	217·6	241·4
Bacon (middles) ..	kg	134·9	137·1	142·0	138·7	152·1	206·9	249·8
Eggs¶ .. ..	Doz.	60·5	56·9	55·1	54·9	63·5	77·3	81·8
Fowls (Cockerels)§ ..	Pair	184	190	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Drakes (Muscovy)§ ..	Pair	367	369	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ducks (Muscovy)§ ..	Pair	187	212	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turkey (Gobblers)§ ..	Pair	1,065	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Honey   .. ..	kg	24·3	24·3	26·9	42·3	53·3	65·5	68·9

\* Dairy Industry Authority's agent to milk-round vendor, bottled in 600 millilitre bottles.

† Choicest quality: in prints in 25·4 kg cartons, delivered.

‡ Prime, mild (average, loaf and large); delivered.

¶ First-quality hen eggs, 24 oz per dozen until June 1972, 55 grams per egg thereafter.

§ Auction prices for live birds at City Markets.

|| First grade, in 27 kg tins.





## Chapter 31

# WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION

Since over a wide area of New South Wales the rainfall is low and irregular and the rate of evaporation is high, the conservation of water is important for the achievement of maximum levels of rural production.

### *Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission*

Control of water conservation (other than town and domestic supplies) is vested in the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The Commission (which comprises three commissioners appointed by the Governor) is controlled by the Minister for Public Works.

The operations of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission include the construction and control of water conservation works; the control of State irrigation areas; the establishment, operation, and maintenance of works in irrigation districts (set up for domestic and stock water supply and irrigation), in flood control and irrigation districts, and in sub-soil or surface drainage districts; the control of private irrigation and of the use of artesian and sub-artesian waters; and the provision of assistance under the farm water supplies scheme.

Under the Water Act, 1912-1973, the right to use and control the water in rivers and lakes and underground water in New South Wales is vested in the Commission, for the benefit of the Crown. The Commission may issue licences authorising the construction of private works for water conservation, irrigation, water supply, drainage, and the prevention of inundation.

Works for the improvement of rivers and foreshores in New South Wales are controlled, in terms of the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act, 1948-1972, by the Maritime Services Board (construction authority for waters under its jurisdiction), the Public Works Department (construction authority for other tidal waters), and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission (construction authority for the non-tidal portions of rivers). The Act also provides for the constitution of a Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Board.

### *River Murray Waters Agreement*

Control of the waters of the River Murray for the benefit of the States concerned—New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia—is exercised by the River Murray Commission in terms of the River Murray Waters Agreement between these States and the Australian Government. The Commission comprises one representative for each of the States and one for the Australian Government.

Under the Agreement, South Australia is entitled (except in times of drought) to a flow of at least 1,546,800 megalitres of water per annum. The flow of the Murray at Albury is shared equally by New South Wales

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and Victoria and each State has full control of its tributaries below Albury, subject to meeting the South Australian entitlement. In times of drought, the Commission may declare periods of restriction, when the available Murray waters are allocated between the States in the proportions of 1,000 to New South Wales, 1,000 to Victoria, and 603 to South Australia.

The original Agreement, which was ratified by the River Murray Waters Act, 1915, provided for the construction of works—the Hume Reservoir, locks and weirs in the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers, Lake Victoria storage (680,500 megalitres), and barrages at the mouth of the Murray River—designed to regulate the flow of the Murray River.

Subsequent amendments of the Agreement provided for the construction of additional works. An amendment in 1954, designed to control the additional water diverted to the Murray under the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, provided for the enlargement of the Hume Reservoir (from its then existing capacity of 2,467,000 megalitres to a capacity of 3,059,000 megalitres) and for the construction of regulators and other works between Tocumwal and Echuca. Amendments in 1963 provided for the construction of a storage (with a capacity of 5,859,000 megalitres) at Chowilla in South Australia, and for any water in excess of 481,000 megalitres in the Menindee Lakes storage during the period 1963 to 1969 to be shared between the States. This latter arrangement was amended in 1970 to continue in perpetuity.

In 1967, because of the greatly increased costs and other considerations, the Commission decided to defer construction of the Chowilla storage. After consideration of other sites, the Agreement was further amended in 1970 to provide for the construction of a storage (with a capacity of 3,700,000 megalitres) on the Mitta Mitta River, above Dartmouth. The Mitta Mitta River is a tributary of the Murray, situated in north-eastern Victoria.

In April 1974, the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission became the New South Wales constructing authority for the River Murray Commission in place of the Department of Public Works.

### *Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme*

The Snowy Mountains Scheme was proposed by a technical committee which was representative of the Australian, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments, and which had investigated the water resources of the Snowy Mountains area in south-eastern New South Wales.

The Scheme is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation, is used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels, and shafts, to operate power stations with a generating capacity of 3,740,000 kW. When finally discharged from the diversion networks, the water flows at low elevation into the Murrumbidgee and Murray river systems on the western side of the Range for use in irrigation.

The Scheme provides approximately 2,350,000 megalitres per annum of additional water, of which 1,350,000 megalitres goes to the Murrumbidgee and 1,000,000 megalitres to the Murray. Almost half of the additional water

is gained from regulation (whereby storages are available for summer irrigation), the remainder being gained as a result of diversions.

### *New South Wales—Queensland Border Rivers Agreement*

The waters of the Severn, Dumaresq, Macintyre, and Barwon Rivers are controlled by the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, established in 1947 under an agreement between the New South Wales and Queensland Governments. Within New South Wales, the scheme is administered by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The agreement, as amended in 1968, provides for the construction of a storage dam (Glenlyon Dam) on Pike Creek in Queensland and associated works and regulators. Schemes based on the Severn River were excluded from the Agreement in 1968. The Border Rivers Commission is also to construct a dam on the Mole River in New South Wales and investigate the construction of works on streams which intersect the border west of Mungindi. The New South Wales contribution in 1974-75 was \$2,182,250, including \$2,100,000 towards the cost of construction of the Glenlyon Dam.

### *Farm Water Supplies*

Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946-1973, individual farmers or groups of farmers may be assisted to provide or improve water supplies for domestic, stock, or irrigation purposes and to prepare land for irrigation. The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission is authorised by the Act to provide technical assistance in the form of land surveys and designs for proposed works and (at the request of farmers) to carry out the works. The Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank is authorised to make advances of up to 90 per cent of the cost of the approved works, for terms up to fifteen years. Up to 30 June 1975, a total of 36,643 requests for assistance had been made, including 1,749 in 1974-75. Up to June 1975, 6,627 applications for financial assistance had been received.

In 1971, the State Government introduced a subsidy scheme to encourage landholders to prepare for drought conditions. The costs of construction of farm water storages, bores, and the farm water storage components of soil conservation works are subsidised to the extent of 25 per cent, with a maximum of \$1,000 for any one property. Up to June 1975, 9,812 applications involving subsidies estimated at \$2,332,000 had been approved, including 3,233 (subsidies of \$830,000) in 1974-75.

## **IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES**

The following table shows the area of land irrigated during recent years in irrigation areas and irrigation districts and through licensed diversions. Fluctuations from year to year in the area actually irrigated reflect varying seasonal conditions.

Table 31.1. Area of Land\* Irrigated, N.S.W.

System	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	Hectares						
Irrigation Areas	126,152	139,559	161,156	167,195	165,489	113,971	132,320
Irrigation Districts	231,964	251,676	276,814	309,062	280,660	167,578	229,047
Licensed Diversions	159,261	168,759	196,845	232,662	258,452	127,376	212,095
Total Area Irrigated	517,377	559,994	634,815	708,919	704,602	409,126	573,462

\* Excludes flood control and irrigation districts and irrigation trusts.

### IRRIGATION AREAS

Irrigation areas are essentially closer settlement schemes designed for intensive irrigation. The land to be included in an irrigation area is resumed by the Crown and divided into farms of "home maintenance" standards. The farms are occupied, in general, under perpetual lease tenure. All the areas are administered by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission which is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the water supply works.

The irrigation areas established by the State are the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (comprising 182,620 hectares, served with water through a channel system stemming from the Murrumbidgee River at Berembé Weir), the Coleambally Irrigation Area (95,102 hectares, served by a channel system from the Murrumbidgee at Gogeldrie Weir), the Coomealla Irrigation Area (14,013 hectares, served by pumping from the Murray), the Curlwaa Irrigation Area (4,204 hectares, served by pumping from the Murray), the Hay Irrigation Area (2,772 hectares, supplied with water pumped from the Murrumbidgee), the Tullakool Irrigation Area (7,287 hectares, supplied from the Edward River by diversion at Stevens Weir), and the Buronga (3,537 hectares) and Mallee Cliffs (769 hectares) Irrigation Areas served by pumping from the Murray.

The principal sources of water supply for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas are the Burrinjuck Dam (with a capacity of 1,032,000 megalitres, and situated on the Murrumbidgee River north-west of Canberra) and the Blowering Dam (1,631,000 megalitres, situated on the mid-reaches of the Tumut River). Water stored in the Blowering Dam is derived from the natural flow of the Tumut River and from water released into that river from the Snowy-Tumut section of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme. Water is stored principally during the winter and spring freshets, and is released from the dam during the September-May irrigation season. The water flows along the river channel to Berembé Weir (386 kilometres to the west), where it is diverted into the main canal. This canal, which has an offtake capacity of 45 cubic metres per second, has been completed to beyond Griffith, 155 kilometres from the offtake. The Areas are served by a system of reticulation channels (with a total length of 1,283 kilometres) and

drainage channels (1,416 kilometres). In addition, there are approximately 724 kilometres of supply channels serving irrigation districts adjacent to the Murrumbidgee Areas.

The nature of irrigated culture in the State Irrigation Areas is illustrated in the following table. Rice is the principal crop grown in the Areas.

Table 31.2. Area Irrigated in Irrigation Areas, 1974-75

Culture	Murrumbidgee*	Coleambally	Hay*	Tullakool	Coomealla	Curlwaa, Buronga, and Mallee Cliffs	Total
	Hectares						
Cereals for Grain---							
Rice .. ..	20,750	15,124	...	859	...	...	36,733
Other .. ..	15,600	3,008	1	39	...	...	18,648
Vineyards .. ..	4,128	144	...	...	2,140	390	6,802
Orchards---							
Citrus .. ..	3,574	20	...	...	771	786	5,151
Deciduous ..	2,589	30	...	...	...	21	2,640
Vegetables .. ..	387	470	...	...	...	4	861
Fodder Crops---							
Lucerne .. ..	2,000	564	...	26	...	...	2,590
Other .. ..	1,443	4	...	...	...	82	1,529
Pastures---							
Sown .. ..	25,825	5,992	888	1,154	...	...	33,859
Natural .. ..	1,898	1,078	...	...	...	...	2,976
Other .. ..	17,647	2,626	...	258	...	...	20,531
Total Area Irrigated	95,841	29,060	889	2,336	2,911	1,283	132,320

\*Includes small areas outside the Irrigation Areas supplied with water under special agreements.

### IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

Irrigation districts are established by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission for domestic and stock water supply and for irrigation purposes. The water supply works are constructed, maintained, and operated by the Commission.

These districts differ from Irrigation Areas in that the existing ownership of the land is not disturbed and water is supplied in limited quantities for the partial irrigation of existing holdings. They differ from water trusts (described later) in that landholders are required to pay annual water charges to cover maintenance and operation costs and part of the interest on capital cost, but are not required to repay the cost of the works.

Water rights are allotted to holdings on the basis of their area, with a limitation regarding the maximum number of water rights that may be allotted to any one holding. A water right is the right to one megalitre of water annually. In most seasons limited quantities of water additional to the water right entitlement are generally available.

The Wakool District (comprising 204,039 hectares), Berriquin Provisional District (325,836 hectares), Denibootea Provisional District (136,797 hectares), and Denimein Provisional District (59,494 hectares) have been established along the Murray River to utilise the New South Wales share of the waters conserved in the Hume Reservoir. The Benerembah District (45,656 hectares), Tabbita District (13,083 hectares), Wah Wah District

(269,027 hectares), and Gumly District (144 hectares) receive their water supplies from the Murrumbidgee River. The adjacent Jemalong and Wylde's Plains Districts (90,875 hectares) receive water from the Lachlan River.

The nature of irrigated culture in the Irrigation Districts is illustrated in the following table:—

**Table 31.3. Area Irrigated in Irrigation Districts, 1974-75**

Culture	Berriquin	Wakool	Deniboota and Denimein	Benerem- bah	Other Murrumbidgee Districts *	Jemalong and Wylde's Plains	Total
	Hectares						
Cereals for Grain—							
Rice .. ..	10,917	8,690	10,248	5,782	395	...	36,032
Other .. ..	4,024	137	10	4,535	1,342	2,083	12,131
Orchards .. ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Vegetables .. ..	1,582	10	32	292	35	...	1,951
Fodder Crops—							
Lucerne .. ..	3,200	1,485	274	369	433	4,278	10,039
Other .. ..	442	1,328	156	2,224	249	34	4,433
Pastures—							
Sown .. ..	84,182	16,530	22,162	9,621	2,922	5,191	140,608
Natural .. ..	...	...	...	585	274	...	859
Other .. ..	14,827	710	683	4,435	1,323	1,014	22,992
Total Area Irrigated	119,174	28,890	33,565	27,843	6,975	12,600	229,047

\* Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Districts.

The works for the Berriquin District include the Mulwala Canal, which branches from the Murray at Yarrawonga Weir. The Canal runs for 121 kilometres and has an offtake capacity of 6,168 megalitres per day. It supplements the supply of water from the Edward River to the Wakool District, and serves the Deniboota District by a pipe siphon passing under the Edward River. The total length of the canals and channels in the Berriquin, Wakool, Deniboota, and Denimein Districts is 3,200 kilometres. Works in Irrigation Districts do not incorporate an extensive surface drainage system.

### FLOOD CONTROL AND IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

In flood control and irrigation districts, works are constructed by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission for controlling or partly controlling floods and for supplying water for irrigation by controlled flooding. Landholders deemed to be benefited by the works pay rates levied by the Commission.

The Lowbidgee Flood Control and Irrigation District (161,756 hectares), the first of its kind, was constituted in 1945. Its purpose is to provide flood irrigation to 51,206 hectares of pasture lands by diversion of water from the Maude and Redbank Weirs on the lower Murrumbidgee River.

The Medgun Flood Control and Irrigation District was constituted later in 1945. It embraces about 110,400 hectares on either side of Medgun Creek, about 65 kilometres north-west of Moree, and provides for the flood irrigation of 22,735 hectares (of which 7,390 hectares were benefited in 1974-75).

## WATER AND IRRIGATION TRUST DISTRICTS

Trust districts may be constituted for domestic and stock water supply, for town water supplies, for irrigation, and for flood prevention or control. The necessary works are constructed or acquired by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, and are then transferred to trustees to administer. The trustees in each district comprise persons elected by the occupiers of land within the district and a representative of the Commission. They levy rates, assessed on the basis of the area of land benefited, to repay the cost of the works by instalments and to meet the cost of operating and maintaining the works.

In 1975, there were 7 irrigation trusts (with a total area of 7,755 hectares), 12 trusts (1,228,809 hectares) for domestic and stock water supplies, and 1 trust (886 hectares) for flood prevention.

## LICENSED DIVERSIONS

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission may authorise landholders to divert water from rivers and lakes for the irrigation of individual holdings or for joint irrigation schemes. The authorities are issued, usually for a period of five years, on payment of a fee related to the area of land to be irrigated. The Commission may also issue licences authorising the construction of private works for water conservation, water supply, drainage, and the prevention of inundation.

The number of licensed diversions for irrigation purposes has increased substantially during recent years. Many new diversions have been constructed in the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan river valleys as well as along the coastal streams in sub-humid districts of the State.

At 30 June 1975, there were 16,868 licensed diversions for the irrigation of a total area of 524,252 hectares. The area actually irrigated during 1974-75 was 212,095 hectares.

## WATER CONSERVATION WORKS

The main dams and storages conserving water principally for rural purposes in New South Wales (with their storage capacity, in megalitres, shown in parentheses) are:—

*Murray System.* Half share of Hume Reservoir (1,530,000) and of Yarrawonga, Torrumbarry, Euston, Mildura, and Wentworth Weirs (137,437); Stevens Weir on Edward River (8,838).

*Murrumbidgee System.* Blowering Dam (on Tumut River, 1,631,000); Burrinjuck Dam (1,032,000); Berembid Weir (12,300); Redbank Weir (9,079); Maude Weir (8,314); Gogeldrie Weir (7,400).

*Darling System.* Menindee Lakes Storage (1,811,600).

*Macquarie System.* Burrendong Dam (1,679,000).

*Namoi System.* Keepit Dam (425,900).

*Lachlan System.* Wyangala Dam (1,217,636); Lake Brewster (152,800); Lake Cargelligo (36,300); Jemalong Weir (2,700).



*Hunter System.* Glenbawn Dam (361,700).

*Richmond System.* Toonumbar Dam (on Iron Pot Creek, 11,090).

*Severn System.* Pindari Dam (37,400).

*Paterson System.* Lostock Dam (20,200).

*Belubula System.* Carcoar Dam (35,800).

The works on the Murray River are under the control of the River Murray Commission, and the other works are controlled by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.

Water from the Hume Reservoir and associated storages is used in New South Wales for supplies in bulk for country towns, for intensive irrigation in the Curlwaa and Coomealla Irrigation Areas, and for domestic and stock supply and irrigation in the Berriquin, Wakool, Deniboota, and Deni-mein Irrigation Districts and in water trust districts. The Reservoir is situated just above Albury.

The flow of water from Burrinjuck Dam is supplemented by the flow of the Tumut River (which joins the Murrumbidgee a few kilometres upstream from Gundagai), as regulated by the Blowering Dam. Water from these sources and associated storages is used for supplies in bulk for country towns, for intensive irrigation in the Murrumbidgee, Hay, and Coleambally Irrigation Areas, for domestic and stock supply and irrigation in the Benerembah, Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Irrigation Districts and in water trust districts, and for licensed private diversion schemes. Flood flows are relied on to serve the Lowbidgee Flood Control and Irrigation District, and no water is released from the Dam for that purpose. The primary function of the Blowering Dam, which was completed in 1968, is to store water passed through the Upper Tumut power stations of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme during the winter, and to hold it for release to the Murrumbidgee River during the summer irrigation season.

Further particulars of the Murray and Murrumbidgee systems are given earlier in the chapter.

The Menindee Lakes Storage, about 100 kilometres from Broken Hill in the far west of the State, has been formed by the conversion of dry lakes into effective water storages. Levees, channels joining the lakes, and regulators to control the flow of water were largely completed by 1960, but damage to the levees during 1962 temporarily reduced the maximum storage capacity. Water from the Darling River is diverted into the storages during periods of high flow, and is released when needed to replenish the flow of the Darling River below Menindee. The water is used for domestic and stock purposes along both the Darling River and the Great Ana Branch of the Darling, and to augment the Broken Hill town supply.

The Burrendong Dam, which was completed in 1966, is situated on the upper reaches of the Macquarie River, at its confluence with the Cudgong River, near Wellington. Water from the Dam is used to stabilise the flow of the Macquarie and to provide supplies for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes. Flood mitigation requirements account for 489,500 megalitres of the total storage capacity of 1,679,000 megalitres.

The Keepit Dam, which was completed in 1960, is situated on the Namoi River just above its confluence with the Peel. Water from the Dam is used to stabilise the flow of the Namoi and to provide supplies for stock and domestic purposes and licensed private irrigation diversions.

The Wyangala Dam, which was reconstructed in 1971 to raise the storage capacity from 375,000 megalitres to 1,217,600 megalitres, is situated forty-eight kilometres upstream from Cowra; water from the Dam is used for town water supply, domestic and stock supply along the full length of the Lachlan, and for licensed private irrigation diversions. Balance storages at Lake Cargelligo and Lake Brewster conserve water during periods of high flow for release as required. Water from the Lachlan, diverted at Jemalong Weir, supplies the Jemalong and Wyde's Plains Irrigation Districts.

The Glenbawn Dam, which was completed in 1958, is the first of eight dams proposed for the Hunter Valley irrigation and flood mitigation scheme. The Dam's storage capacity comprises 228,600 megalitres for irrigation storage and 133,000 megalitres for flood mitigation storage.

The Pindari Dam, which was completed in 1969, is situated on the Severn River about 25 kilometres upstream from Ashford. Water from the Dam is used for irrigation purposes as far as Yetman, and for stock and domestic purposes to the junction of the Severn and Dumaresq Rivers.

The Lostock Dam, completed in 1971, is used to regulate the flow of the Paterson River to provide for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes between the Dam and the Hunter River.

The Toonumbar Dam (situated on Iron Pot Creek, a tributary of the Richmond River) supplies water for stock and irrigation purposes. The Dam was completed in 1971.

The Carcoar Dam, which was completed in 1970, is situated on the Belubula River about six kilometres upstream from Carcoar. Releases are made from the Dam, in conjunction with flows in downstream tributaries, for domestic and stock purposes and for irrigation requirements in the Belubula Valley.

Other dams and storages which are under construction are:—

*Darling River Scheme.* This scheme provides for the construction of 35 to 40 weirs along the course of the Darling. When completed, the weirs will "back up" the waters of the River into an unbroken chain of pools stretching from the Queensland to the Victorian border. Water will be available for stock and domestic use and for irrigation of limited areas.

*Copeton Dam.* This Dam is under construction on the Gwydir River about 8 kilometres west of Copeton. The water from the Dam is to be used for irrigation purposes. The first stage of construction (capacity 111,000 megalitres) was completed in 1972, and the second stage (total capacity 860,000 megalitres) in 1973. The addition of gates on the Dam spillway, due to be completed in 1976, will increase the storage capacity to 1,362,000 megalitres.

*Chaffey Dam.* This Dam is under construction on the Peel River, 43 kilometres south-east of Tamworth. The purpose of the Dam is to increase the supply of water in the Peel River for irrigation and to augment the water supply to the City of Tamworth. Storage capacity will be about 62,000 megalitres.

*Windamere Dam.* This Dam is under construction on the Cudgegong River about 22 kilometres upstream from Mudgee. Storage capacity will be about 353,000 megalitres.

*Brogo Dam.* This Dam is under construction on the Brogo River about 22 kilometres north-west of Bega. Storage capacity will be 9,800 megalitres.

### UNDERGROUND WATER

The portion of the Great Australian Artesian Basin which extends into New South Wales covers approximately 210,000 square kilometres in the northern and western hinterland of the State. The watering of the north-western country by means of artesian water has increased the carrying capacity of the land and has made practicable some closer pastoral settlement.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission exercises general control over the use of artesian water to preserve the efficiency of the bores and prevent waste. The Commission may sink artesian bores, improve the supply from existing wells, and construct drains for the benefit of landholders, and may authorise the installation of bores by private owners.

At 30 June 1975, the number of artesian bores giving a flowing or pumping supply of water was 1,188. The regulated total daily flow from the 698 flowing bores was estimated at 241,000,000 litres; 540 of the flowing bores are privately-owned and 158 are government-owned. The deepest bores are in the Moree district; one at Baronga has the greatest depth (1,393 metres) and daily outflow (3,752,615 litres).

By 1975, 87 Bore Water Trusts and 12 Artesian Wells Districts had been constituted for the supply of artesian water principally for stock purposes. These Trusts and Districts cover approximately 2,272,000 hectares, the water being delivered to holdings by means of 6,006 kilometres of open earth drains. The Bore Trusts are administered by trustees in the same way as Water Trusts, but in Artesian Wells Districts the landholders themselves maintain the drains.

Most of the other artesian bores are also used for stock-watering, but a few provide the water supply for country towns.

Control headgear is being used to limit the discharge of water from bores, and thereby to prolong their existence.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission assists landholders in shallow boring operations, for which repayments are required over a period. The number of shallow bores sunk by the Commission to 30 June 1975 was 7,992 and their average depth was 88 metres.

## Chapter 32

# FORESTRY

### THE FOREST ESTATE

The total area of forest in New South Wales, as estimated by the Forestry Commission, is 16,259,000 hectares. This area, which includes productive, potentially productive, and protective forest land, comprises 3,174,000 hectares of State (including National) Forests, 385,000 hectares of timber reserves, and 12,700,000 hectares of forest on vacant Crown lands, leaseholds, and private lands. The forest area is mainly in the Coastal and Tableland divisions.

At 30 June 1975, there were 751 State Forests, covering 3,174,000 hectares, which had been dedicated for forestry use. Areas of the State Forests have been grouped into 65 declared National Forests, embracing 554,800 hectares. Alienation of dedicated State Forests may be accomplished by resolution of both Houses of Parliament, but declared National Forests can be alienated only by Act of Parliament.

The timber reserves, amounting to 385,250 hectares, are temporary reservations covering, for the most part, areas of poorer forest held for supplying regional needs in farm and fuel timber, pending decision as to their ultimate value for forestry purposes. They may later be dedicated as State Forests or made available for settlement.

Forests on vacant Crown lands include a large proportion of inaccessible areas. Those which have a prospective value for timber supply are being dedicated or reserved as State Forests or timber reserves. A considerable proportion of such areas has protective value for soil and water conservation. Forests on leasehold and private land are mostly remnant stands which are in process of clearing with the spread of settlement, and are not generally devoted to commercial afforestation.

### *Types of Forest Timber*

The main forest timber of New South Wales is that of the native eucalypt hardwoods, which are used extensively for scantlings, flooring, and weatherboards. Hardwood logs are also used in the round as poles and piles, and hewn hardwoods are used in sleepers, bridge and wharf construction, mining, and fencing. Some hardwoods are pulped for use in the manufacture of wallboards or are converted to woodchips for use in paper manufacture. The hardwood species most commonly used include blackbutt, flooded gum, bloodwood, spotted gum, the "ash" group (alpine ash, silvertop ash, and mountain gum), Murray red gum, and "mahoganies" (red and white), the stringybarks, grey gum, Sydney blue gum, brown barrel, tallow-wood, and the ironbarks.

The cypress pine is the principal remaining native softwood. It is in demand for weatherboards, flooring, and other housing purposes which require high resistance to white ants. Softwood requirements are being met to an increasing extent by radiata pine, which is the principal species used in forest plantations.

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The "brushwood" forests consist mainly of broad-leaved evergreens which occur only in the wet coastal zone. Among the valuable "brushwood" species are coachwood (a fine cabinet and veneer timber), various timbers of the genus *Flindersia*, black bean, white beech, yellow carrabeen, sassafras, bollywood, and crabapple. Among the brushwood forest types are also found red cedar and hoop pine (a valuable native softwood), both now remnant, having been heavily cut for many years. Turpentine (useful for marine piling and flooring) occurs as a scattered tree among brushwoods and eucalypts.

Minor products of the New South Wales forests include tanbark, essential oils, the medicinal extracts hyoscine and rutin, charcoal, kino gum, and "paper" bark.

### *State Forests*

The 3,174,000 hectares of State (including National) Forests supply over half of the New South Wales timber requirements. About 25 per cent of the State forest area is under cypress pine, and 4 per cent is under Murray red gum. Areas accounting for a further 26 per cent of the State forest are suitable for intensive management; these areas include 100,700 hectares under plantation softwoods (mainly radiata pine, slash pine, and native hoop pine). Areas which have rudimentary fire protection, incomplete roading, and no silvicultural treatment, and which are suitable for extensive management, account for 25 per cent of the State forest. A further 16 per cent of the State forest area is required wholly or mainly for protection—watersheds, catchment areas, etc.—and the remaining 4 per cent is unclassified.

### FOREST MANAGEMENT

Plans of development have been laid down for some of the principal National and State forests, after intensive survey and detailed mapping, with the object of sustaining productive capacity. Cutting of timber is subject to a quota system and is controlled with due regard to regeneration, supplemented by silvicultural treatment to increase the forest yield. Regeneration of native species is almost entirely natural, but the planting of some valuable varieties is necessary.

The area of coniferous plantations (mainly of radiata pine and other exotic coniferous species) has been increased steadily during recent years. Measures designed to increase the rate of new softwood planting include the Softwood Forestry Agreements Acts of 1967 and 1972 (under which the Australian Government provides loan assistance to the State Governments for an expanded softwood planting programme) and the Farm Woodlot Loan Scheme, administered by the Forestry Commission of New South Wales (which provides long-term loans to landholders for the establishment of pine and poplar plantations on their properties).

Table 32.1. Area\* of Forest Plantations, N.S.W.

At 31 March	Government			Private		Total, N.S.W.								
	Coniferous		Broad- leaved	Coniferous	Broad- leaved	Coniferous	Broad- leaved	Total						
	Radiata Pine	Other Species												
Hectares														
1970	61,433	10,771	8,520	12,141	4,532	84,345	13,053	97,398						
1971	72,924	13,160	9,670	13,759	4,775	99,844	14,445	114,289						
1972	79,847	13,164	12,193	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.						
1973	87,286	13,164	14,387	16,004	5,562	116,454	19,949	136,403						
1974	100,500		15,387†	22,100	5,500	122,600	20,887	143,487						
1975	108,322		15,983†	25,936	7,486	134,258	23,469	157,727						

\* Excludes firebreaks and other areas not actually forested.

† At 30 June.

Silvicultural and fire-protection work is continuous. There is an extensive system of forest access roads, fire-breaks, and fire-lines; and fire-roads (which also give access for logging) have been established for fire protection. Other works include look-out towers at strategic points, an interlocking system of forest water supplies, equipment huts and telephone lines, and radio equipment. Aerial fire detection facilities are made available by public and private authorities during periods of great fire danger.

## GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES

### *Forestry Commission of New South Wales*

The Forestry Commission, comprising one Commissioner and two Assistant Commissioners appointed for seven years, administers the Forestry Act, 1916–1973, under the control of the Minister for Forests. The Commission is responsible for the control and management of the State Forests and timber reserves, the conversion, marketing, and economic utilisation of forest produce, the licensing of timber-getters and sawmills, and the organisation of research into silviculture and wood technology and a system of education in scientific forestry. The Act provides, in addition, for the permanent dedication of reserves for the preservation of natural flora, the protection of water supply catchment areas, and the prevention of erosion.

The Commission may undertake the silvicultural management of the catchment area of any water-supply system and the direction of tree planting schemes of public authorities. It is also responsible for implementing forestry works required under various Acts in the interests of water and soil conservation.

University traineeships in forestry are offered each year. The trainees follow a five-year course which includes one year's study of prescribed science subjects at State universities, one year of practical training in forests, and three years of training in forestry at the Australian National University. Trainees who complete the course are appointed to the staff of the Commission as foresters.

The principal financial operations of the Forestry Commission in recent years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 32.2. Forestry Commission: Receipts and Payments

Item	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$ thousand				
RECEIPTS					
Timber Royalties and Sales .. .. .	6,595	7,603	8,723	9,863	10,847
Other Receipts .. .. .	347	347	346	341	352
Total Receipts .. .. .	6,942	7,950	9,069	10,204	11,199
PAYMENTS					
Administration .. .. .	6,319	7,285	5,839†	8,433	10,300
Reforestation—					
Acquisition of Land .. .. .	283	203	407	411	113
Plantations — Establishment and Treatment .. .. .	1,360	1,471	1,413	1,576	2,697
Native Forests—Regeneration and Treatment .. .. .	661	999	1,159	912	1,062
Nurseries—Working and Maintenance .. .. .	309	357	420	431	*
Research and Experiment .. .. .	131	130	418†	423	465
Protection from Fire, Disease, etc. .. .. .	965	1,086	1,500	867	1,675
Forest Works—					
Surveys .. .. .	426	425	390	388	491
Construction and Maintenance of roads and buildings, etc. .. .. .	2,485	2,551	3,064	3,233	5,181
Supervision of Licensed Operations .. .. .	544	618	744	951	1,434
Wood Technology Division .. .. .	*	*	570	619	859
Total Payments .. .. .	13,482	15,125	15,924	18,244	24,277

\* Included in "Administration".

† From 1972-73, research salaries, previously included in "Administration" have been included in "Research and Experiment".

### *Forestry and Timber Bureau*

The Forestry and Timber Bureau of the Australian Department of Agriculture conducts silvicultural and other forest research work and advises the Australian and State Governments on matters relating to the supply, production, overseas trade, and distribution of Australian timber. The Australian Forestry School, which provided professional training in forestry and was conducted by the Forestry and Timber Bureau, was absorbed in 1965 by the Australian National University.

### *Australian Forestry Council*

The Australian Forestry Council, established in July 1964, comprises the Ministers responsible for forestry in each of the States together with appropriate Federal Ministers. The Council is concerned with the co-ordination of Federal and State policies in the development of the forestry and forest product industries.

### PRODUCTION OF TIMBER

Regulations under the Forestry Act require the licensing of sawmills and the provision by each mill of a monthly return recording every log received in the mill-yard, whether from Crown or private land. The production of

timber in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years, as estimated from these returns, is shown in the following table:—

**Table 32.3. Estimated Production of Timber, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30 June	Logs for Sawing, Slicing, or Peeling				Hewn (including Mining Timber)	Poles and Piles	Pulpwoods	Total (excluding Firewood) *
	Forest Hard- woods	Brushwoods and Scrubwoods	Softwoods					
			Native	Exotic				
Thousand cubic metres								
1939	563	86	215	1	443	59	<i>n.a.</i>	1,367
1965	1,655	142	241	173	352	85	147	2,795
1966	1,570	138	219	181	397	82	161	2,748
1967	1,521	114	192	174	348	58	175	2,582
1968	1,599	123	196	174	339	66	183	2,680
1969	1,594	124	181	179	344	63	189	2,674
1970	1,645	131†	184†	186†	346	64	252	2,808
1971	1,566	135	156	211	338	63	307	2,776
1972	1,605	134	144	223	294	65	434	2,899
1973	1,609	143	159	237	274	63	461	2,946
1974	1,508	116	154	269	204	69	606	2,926
1975	1,506	122	137	270	255	69	753	3,113

\* The estimated production of firewood in this period fluctuated between 21,000 cubic metres (in 1974-75) and 670,000 cubic metres (in 1940-41).

† Figures for 1969-70 and previous years are not strictly comparable with those for later years.

Note. All figures revised since previous issue.

The next table shows the quantity of sawn timber produced in New South Wales sawmills and other woodworking establishments from Australian-grown logs:—

**Table 32.4. Sawmills, etc., N.S.W.: Australian-grown Logs Treated and Sawn Timber Produced**

Year ended 30 June	Australian- grown Logs Treated*	Sawn Timber Produced from these Logs			
		Hardwoods	Brushwoods and Scrubwoods	Softwoods	Total
		Thousand cubic metres			
1966	1,975	777	37	173	987
1967	1,937	752	29	164	945
1968	1,948	796	35	164	995
1969	1,981	782	40	186	1,008
1970	2,086	813	43	183	1,039
1971	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
1972	2,061	814	40	181	1,035
1973	1,998	804	41	176	1,020
1974	<i>n.a.</i>	826	33	176	1,035
1975†	1,923	702	29	188	919

\* Figures revised since previous issue to show net true volume instead of net hoppus volume.

† Figures for 1974-75 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years because of the exclusion of data in respect of single-establishment sawmilling enterprises employing less than four persons.



In addition to the sawn timber shown in this table, some timber is sawn from imported logs and a large quantity of other timber is produced (e.g., sleepers, piles, poles, fencing material, timber used in mining and as fuel), information regarding which is incomplete.

Under the Timber Marketing Act, 1946-1952, timber must be sold true to description. For the protection of consumers, restrictions are placed on the use of untreated borer-susceptible timbers in buildings and articles for sale, and of unseasoned timber in furniture, joinery, flooring, and mouldings, where borer attack or excessive moisture would affect its utility.

### EMPLOYMENT IN FORESTRY

The number of persons engaged in afforestation and timber-getting in statistical divisions of New South Wales at 30 June 1971, and the total number in the State recorded at earlier census and quasi-census enumerations, are shown in the following table:—

Table 32.5. Persons Engaged in Forestry, N.S.W.

Date	Persons	Statistical Division	Persons at 30 June 1971
1939: June	8,200	North Coast .. .. .	1,038
1943: June	5,418	Hunter .. .. .	382
1945: June	6,088	Illawarra, South-Eastern .. .. .	630
1947: June	6,307	Northern, North-Western .. .. .	400
1954: June	4,575	Central West .. .. .	318
1961: June	3,843	Murray, Murrumbidgee .. .. .	503
1966: June	3,660	Other .. .. .	293
1971: June	3,564	Total, New South Wales .. .. .	3,564

### VALUE OF FORESTRY PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of forestry production (at place of production) in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years. These values represent the value of forest products at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing.

Table 32.6. Gross Value of Forestry Production at Place of Production

Year ended 30 June	Value	Year ended 30 June	Value	Year ended 30 June	Value	Year ended 30 June	Value
	\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.
1939	4,522	1955	27,372	1962	28,862	1969	33,638
1949	13,122	1956	30,686	1963	27,976	1970	36,832
1950	14,370	1957	33,516	1964	29,618	1971	37,282
1951	17,932	1958	30,682	1965	31,586	1972	40,781
1952	24,922	1959	31,148	1966	32,342	1973	43,491
1953	27,384	1960	30,338	1967	30,967	1974	54,568
1954	25,810	1961	30,600	1968	34,160	1975	51,216

## OVERSEAS TRADE IN TIMBER

The overseas import and export of timber to and from New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are summarised in the following table. Most of the imports are in the form of undressed timber and are mainly softwoods. The undressed softwoods come principally from Canada, the United States of America, and New Zealand, while the hardwoods come mainly from Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines. The exports consist largely of woodchips to Japan.

Table 32.7. Overseas Trade in Timber, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Imports				Exports (Australian Produce)			
	Undressed Timber *		Other Timber	Total Value	Undressed Timber *		Other Timber†	Total Value
	Quantity	Value	Value		Quantity	Value	Value	
	Thousand cubic metres	\$A thousand			Thousand cubic metres	\$A thousand		
	1939	470	1,761	131	1,891	64	765	78
1965	515	21,168	2,396	23,564	20	1,064	225	1,289
1966	448	18,495	2,470	20,965	19	1,165	448	1,613
1967	478	18,961	2,788	21,749	23	1,349	535	1,884
1968	524	22,324	3,848	26,172	12	976	509	1,485
1969	556	25,671	4,473	30,144	13	885	640	1,525
1970	551	28,865	6,960	35,825	13	816	689	1,505
1971	560	27,834	6,913	34,747	17	1,038	2,150	3,188
1972	548	27,498	7,653	35,151	12	798	4,165	4,963
1973	580	35,385	8,820	44,205	10	687	6,858	7,545
1974	673	67,329	14,586	81,915	8	740	10,248	10,988
1975	444	37,414	13,208	50,622	19	1,021	12,857	13,879

\* Includes logs and railway sleepers.

† From 1970-71 includes value of woodchips exported.



## Chapter 33

# FISHERIES

The waters along the coast of New South Wales contain many species of fish of high commercial value. The estuarine fisheries (those in coastal lakes and estuaries and on coastal beaches) and the demersal fisheries (those offshore for fish which live close to the sea floor) have frequently been overfished, with a consequent diminution of stocks. On the other hand, the pelagic species of fish (those which inhabit the upper water layers) have not been fully exploited. Perch, Murray cod, and other fresh-water species are taken from the inland rivers.

Fisheries in New South Wales within the three-mile territorial limit are regulated by the N.S.W. State Fisheries in terms of the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935-1970. The Act authorises the closing of waters to the taking of fish (either wholly, as to a certain season, or in respect of prescribed species or sizes of fish), the licensing of fishing boats and of persons who gain a substantial proportion of their income from fishing, the regulation of the use of nets, and the prohibition of the use of explosives in fishing. Other provisions govern the consignment and sale of fish, and the supply of returns showing the nature and extent of fishing operations. Inspectors of fisheries are appointed under the Act, and inspectorial powers are entrusted to members of the police force and honorary vigilance committees.

The Fisheries Division of the Australian Department of Agriculture is responsible for the development and administration of fisheries and whaling in extra-territorial waters, in terms of the (Federal) Fisheries Act, 1952-1973, and co-ordinates fisheries administration throughout Australia. State inspectors of fisheries exercise certain powers under the Act on behalf of the Australian Government. The (Federal) Whaling Act, 1960-1966, gives effect to the 1946 International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, and governs operations in extra-territorial waters by ships under the jurisdiction of the Australian Government.

Particulars of the professional fishermen licensed and of the boats and other equipment used in the fisheries during recent years are shown in the next table. Professional fishermen fishing beyond territorial waters must be licensed under the (Federal) Fisheries Act, and those fishing within territorial waters must be licensed under the State Fisheries Act; many fishermen are licensed under both Acts. All boats used for professional fishing must be licensed under the State Act.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in October 1975.

Table 33.1. Fisheries: Fishermen Licensed and Boats Engaged

At 30 June	Fishermen Licensed			Boats Engaged*		Value of Boats and Equipment	
	Extra- territorial	Territorial		General Fisheries	Oyster Fisheries	General Fisheries	Oyster Fisheries†
		Tidal	Inland				
1969	1,008	2,451	132	2,345	1,688	\$ thous. 8,096	\$ thous. 1,670
1970	1,066	2,529	154	2,659	1,699	9,862	1,663
1971	1,291	3,179	181	2,604	1,699	10,605	1,746
1972	1,229	3,070	201	3,077	1,749	13,066	2,843
1973	1,371	3,010	291	3,096	2,209	15,191	3,733
1974	1,144	3,020	209	2,436	1,785	14,978	5,590

\* Includes trawlers (255 motor trawlers in 1974), punts, and launches.

† Includes the value of cultivation (sticks, trays, etc.) in oyster fisheries.

Under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, the areas available for oyster culture may be classified as special, average, or inferior areas according to their productive capacity. The areas are leased by the State Government, the usual tenure being 15 years for special and average areas and 10 years for inferior areas. Inferior areas may not be exploited during the first year of the lease, and may be re-classified in the last year of the lease. Leases of special areas are offered by public auction or public tender; the rental for other leases is fixed by the Minister. When a lease expires, the existing lessee has a preferment right to apply for renewal of the lease.

The following table shows the number and extent of leases for oyster culture in recent years:—

Table 33.2. Oyster Leases

At 30 June	Number of Leases	Length of Foreshore in Leases	Area of Off-shore Leases	At 30 June	Number of Leases	Length of Foreshore in Leases	Area of Off-shore Leases
		Metres	Hectares			Metres	Hectares
1967	4,975	841,424	2,952	1971	5,848	931,035	3,571
1968	4,927	802,140	2,778	1972	5,709	922,396	3,511
1969	5,158	834,772	2,962	1973	5,816	956,249	3,653
1970	5,689	899,696	3,432	1974	5,625	878,528	3,450

Public oyster reserves may be notified, and may be opened to the public for the taking of oysters for immediate personal consumption.

Suitable streams and lakes (almost all those above an altitude of 750 metres) are stocked with trout, and acclimatisation societies are registered to assist in the management of the trout fishery. Some waters are closed to trout-fishing during the winter months.

An angler's licence must be held by any person, other than an Aborigine, a child under 16 years of age, or an age, invalid, or service pensioner, who fishes for any species of fish in inland waters (including coastal streams above the influence of the tide). The method of fishing is subject to regulation.

## MARKETING OF FISH

The marketing of fish in New South Wales is controlled by the N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority. The Authority, which was established in 1964, comprises three members nominated by fishermen's co-operative societies and two members nominated by the State Government.

The Authority conducts a market at Sydney, and markets are conducted by fishermen's co-operatives at other coastal centres. Fish produced in the State must be sold through these markets, except that licensed fishermen may sell direct to canneries and, in certain instances, to other consumers. The major part of the State's catch is sold through the Sydney market, either by auction or by private treaty.

The fishermen's co-operatives, which have been established at 21 centres, arrange for the handling of fish at the point of catch and for its transport to market. The co-operatives supply the bulk of the fresh fish sold in Sydney, Wollongong, and Newcastle.

## FISHERIES RESEARCH

The Division of Fisheries and Oceanography of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization has its headquarters and central laboratory at Cronulla (N.S.W.) and is engaged in scientifically investigating the marine resources of Australian waters.

The N.S.W. State Fisheries conducts a marine laboratory in Sydney, and has established an extensive fisheries research station at Narrandera for the study of the inland fisheries of the State. The State Fisheries has also established a brackish-water fish culture centre at Port Stephens to examine the feasibility of farming various species of prawns and more intensified culture of oysters; research will be extended later to take in other marine animals. Trout hatcheries have been established at Jindabyne and at Ebor.

## FISHERIES PRODUCTION

The recorded production of the principal species of fish during recent years by licensed New South Wales professional fishermen is shown in the following table. The species are listed according to their common name, and the quantities are on the basis of landed weight.

Table 33.3. Fish: Recorded Production by Species

Common Name	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg
<b>Freshwater Species—</b>					
Golden Perch .. ..	49,185	100,953	89,269	71,041	140,096
Murray Cod .. ..	21,100	13,849	30,533	17,992	62,611
Other .. ..	41,833	58,610	106,955	127,452	256,045
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>112,118</b>	<b>173,412</b>	<b>226,757</b>	<b>216,485</b>	<b>458,752</b>
<b>Marine Species—</b>					
Australian Salmon ..	637,186	325,561	516,362	731,874	365,998
Bream .. ..	244,326	296,473	233,590	255,625	355,601
Flathead .. ..	1,603,898	1,346,087	1,478,917	1,474,434	1,368,910
Garfish .. ..	134,118	136,985	120,611	168,249	205,828
Gurnard .. ..	136,421	137,619	159,489	63,048	50,670
John Dory .. ..	199,825	225,213	261,981	348,797	282,813
Latchet .. ..	112,118	138,749	177,633	253,272	205,604
Leatherjacket .. ..	366,417	458,683	423,545	485,694	385,909
Luderick .. ..	612,097	589,053	590,723	885,551	707,210
Mackerel .. ..	33,178	38,691	46,259	70,882	101,186
Morwong .. ..	778,058	961,123	1,136,262	1,311,383	1,321,071
Mullet .. ..	2,770,929	2,637,030	2,037,334	2,745,384	3,109,573
Redfish .. ..	456,052	622,713	478,392	483,918	447,676
Shark .. ..	658,715	706,912	485,511	677,956	673,456
Snapper .. ..	591,685	709,283	674,023	688,219	708,680
Tailor .. ..	116,623	165,231	137,299	174,406	151,766
Tuna* .. ..	5,884,900	3,644,269	5,032,744	6,133,579	1,810,743
Whiting .. ..	162,254	180,622	136,378	208,262	244,293
Yellowtail-Kingfish ..	276,545	208,544	184,725	223,121	305,758
Other .. ..	1,379,996	1,423,831	1,534,027	2,244,208	3,621,759
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>17,155,342</b>	<b>14,952,672</b>	<b>15,845,805</b>	<b>19,627,862</b>	<b>16,424,504</b>
<b>Total Fish Production ..</b>	<b>17,267,460</b>	<b>15,126,084</b>	<b>16,072,562</b>	<b>19,844,347</b>	<b>16,883,256</b>

\* Source C.S.I.R.O.

The next table shows the quantity of fish taken from the major fishing grounds by licensed fishermen during recent years:—

Table 33.4. Fish: Production by Fishing Grounds

Grounds	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	Thousand kg			
Rivers and Lakes .. ..	3,487	3,306	4,220	4,527
Inshore Ocean Waters and Sea Beaches ..	1,784	2,131	3,522	2,991
Extra-territorial Waters .. ..	9,682	10,410	11,885	8,906
Inland Waters .. ..	173	226	216	459
<b>Total Fish Production .. ..</b>	<b>15,126</b>	<b>16,073</b>	<b>19,844</b>	<b>16,883</b>

The total recorded production of fish, molluscs, and crustaceans by licensed New South Wales professional fishermen in recent years is shown in the following table.

Table 33.5. Production of Fish, Molluscs, and Crustaceans

Year ended 30 June	Fish			Oysters	Abalone	Prawns	Crabs and Crayfish
	Marine	Freshwater	Total				
	Thousand kg*						
1961	12,498	320	12,819	6,031	...	1,322	282
1962	12,044	235	12,279	5,536	...	2,122	267
1963	14,124	208	14,333	5,717	...	3,004	329
1964	14,761	125	14,886	5,653	48	2,770	228
1965	15,062	206	15,267	6,485	76	2,042	263
1966	13,526	153	13,679	6,647	484	1,822	269
1967	13,140	127	13,268	7,152	1,090†	1,715	302
1968	14,274	109	14,383	7,181	545†	2,424	237
1969	16,013	105	16,118	7,290	225	1,634	278
1970	17,155	112	17,267	9,161	280	1,906	244
1971	14,953	173	15,126	9,641	938	2,128	255
1972	15,846	227	16,073	10,224	1,394	2,523	327
1973	19,628	216	19,844	9,027	339	2,128	283r
1974	16,424	459	16,883	10,259	847	2,755	346

\* Landed weight for fish; in-shell weight for molluscs and crustaceans.

† Estimated.

## VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value (at place of production) of the recorded fisheries production of New South Wales, and its components, in 1960-61 and later years. These values represent the values of the products at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing, and they include fish condemned.

Table 33.6. Gross Value of Fisheries Production, at Place of Production

Year ended 30 June	Fish	Oysters	Other*	Total	Year ended 30 June	Fish	Oysters	Other *	Total
	\$ thousand					\$ thousand			
1961	3,888	1,592	1,118	6,598	1968	4,487	3,220	2,504	10,212
1962	3,334	1,850	1,396	6,580	1969	4,473	3,269	2,242	9,984
1963	3,602	2,016	1,982	7,600	1970	4,485	4,481	2,546	11,512
1964	3,776	2,148	1,932	7,856	1971	4,660	4,982	3,582	13,224
1965	3,826	2,464	1,973	8,263	1972	6,105	5,419	4,762	16,286
1966	4,267	2,524	1,764	8,555	1973	5,837	6,275	4,785	16,897
1967	3,495	3,209	2,132	8,836	1974	5,287	5,979	5,302	16,568

\* Comprises whaling (up to and including 1962-63), molluscs other than oysters, and crustaceans.

## OVERSEAS TRADE IN FISH

Overseas imports of fish normally provide a considerable proportion of the State's supply. There is also a small export trade in canned fish and fresh and frozen fish and oysters. Particulars of the overseas trade in fish and fish products in 1968-69 and later years are given in the next table.



Table 33.7. Overseas Trade in Fish and Fish Products, N.S.W.

Year ended June	Imports		Exports					
	Quantity	Value	Quantity			Value		
			Australian Produce	Re-exports	Total	Australian Produce	Re-exports	Total
	kg	\$A thous. f.o.b.	kg	kg	kg	\$A thous. f.o.b.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	\$A thous. f.o.b.
1969	17,909,732	14,887	942,279	56,625	998,903	3,060	89	3,149
1970	19,147,383	16,948	881,639	51,813	933,452	1,655	73	1,728
1971	21,268,109	19,530	695,434	91,226	786,659	2,473	185	2,659
1972	19,958,887	20,079	913,878	408,088	1,321,966	3,002	746	3,748
1973	22,714,683	22,562	1,219,603	155,387	1,374,990	2,353	958	3,311
1974	25,016,851	33,211	1,024,259	152,017	1,176,276	2,683	284	2,967
1975	21,136,004	28,006	619,896	236,670	856,566	2,523	499	3,021

The quantity of fish imported into New South Wales from overseas has been subject to marked fluctuation. In 1974-75, the imports included 8.4 million kg of fresh or frozen fish (40 per cent of the total fish imported), 11.3 million kg of canned fish (53 per cent), and 1.5 million kg of smoked, dried, and salted fish (7 per cent). Most of the fresh or frozen fish came from Japan, the United Kingdom, the Republic of South Africa, and New Zealand. Salmon from Japan, herrings and sardines from the United Kingdom, and sardines from Norway and Portugal were the principal varieties of canned fish.

#### FISH PRESERVING

Fish of many kinds specially suitable for treatment by canning, smoking, or salting are obtainable in the waters along the coast of New South Wales. The main canneries are situated at Narooma and Eden on the South Coast.

## Chapter 34

# LAND SETTLEMENT

An account of the land legislation of New South Wales in relation to the progress of settlement, describing the many forms of acquisition and tenure from the Crown, is given in the 1942-43 and previous issues of the Year Book. The review of these matters given in this chapter affords a general indication of the manner in which the law relating to the control and disposal of Crown lands is administered, and indicates the class of tenures under which landholders hold their lands.

### LAND ADMINISTRATION

On the establishment of responsible government in 1856, control of the Crown lands was conferred on the New South Wales Parliament. The principal enactments now governing the alienation, occupation, and management of Crown lands are the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913-1974, the Closer Settlement and Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, the Irrigation Acts, and the Western Lands Acts.

The administration of Crown lands in the Eastern and Central land divisions is conducted by the Lands Department, under the direction of the Minister for Lands. The lands of the Western land division have been administered separately since 1901, first by a Board, and since 1934 by a Commission or Commissioner, responsible to the Minister for Lands.

Since 1938, the Catchment Areas Protection Board has exercised oversight over the disposal of lands within the principal catchment areas of the State. The Board comprises the Minister for Agriculture (as chairman), the Commissioner of the Soil Conservation Service, representatives of the Departments of Lands, Agriculture, and Public Works and of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, the Forestry Commission, and the National Parks and Wildlife Service, and two representatives of rural interests.

### *Land Divisions*

For administrative purposes, the State is divided into three territorial land divisions—the Eastern, Central, and Western Divisions—bounded by lines running approximately north and south. The Eastern Division, which comprises 24,549,010 hectares, covers the Coastal and Tableland Statistical Agricultural Areas and about one-third of the Slope Areas. The Central Division (23,089,682 hectares) embraces the remainder of the Slope Areas, and most of the Northern and Southern Plains Areas. The Western Division (32,504,087 hectares) almost coincides with the Western Plains Area. The total area of New South Wales is 80,142,779 hectares, but the land area (excluding the surface covered by rivers, lakes, etc.) is 78,941,509 hectares (789,415 square kilometres).

### *Land Boards and Land and Valuation Court*

The Eastern and Central Divisions are divided into 87 Land Districts, with a Crown Land Agent in each; these Districts are grouped into 15

Land Board Districts. There are also special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool, Coomealla, Coleambally, and Tullakool Irrigation Areas. In each Land Board District, a Local Land Board, comprising an official chairman (usually an officer of the Lands Department who sits on a number of boards) and two local members, determines many matters under the Crown Lands and other Acts.

The Western Division is divided into 11 administrative districts, which coincide with Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises the Assistant Western Lands Commissioner and two local members.

The Land and Valuation Court gives awards and judgments, having the same force as those of the Supreme Court, on appeals, references, and other matters under the Crown Lands Acts, Closer Settlement Acts, and certain other Acts concerned with the use, value, and ownership of land.

Further particulars regarding the Local Land Boards and the Land and Valuation Court are given in the chapter "Law, Order, and Public Safety".

#### CLASSES OF LAND TENURE—HISTORICAL SURVEY

From the early days of settlement up to 1884, lands were alienated by grants from the Governor. Sales from the Crown commenced in 1825, and leasehold tenures were given to "squatters" after 1832. Conditional purchase under the "free selection before survey" system was introduced in 1861, to open to land-seekers a means of acquiring land already held under lease, and the system continued until 1884. From 1895, the disposal of Crown land was governed by the principals of pre-classification of land, survey before selection, each holding of sufficient size to provide a "living" area", one man one selection, and *bona fide* selection. Sales at or after auction have decreased in importance and are now of minor significance. Closer settlement, described in later pages, was an important factor in providing for new settlers, until suspended upon the introduction of rural reconstruction schemes in 1971.

In the disposal of Crown lands, government policy has fluctuated as between purchase (ultimately freehold) tenure and leasehold tenure. Most of the lands of the State are now either alienated or in course of alienation, or carry rights to alienation, or are held under perpetual lease. In recent years, the State Government has taken steps to reduce the number and variety of Crown Land titles. The main provisions of the Crown Lands and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1968, give nearly all leaseholders the opportunity to purchase their leases and obtain freehold titles.

#### ALIENATION AND TENURE OF CROWN LANDS

Progress in the alienation of Crown lands within New South Wales since 1861 is illustrated in the following table. The area which had been alienated by 30 June 1974 (28,417,000 hectares) comprised 18,438,000 hectares sold by conditional purchase, 2,892,000 hectares granted or sold before 1862, 4,698,000 hectares sold by auction or under deferred payments since 1862,

and 2,389,000 hectares disposed of by other forms of alienation. The methods of alienation are described on page 816 of the Year Book for 1942-43.

Table 34.1. Area of Alienated Lands

At 31 December	Area Alienated	At 30 June	Area Alienated	At 30 June	Area which had been Alienated	Area Resumed or Reverted to Crown	Area Remaining Alienated
	Thousand hectares		Thousand hectares		Thousand hectares		
1861	2,892	1911	14,663	1969	27,709	2,691	25,018
1871	3,493	1921	16,058	1970	27,776	2,715	25,061
1881	7,938	1931	17,837	1971	27,841	2,752	25,089
1891	9,584	1941	20,349	1972	27,937	2,768	25,169
1901	10,687	1951	20,690	1973	28,099	2,772	25,328
		1961	22,568	1974	28,417	2,789	25,628

The next table summarises the manner in which the lands of the State were held at 30 June 1974:—

Table 34.2. Alienation and Tenure of Crown Lands, 30 June 1974

Nature of Tenure	Eastern and Central Divisions	Western Division	Total N.S.W.
	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares
Alienated .. .. .	26,330,221	835,230	25,627,875
In process of alienation .. .. .			1,537,576
Virtually alienated .. .. .			659,440
Alienable leases (long-term and perpetual) .. .. .			8,857,669
Long-term leases with limited rights of alienation .. .. .			402,444
Total of foregoing tenures .. .. .	36,179,799	905,205	37,085,004
Perpetual leases with no right of alienation .. .. .	1,844,888	29,943,609	31,788,497
Other long-term leases .. .. .	...	669,059	669,059
Short leases and temporary tenures .. .. .	1,032,880	773,742	1,806,622
Forest leases and permits within State Forests .. .. .	377,910	27,559	405,469
Mining leases and permits* .. .. .	151,015	10,560	161,575
Neither alienated nor leased (includes reserves, State Forests not occupied, roads, stock routes, etc). .. .. .	8,052,200	174,353	8,226,553
Total Area.. .. .	47,638,692	32,504,087	80,142,779

\* At 31 December 1973.

In the Eastern and Central Divisions, there were 39,586,492 hectares under occupation in 1974, and of that area 35,777,355 hectares (or 90 per cent) were absolutely or virtually alienated, in process of alienation, or held under leases wholly alienable. Almost all of the Western Division is leasehold, mostly in the form of perpetual leases.

Of the land in process of alienation, 1,193,935 hectares were held as conditional purchase, 196,319 hectares as settlement purchases, 21,976 hectares as soldiers' group purchases, and 104,950 hectares as irrigation land purchases. The land virtually alienated comprised homestead grants and selections.

Within the Western Division, the greater part of the land was let originally under long-term leases in very large holdings. Since 1934, however, the State has withdrawn substantial areas from these leases, in stages, to

provide land for new settlers and to build up to reasonable size the holdings of settlers with inadequate areas. As a result, there have been significant changes in the number and average size of holdings in the Division over the years.

The total area of Crown land in New South Wales held under lease, occupation licence, or permissive occupancy was 44,750,775 hectares at 30 June 1974. The area under each tenure is shown in the next table:—

Table 34.3. Leases, etc., of Crown Lands, 30 June 1974

Nature and Name of Tenure	Area	Nature and Name of Tenure	Area
	Hectares		Hectares
<i>Virtually Alienated—</i>		<i>Perpetual, No Right of Alienation—</i>	
Homestead Selection and Homestead Grant .. ..	659,440	Closer Settlement Lease .. ..	1,342,010
<i>Alienable (Long-term and Perpetual)—</i>		Group Purchase Lease .. ..	86,675
Homestead Farm .. ..	1,934,737	Settlement Purchase Lease .. ..	403,739
Suburban Holding .. ..	26,468	Special Lease .. ..	12,464
Settlement Lease* .. ..	920,471	Western Lands Lease .. ..	29,943,609
Crown Lease* .. ..	2,291,041	Total .. ..	31,788,497
Conditional Purchase Lease* .. ..	33,219		
Conditional Lease* .. ..	3,461,771	<i>Other Long-term—</i>	
Conditional Lease brought under Western Lands Act (Perpetual) .. ..	66,514	Western Lands Lease, Ordinary .. ..	669,059
Returned Soldiers' Special Holding .. ..	4,892	<i>Short-term and Temporary—</i>	
Week-end Lease .. ..	93	Annual Lease .. ..	42,396
Town Lands Lease .. ..	9	Occupation Licence .. ..	34,397
On Irrigation Areas—		Preferential Occupation Licence .. ..	23,877
Irrigation Farm Lease .. ..	111,977	Permissive Occupancy .. ..	1,202,285
Non-irrigable Lease .. ..	6,410	Irrigation Lease .. ..	100,525
Town Lands Lease .. ..	68	Road Permits .. ..	403,142
Total .. ..	8,857,669	Total .. ..	1,806,622
<i>Long-term, Limited Rights of Alienation—</i>		Forest Lease and Occupation Permit .. ..	405,469
Prickly-pear Lease .. ..	23,257	Mining Lease and Permit† .. ..	161,575
Residential Lease .. ..	186	Total Area of Leases, etc. .. ..	44,750,775
Special Lease .. ..	379,001		
Total .. ..	402,444		

\* New leases mainly perpetual; old leases convertible to perpetual leases.

† At 31 December 1973.

The tenures listed in this table, and the rights and obligations of their holders, are described on page 816 of the Year Book for 1942-43. The multiplicity of tenures has arisen from legislative measures taken from time to time to adapt the conditions of occupation and acquisition of Crown land to the changing character of rural settlement.

#### LAND IN IRRIGATION AREAS

Settlers within irrigation areas generally hold their land under freehold title, under tenures leading to alienation, or under leases convertible to alienable tenures. A residence condition frequently applies under Crown tenures and a requirement of improvements and satisfactory development of the land is usual. The principal tenures of irrigable lands in irrigation areas carry water rights varying according to the type and area of the holding.

In irrigation areas at 30 June 1974, there were 7,662 hectares alienated (including 4,571 hectares alienated as Irrigation Farms), 108,343 hectares in process of alienation (including 101,375 hectares as Irrigation Farm Purchases), 118,454 hectares held under long-term alienable leases, and 107,638 hectares in other leases (including 62,383 hectares outside irrigation areas but under the control of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission).

### RESERVES

Throughout the State, considerable tracts of land have been reserved from sale (some from lease, also) in the public interest for various purposes, the principal being travelling stock reserves, temporary commons, mining, forestry, and recreation reserves and parks. Some lands are reserved pending survey and classification. The reserves are subject to review periodically, and are revocable when their retention is found unnecessary.

The following summary of reserved areas excludes land permanently dedicated for State Forests, National Parks, commons, railways, cemeteries, etc., and therefore does not show the total area of Crown lands set aside for community purposes:—

Table 34.4. Reserves, 30 June 1974

Classification	Area	Classification	Area
	Hectares		Hectares
Travelling Stock .. ..	1,985,476	Recreation and Parks .. ..	308,307
Water and Camping .. ..	281,312	From Conditional Purchase in	
		Goldfields .. ..	164,084
Mining .. ..	382,812	Other .. ..	2,296,835
Forest .. ..	638,745		
Temporary Common .. ..	37,954	Total Reserved Areas .. ..	6,095,525

### CLOSER SETTLEMENT

The circumstances leading to the closer settlement schemes instituted in 1905 are described on page 680 of the Year Book for 1928-29. The manner of provision and disposal of land under these schemes is described on page 832 of the 1942-43 edition.

The Closer Settlement Acts provide that private land and long-term leases may be acquired by the Crown in certain circumstances, by direct purchase or resumption, to provide for new holdings and for additions to existing holdings. Acquisition must be recommended by Closer Settlement Advisory Boards and approved by Parliament. The Acts also provide that persons with prescribed qualifications may enter into agreements with private land-owners to buy private lands, and the Crown may acquire the land from the vendors and dispose of it to settlers by perpetual lease.

Closer settlement operations have been concerned largely with the settlement of ex-servicemen. Between 1945 and 1960, all land acquired for closer settlement was allotted to ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War and the Korea and Malaya operations (for a detailed description of the schemes for the settlement of ex-servicemen, see page 744 of the Year Book for 1971).

A new closer settlement scheme was introduced by the State Government in 1960, in terms of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1960, for land-seekers generally. The provisions of the new scheme were similar to those of the War Service (1939-1945) Land Settlement Scheme in respect of the methods of acquisition, sub-division, and allocation of land. However, advances were not made to assist incoming settlers, and the annual lease rental (at 5 per cent of the capital value of the farm) and the rate of interest on improvement debts incurred (at 4 per cent per annum) were higher than those charged under the War Service Scheme. Further details of this Scheme are given on page 936 of the Year Book for 1974.

The Crown Lands and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1968, made a significant change to the General Closer Settlement Scheme. Under the main provisions of this Act, applicants could apply for a Settlement Purchase title instead of a Closer Settlement Lease, and all holders of Closer Settlement Leases, Settlement Purchase Leases, and Group Purchase Leases (all formal leases in perpetuity without conversion rights) could apply for conversion of their leases to Settlement Purchase, and thereby obtain freehold title.

The General Closer Settlement Scheme was suspended in 1971, and was replaced by the Marginal Dairy Farms and Rural Reconstruction schemes financed by the Australian Government. These schemes are described in the "Dairying, Poultry, and Beekeeping" and "Rural Industries" chapters, respectively.

## Chapter 35

# HOUSING AND BUILDING

### HOUSING OF THE POPULATION

Information concerning the housing of the population of New South Wales is obtained from householders' schedules collected on the occasion of the periodic censuses of population.

For purposes of the census, an "occupied dwelling" is defined as "any habitation occupied on census night by a household group", and may comprise the whole or only a part of a building. A "household group" is "a person or group of persons living as a domestic unit with common eating arrangements". The number of "occupied dwellings" and the number of "households" are therefore identical by definition.

Occupied dwellings are classified into "private" and "non-private" dwellings. "Private" dwellings are further classified into the following categories:—

*Private House*—house used for dwelling purposes—includes separate, semi-detached, attached, and terrace or row houses, and villa unit or town house;

*Self-contained Flat or Home Unit*—part of a house or other building which can be closed off completely and which has its own cooking and bathing facilities; and

*Other Private Dwellings*—private dwellings such as a non-self-contained part of a house, flat, or other premises (including a room or rooms); an improvised home (such as a shed, tent, garage, etc.) occupied on a permanent or semi-permanent basis; and a mobile unit (such as a caravan, houseboat, etc.) occupied on a permanent or semi-permanent basis.

"Non-private" dwellings are those dwellings which provide group accommodation such as hotels, motels, hostels and staff quarters, and institutions such as hospitals, boarding schools, and prisons.

An "unoccupied dwelling" is defined as a structure built specifically for private living purposes and which is habitable, though unoccupied, at the time of the census. Unoccupied dwellings include "week-enders", holiday homes, dwellings normally occupied but from which the usual occupants were temporarily absent, newly-completed dwellings not yet occupied, etc., as well as vacant dwellings available for sale or rental.

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Separate particulars are given in the tables in this section for occupied dwellings in "urban centres" and "rural" areas of New South Wales. New criteria for delimiting the boundaries of "urban centres" in the State, for statistical purposes, were adopted for the 1966 Population Census—and were also used (with minor modifications) for the 1971 Population Census. Using these criteria, an urban centre was delimited for each population cluster containing at least 1,000 persons and characterised by a sufficiently high population density. (A more detailed description of the criteria is given in the chapter "Population".) The boundaries of urban centres will be adjusted, on the basis of these criteria, at each population census—as urbanisation proceeds, the boundaries will be moved outwards to embrace peripheral urban development. "Rural" areas comprise all areas in the State not included in an urban centre.

Particulars of the various classes of dwellings in areas of New South Wales, as recorded at the 1971 Census, are shown in the next table:—

**Table 35.1. Classes of Dwellings in N.S.W.**

Class of Dwelling*	At 30 June 1966	At 30 June 1971						
	Total, N.S.W.	Sydney Statist- ical Division †	New- castle Statistical District†	Wollon- gong Statistical District†	Rest of N.S.W.	Urban Centres*	Rural Areas*	Total, N.S.W.
<i>Occupied Dwellings—</i>								
Private Dwellings—								
Private House ..	961,392	632,469	93,706	46,034	320,146	957,475	134,880	1,092,355
Self-contained Flat ..	164,405	187,083	8,513	7,704	22,249	223,764	1,785	225,549
Other ..	52,790	26,162	1,651	1,477	9,339	33,169	5,460	38,629
Total Private Dwellings ..	1,178,587	845,714	103,870	55,215	351,734	1,214,408	142,125	1,356,533
Non-private Dwellings ..	11,423	3,655	529	246	3,579	6,673	1,336	8,009
Total, Occupied Dwellings ..	1,190,010	849,369	104,399	55,461	355,313	1,221,081	143,461	1,364,542
<i>Unoccupied Dwellings</i> ..	101,546	53,304	7,715	3,339	60,164	95,725	28,797	124,522
Total Dwellings ..	1,291,556	902,673	112,114	58,800	415,477	1,316,806	172,258	1,489,064

\* For definitions, see text above table.

† See text on page 966.

Between 1966 and 1971, the number of occupied private houses in New South Wales increased by 130,963 (or 14 per cent) and the number of occupied self-contained flats by 61,144 (or 37 per cent). Houses comprised 80 per cent and flats 17 per cent of the total occupied private dwellings in the State in 1971, compared with 82 and 14 per cent, respectively, in 1966.

In 1971, 58 per cent of the occupied private houses in the State were situated in the Sydney Statistical Division, 13 per cent were in the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts, and 29 per cent were in the rest of

New South Wales. The corresponding proportions for self-contained flats were 83, 7, and 10 per cent.

The average number of inmates per occupied private dwelling in New South Wales was 3.40 in 1966 and 3.24 in 1971, corresponding averages being 3.64 and 3.46 for private houses, and 2.43 and 2.31 for self-contained flats. The number of private dwellings occupied by only one inmate rose by 33 per cent between 1966 and 1971, reflecting an increase of 35 per cent in the number of houses with one inmate and of 53 per cent in the number of flats with one inmate. Houses with one inmate accounted for 10 per cent of the total occupied private houses in 1971 (compared with 9 per cent in 1966), those with two inmates for 25 per cent (23 per cent in 1966), those with three inmates for 19 per cent (also 19 per cent in 1966), and those with four inmates for 21 per cent (also 21 per cent in 1966). Flats with one inmate accounted for 27 per cent of the total self-contained flats in 1971 (compared with 24 per cent in 1966), and those with two inmates for 40 per cent (39 per cent in 1966).

A classification according to the material of the external walls of the occupied private houses and flats in New South Wales in 1971 is given in the following table:—

**Table 35.2. Occupied Private Houses and Flats\*, N.S.W.: Material of External Walls**

Material of External Walls	At 30 June 1971						
	Sydney Statistical Division†	Newcastle Statistical District†	Wollongong Statistical District†	Rest of N.S.W.	Urban Centres*	Rural Areas*	Total, N.S.W.
<b>PRIVATE HOUSES*</b>							
Brick, Stone, or Concrete ..	286,862	9,405	5,551	52,401	337,530	16,689	354,219
Brick-veneer ..	79,857	5,624	6,125	18,369	103,762	6,213	109,975
Timber ..	89,984	64,735	15,621	138,635	240,873	68,102	308,975
Asbestos-cement	170,518	13,012	18,201	100,115	263,387	38,459	301,846
Other ..	5,248	930	536	10,626	11,923	5,417	17,340
<b>Total Houses ..</b>	<b>632,469</b>	<b>93,706</b>	<b>46,034</b>	<b>320,146</b>	<b>957,475</b>	<b>134,880</b>	<b>1,092,355</b>
<b>SELF-CONTAINED FLATS*</b>							
Brick, Stone, or Concrete ..	172,028	4,665	4,273	10,696	191,082	580	191,662
Brick-veneer ..	4,985	578	844	1,501	7,836	72	7,908
Timber ..	3,842	2,499	1,609	4,955	12,391	514	12,905
Asbestos-cement	5,962	707	940	4,867	11,918	558	12,476
Other ..	266	64	38	230	537	61	598
<b>Total Flats ..</b>	<b>187,083</b>	<b>8,513</b>	<b>7,704</b>	<b>22,249</b>	<b>223,764</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>225,549</b>

\* For definitions, see text above Table 35.1.

† See text on page 966.

In June 1971, houses with external walls of brick, stone, or concrete accounted for 32 per cent of the total occupied private houses in New South Wales (45 per cent in June 1966) and the corresponding proportions for the other materials were 10 per cent for brick-veneer (13 per cent in 1966), 28 per cent for timber (14 per cent in 1966), and 28 per cent for asbestos-cement (27 per cent in 1966). Between 1966 and 1971, the number

of occupied private houses with external walls of brick, stone, or concrete rose by 47,337 (15 per cent), those with brick-veneer walls rose by 49,409 (82 per cent), those with timber walls rose by 15,825 (5 per cent), and those with asbestos-cement walls rose by 13,019 (5 per cent). The total number of occupied private houses in New South Wales increased by 130,963 (14 per cent) between 1966 and 1971.

In June 1971, 85 per cent of the occupied self-contained flats had external walls of brick, stone, or concrete; the corresponding proportion in June 1966 was 81 per cent. Occupied self-contained flats in New South Wales increased by 61,144 (37 per cent) between 1966 and 1971.

The extent to which private houses and flats in the State had certain facilities (gas, electricity, and television) in 1966 and 1971 is indicated in the next table:—

**Table 35.3. Occupied Private Houses and Flats\*, N.S.W.: Facilities**

Facility	At 30 June 1966	At 30 June 1971						
	Total, N.S.W.	Sydney Statistical Division †	Newcastle Statistical District †	Wollongong Statistical District †	Rest of N.S.W.	Urban Centres*	Rural Areas*	Total, N.S.W.
<b>PRIVATE HOUSES*</b>								
Gas† or Electricity—								
With Gas only ..	1,253	268	22	13	508	345	466	811
With Electricity only ..	561,658	345,317	62,031	38,200	253,037	584,220	114,365	698,585
With Gas and Electricity ..	387,705	281,430	31,155	7,620	61,909	365,542	16,572	382,114
Without Gas or Electricity ..	7,666	243	94	23	2,480	578	2,262	2,840
Not Stated ..	3,110	5,211	404	178	2,212	6,790	1,215	8,005
Total Houses ..	961,392	632,469	93,706	46,034	320,146	957,475	134,880	1,092,355
With Television Set ..	798,886	515,960	78,909	39,610	249,998	785,047	99,430	884,477
<b>SELF-CONTAINED FLATS*</b>								
Gas† or Electricity—								
With Gas only ..	210	58	2	3	10	71	2	73
With Electricity only ..	67,076	102,104	4,698	5,742	16,781	127,884	1,441	129,325
With Gas and Electricity ..	96,032	81,393	3,740	1,867	5,083	91,796	287	92,083
Without Gas or Electricity ..	108	65	4	5	14	84	4	88
Not Stated ..	979	3,463	69	87	361	3,929	51	3,980
Total Flats ..	164,405	187,083	8,513	7,704	22,249	223,764	1,785	225,549
With Television Set ..	117,376	129,631	5,871	5,441	14,122	153,986	1,079	155,065

\* For definitions, etc., see text above Table 35.1.

† See text on page 966.

‡ Includes bottled or L.P. gas.

Since the late 1940's, there has been a general trend from home-renting to home-ownership. However, between 1966 and 1971, the number of houses and flats occupied by tenants rose by 66,521 (or 23 per cent), while the number occupied by owners and/or purchasers by instalments rose by 86,363 (or 11 per cent). As a result, the proportion of total occupied houses and flats in the State accounted for by tenanted houses and flats rose from 26 per cent in 1966 to 27 per cent in 1971 and the proportion accounted for by houses and flats occupied by owners and/or purchasers by instalments fell from 72 to 68 per cent.

The nature of occupancy of the private dwellings in New South Wales in 1966 and 1971 is illustrated in the following table:—

**Table 35.4. Occupied Private Houses and Flats\*, N.S.W.: Nature of Occupancy**

Nature of Occupancy	At 30 June 1966	At 30 June 1971						
	Total, N.S.W.	Sydney Statistical Division†	New-castle Statistical District†	Wollon-gong Statistical District†	Rest of N.S.W.	Urban Centres*	Rural Areas*	Total, N.S.W.
<b>PRIVATE HOUSES*</b>								
Owner and/or Purchaser by Instalments ..	768,795	500,049	75,625	34,547	227,448	743,371	94,298	837,669
Tenant—								
Governmental								
Housing‡ ..	39,426	26,882	4,187	5,055	14,451	49,663	912	50,575
Other ..	129,858	81,983	10,599	4,847	51,899	128,757	20,571	149,328
Other Methods of								
Occupancy ..	17,079	23,555	3,295	1,585	26,348	{ 18,451 17,233	16,033 3,066	34,484 20,299
Not Stated ..	6,234							
Total Houses ..	961,392	632,469	93,706	46,034	320,146	957,475	134,880	1,092,355
<b>SELF-CONTAINED FLATS*</b>								
Owner and/or Purchaser by Instalments ..	39,130	51,611	1,163	894	2,951	56,224	395	56,619
Tenant—								
Governmental								
Housing‡ ..	12,429	11,802	834	784	1,312	14,702	30	14,732
Other ..	109,163	114,332	6,210	5,691	16,529	141,800	962	142,762
Other Methods of								
Occupancy ..	2,407	9,338	306	335	1,457	{ 4,108 6,930	307 91	4,415 7,021
Not Stated ..	1,276							
Total Flats ..	164,405	187,083	8,513	7,704	22,249	223,764	1,785	225,549

\* For definitions see text above Table 35.1.

† See text on page 966.

‡ Tenant of N.S.W. Housing Commission.

Particulars of the rents being paid for tenanted private dwellings are given in the chapter "Prices and Rents".

## STOCK OF DWELLING UNITS

A geographical distribution of the stock of dwelling units in areas of New South Wales in the last five years is given in the next table. The figures for 1971 were derived from the 1971 Census of Population and Housing. The estimated stock figures shown for subsequent years were derived by up-dating the stock in the previous year on the basis of recorded statistics of (a) new dwellings (houses, flats, etc.) completed, (b) other dwelling units added to the stock (by the conversion of existing houses into flats, etc.), and (c) losses of dwelling units from the stock (demolitions, etc.).

The stock of dwelling units includes all houses and other self-contained dwellings, whether occupied or unoccupied. Each self-contained dwelling in a block of flats or home units, or in a group of town houses, etc., is counted separately. Improvised and mobile homes (sheds, huts, caravans, houseboats, etc.), dwellings which are not self-contained, and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, boarding houses, etc. and institutions such as hospitals, boarding schools and prisons) are excluded from the scope of the statistics.

Table 35.5. Stock of Dwelling Units in Areas of N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Sydney Division*	Outer Sydney Division*	Hunter Division*		Illawarra Division*		Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
			Newcastle Statistical District	Balance	Wollon- gong Statistical District	Balance		
			Number of Dwelling Units					
1971	870,195	58,248	109,762	17,274	56,960	20,145	305,845	1,438,429
1972	897,030	61,321	112,585	17,634	59,064	21,250	312,998	1,481,882
1973	922,500	65,016	115,336	18,015	61,514	22,406	319,958	1,524,745
1974	945,774	69,206	118,418	18,454	63,733	23,650	328,454	1,567,689
1975	966,774	72,380	121,046	19,101	66,065	25,130	338,592	1,609,088

\* See text on page 966.

## SUPERVISION OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Municipal and shire councils in New South Wales are empowered, in terms of the Local Government Act, to supervise and regulate building construction within their area. The relevant provisions of the Act apply in all municipalities, to the whole of a large number of shires, and to the larger residential areas within other shires.

The principal powers and functions of the councils are defined in broad terms in the Act itself, while ordinances under the Act prescribe in detail the minimum building standards to be observed. Councils are empowered to insist on standards above those prescribed in the ordinances. Appeal against the decision of a council may be made to the Local Government Appeals Tribunal, constituted under the Local Government Act for this purpose.

Within the areas subject to building control by local authorities, detailed plans and specifications for a proposed building, or for alterations or additions to an existing building, must be submitted for the council's

approval before building operations are commenced. The council carries out inspections at various stages of the construction.

Under the Height of Buildings Act, 1912–1967, a building may not be erected in New South Wales to a height greater than 24.38 metres unless the plans of the building have been approved by the Minister for Planning and Environment, nor to a height greater than 45.72 metres unless approved by the Minister on the recommendation of the Height of Buildings Advisory Committee.

Regional and town planning throughout the State is promoted and co-ordinated by the New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission, which came into operation in November 1974 and took over these functions from the State Planning Authority, which was dissolved. (See also the chapter “Urban and Regional Development”).

#### BUILDERS LICENSING BOARD

To protect purchasers of homes against inferior workmanship by builders and against the insolvency of builders, the Builders Licensing Act was passed in 1971. The Act provides for the establishment of the Builders Licensing Board, requires builders of dwellings to be licensed and to insure purchasers of habitable dwellings against certain risks, and makes provision for the Board to discipline licensed builders where necessary.

From 3 July 1972, builders engaged in the building of dwellings (or in alterations and additions to dwellings) are required to be licensed, if the value of the building work undertaken exceeds \$1,000 (\$500 before April 1973). Every person holding a licence is required to be over the age of 21 years, be of good character, have sufficient financial resources to carry on building work, and be capable of carrying out building work either by himself or by means of a qualified employee. A person who wishes to build his own home or carry out structural alterations to his own home exceeding \$1,000 in value (\$500 before April 1973) must apply for an “owner-builders” permit.

The disciplinary provisions of the Act empower the Builders Licensing Board to cancel or suspend a builder’s licence if:—

- (a) he commits an offence against any Act relating to the carrying out of building work;
- (b) he breaches his building contract or fails to comply with any arbitration ruling regarding the contract;
- (c) he commits any fraud or makes any misrepresentation relating to the carrying out of building work or the sale of any dwelling; or
- (d) he is convicted of an offence under the Workers’ Compensation Act.

The insurance provisions of the Act require the builder to pay an insur-

ance premium which covers the purchaser, *inter alia*, against any loss incurred as a result of the insolvency of the builder or any major structural defects in the work done by the builder.

The Board administers the fund from which long service leave payments are made to workers in the building and construction industry (see chapter "Wages and Hours").

### ARCHITECTS

The practice of architecture in New South Wales is regulated by a Board of Architects. Persons using the name "architect" (other than naval architects) are required to be registered. Registration is granted to persons over 21 years of age who possess the requisite qualifications. There were 2,479 architects on the register at 31 December 1975.

## BUILDING STATISTICS

### SOURCES OF BUILDING STATISTICS

The statistics of building activity given in succeeding pages are based on:—

- (a) local government authorities' returns of building permits granted;
- (b) returns collected from contract (including speculative) builders who regularly engage in the erection of buildings;
- (c) progress reports on construction from owner-builders, i.e., persons other than recognised builders who are erecting buildings owned by themselves (principally their own home) without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job; and
- (d) returns of building by or for governmental authorities.

### SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF BUILDING STATISTICS

The statistics relate to building structures, and exclude railways, roads, bridges, earthworks, water storage, and other similar types of construction. Repairs and renovations are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory records. However, alterations and additions to buildings are, in general, included (see below).

The statistics of government building cover the whole of New South Wales. The statistics of private building approved cover that part of the State (all municipalities, the whole of many shires, and the larger residential areas within other shires) subject to building control by local government authorities. For private building commenced, completed, or under construction by owner-builders, the statistics are also confined to this part of the State; but for private building undertaken by other builders, the statistics cover the whole State. Some building in rural areas is therefore excluded.

The values of building jobs approved, commenced, completed, and under construction include new buildings with an estimated value (when completed) of \$2,000 or more (all new buildings before 1973-74) and those alterations and additions (to existing buildings) of \$10,000 or more.

## CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDING ACTIVITY

In these statistics of building activity, building is classified as *private* or *government* according to ownership. *Government* building includes all building for Australian, State, local, and semi-governmental authorities, whether carried out by private contractors or by day labour, and whether intended for use by these authorities, for rental, or for sale after completion. Building for private ownership for which finance is provided by governmental authorities is classed as *Private*.

Building jobs are classified according to the function which they are intended to serve. A building which is ancillary to other buildings, or forms part of a group of related buildings, is classified according to the function of the group of buildings as a whole. Examples of the types of building job included in each main class of building are given in the following list:—

*Shops:* includes restaurants, retail markets, shopping centres, and showrooms.

*Offices:* includes banks, post offices, and council chambers.

*Factories:* includes abattoirs, brickworks, power houses, printing offices, and government workshops.

*Education:* includes schools, colleges, kindergartens, reference libraries, and universities.

*Other:* includes hotels, hostels, service stations, wholesale stores and warehouses, telephone exchanges, religious institutions, buildings for entertainment and recreation, hospitals and convalescent homes, homes for aged, law courts, defence buildings, police stations, and reformatories.

New dwellings are classified as either “houses” or “other dwellings”. A “house” is defined as a building which has been designed or adapted so that its prime use is as a single self-contained dwelling unit which is completely detached from all other buildings and (except in such cases as dwellings built for employees or family of the owner or lessee of the land) is situated on a separate, titled block of land. The classification “other dwellings” includes flats (including home units) and semi-detached cottages, villa units, town houses, and similar types of dwelling units.

## DEFINITIONS USED

The *value of building jobs* represents the estimated value of the whole job when completed, excluding the value of the land on which the job is carried out. The *value of building work done* during a period represents the estimated value of the building work actually carried out during the period.

*Value of building jobs approved* is—for private building, the value of building permits granted by local government authorities; and for government building, the value of contracts let and day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities.



The *number of new houses and other dwellings approved* is—for private building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by building permits granted by local authorities; and for government building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by contracts let or day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities.

The *number of new houses and other dwellings commenced* is—for 1968-69 and earlier years, the number of actual commencements adjusted to take account of jobs abandoned, jobs re-classified (because of reporting errors) from one category to another, etc; for 1969-70 and later years, the number of actual commencements recorded during the year. With this change in the basis of publication, there will be no exact arithmetic balance, for years after 1968-69, between the numbers under construction at the beginning and the end of a year and the published numbers of houses and other dwellings commenced and completed during the year.

A building is regarded as having been *commenced* when work on foundations has begun. A building is regarded as being *under construction* at the end of a period if it has not been completed and work on it has not been abandoned.

The numbers of houses and other dwellings are recorded in terms of separate *dwelling units*. Each flat in a group of flats (and each "home unit" in a group of "home units") is counted as a separate dwelling unit. *Temporary or make-shift dwellings* (such as garages, sheds, etc.) are excluded from the scope of building statistics.

The dwelling units that result from *conversions* of existing buildings into flats are not included in the numbers of *new* other dwellings. However, the value of flat conversions is included in the value of other dwelling jobs.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official statistics of the State, New South Wales is divided into a number of geographical areas. The primary division of the State is into twelve Statistical Divisions—including the Sydney Statistical Division, as delineated in 1966 to embrace the area expected to contain the urban development of Sydney (and associated smaller centres) during at least the next twenty years. The Newcastle Statistical District (within the Hunter Statistical Division) and the Wollongong Statistical District (within the Illawarra Statistical Division) are general-purpose statistical areas which are predominantly urban in character and were also delineated in 1966. The statistical areas are described in more detail in the chapter "Geography" and their boundaries are shown in the map at the end of this volume.

## VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS

Trends in the building industry are illustrated in the following table, which shows, by class of building, the value of building jobs approved, commenced, completed, and under construction in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years:—

**Table 35.6. Value of Building Jobs Approved, Commenced, Completed, and Under Construction in N.S.W.: Class of Building**

Year ended 30 June	Dwelling Jobs		Other Building Jobs					Total, All Building Jobs
	Houses	Other	Shops	Offices	Factories	Education	Other	
	\$ thousand							
APPROVED*								
1965	261,628	103,256	30,018	50,824	57,782	53,678	87,984	645,172
1966	256,287	78,211	21,098	40,327	50,094	46,179	94,067	586,264
1967	280,909	87,538	13,872	42,950	60,910	54,785	105,303	646,266
1968	275,374	113,323	19,999	43,342	59,335	52,699	128,319	692,392
1969	330,925	149,755	27,141	71,366	64,751	54,536	129,994	828,466
1970	357,092	171,133	40,203	120,314	72,583	73,326	147,598	982,250
1971	386,074	152,784	21,766	139,990	98,167	65,449	163,897	1,028,127
1972	408,319	162,496	53,469	181,931	75,483	69,867	160,241	1,111,807
1973	542,576	223,888	51,396	178,564	71,642	60,801	158,368	1,287,233
1974	627,373	281,556	77,759	143,712	99,632	75,329	198,568	1,503,930
1975	520,790	210,935	51,803	59,479	70,239	129,875	175,154	1,218,274
COMMENCED †								
1965	215,860	93,552	29,814	56,338	55,254	59,668	85,872	596,358
1966	215,825	79,991	23,885	42,722	57,492	47,870	92,594	560,379
1967	232,411	90,663	12,246	46,177	57,861	50,769	116,260	606,387
1968	249,952	102,935	17,347	56,406	63,196	60,281	140,588	690,705
1969	314,155	135,144	28,404	69,745	74,123	51,327	142,878	815,776
1970	346,362	181,764	35,270	91,572	83,769	73,706	163,767	976,208
1971	366,085	172,417	39,036	174,076	95,410	65,509	192,676	1,105,159
1972	400,326	189,796	55,346	177,269	87,948	76,576	193,888	1,181,147
1973	469,785	225,269	55,840	239,262	105,374	66,205	204,936	1,366,669
1974	584,917	259,414	79,697	163,994	119,870	82,220	213,285	1,503,397
1975	548,175	198,303	43,287	78,322	77,170	163,767	204,972	1,313,997
COMPLETED †								
1965	211,596	79,294	16,136	57,302	55,322	35,168	78,720	533,538
1966	222,972	93,919	34,042	41,871	53,678	58,196	80,456	585,134
1967	225,754	81,843	33,454	56,749	62,006	58,105	109,997	627,908
1968	253,883	96,289	11,688	68,030	48,621	50,801	111,167	640,479
1969	289,627	119,620	23,543	52,923	81,513	53,418	102,129	722,773
1970	328,509	153,031	23,098	52,469	78,452	50,221	123,573	809,354
1971	353,766	182,133	37,100	67,424	82,555	51,499	173,006	947,481
1972	397,514	170,458	39,247	152,083	115,493	73,554	190,688	1,139,035
1973	418,001	200,436	54,527	122,840	83,414	69,129	199,252	1,147,606
1974	522,006	223,434	58,921	138,973	104,676	59,975	218,636	1,326,620
1975	580,478	259,425	55,664	162,025	135,102	82,336	197,601	1,472,629
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT 30 JUNE †								
1965	99,448	59,962	36,554	89,840	41,850	65,756	92,238	485,648
1966	94,997	48,701	26,821	93,152	48,467	56,177	105,921	474,236
1967	103,676	60,010	6,611	84,377	44,401	50,325	111,834	461,234
1968	103,250	69,132	12,135	75,633	60,456	61,776	139,415	521,797
1969	131,787	88,625	17,665	87,197	58,435	59,791	183,095	626,595
1970	149,970	125,222	34,268	125,896	68,257	84,095	226,165	813,873
1971	162,792	116,749	36,824	234,015	83,022	99,931	253,316	986,647
1972	167,806	139,348	54,229	261,702	57,079	105,192	261,766	1,047,122
1973	222,871	169,179	56,922	393,004	81,203	109,315	287,398	1,319,894
1974	302,321	220,521	82,868	454,973	105,954	136,069	280,450	1,583,157
1975	272,640	183,074	86,476	440,833	58,920	244,223	327,109	1,613,275

† Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

\* For 1967-68 and later years, includes alterations and additions (to existing buildings) valued at \$10,000 or more. For earlier years, includes all alterations and additions to existing buildings.

The relationship between the value of building jobs approved and the value of building jobs commenced in the year is influenced partly by normal delays in the commencement of building operations, partly by the fact that some intending builders find it impracticable to proceed with their plans, for financial and other reasons, and partly by increases in the estimated value of building jobs in the period between approval and commencement.

The total value of building jobs commenced declined in 1965-66, but recovered in 1966-67, and increased steadily in the years up to 1973-74. However, in 1974-75 the value dropped by \$189 million (12.6 per cent). During 1972-73, pressure on resources in the building industry led to a lengthening in the time-lag between the commencement and completion of building jobs. As a consequence, the particularly sharp increase in the value of building jobs commenced during the year was not matched by a corresponding increase in the value of building jobs completed—resulting in an increase in the value of building jobs under construction at the end of the year.

The value of the building work done in New South Wales during each of the last six years—i.e., the estimated value of the building work actually carried out during the period—is shown in the next table:—

**Table 35.7. Value of Building Work\* Done in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30 June	Dwelling Jobs		Other Building Jobs					Total, All Building Jobs
	Houses	Other	Shops	Offices	Factories	Education	Other	
	\$ thousand							
PRIVATE								
1970	307,702	165,850	32,204	57,422	80,788	6,063	79,518	729,548
1971	326,584	163,785	39,806	96,269	85,024	9,911	114,800	836,180
1972	370,531	173,447	44,168	133,752	93,631	13,116	132,591	961,236
1973	412,858	201,673	57,450	157,589	93,660	9,622	154,407	1,087,258
1974	539,091	235,741	60,566	154,601	107,403	10,244	123,518	1,231,163
1975	515,027	221,526	71,522	175,544	113,445	19,405	134,281	1,250,751
GOVERNMENT								
1970	31,789	6,789	147	17,929	6,803	47,385	66,372	177,212
1971	32,787	8,837	45	19,712	5,523	55,268	71,058	193,230
1972	33,239	12,098	413	19,867	6,677	66,622	80,246	219,160
1973	22,106	10,877	403	19,155	3,979	60,613	74,145	191,277
1974	28,859	9,556	524	18,588	6,524	60,455	78,764	203,271
1975	51,720	22,722	2,235	37,892	9,684	113,147	109,075	346,474
TOTAL								
1970	339,491	172,639	32,350	75,351	87,591	53,448	145,887	906,760
1971	359,371	172,622	39,851	115,981	90,547	65,179	185,858	1,029,410
1972	403,770	185,545	44,581	153,619	100,307	79,738	212,835	1,180,396
1973	434,964	212,550	57,853	176,744	97,639	70,235	228,551	1,278,535
1974	567,951	245,297	61,090	173,189	113,926	70,699	202,283	1,434,435
1975	566,747	244,248	73,757	213,436	123,129	132,552	243,357	1,597,225

\* Includes alterations and additions with a value (when completed) of \$10,000 or more.

In 1974-75, the value of work done on private houses and other dwelling jobs represented 59 per cent of the total value of private building work done; the corresponding proportion in 1969-70 was 65 per cent. Similar proportions for the other categories of private building were: shops, 6 per cent in 1974-75 (4 per cent in 1969-70); offices, 14 per cent (8 per cent); factories, 9 per cent (11 per cent); and education, 2 per cent (1 per cent).

Building for government ownership has accounted for 18 per cent of the total value of building work done since 1969-70 (the proportion for 1974-75 is 22 per cent). Schools, universities, etc., and hospitals (which together accounted for 42 per cent of the total value of government building work done in 1974-75) and houses and other dwellings (21 per cent) are the major elements in government building.

A geographical distribution of the value of building jobs completed in New South Wales during the last two years is shown in the next table:—

**Table 35.8. Value of Building Jobs\* Completed in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W.**

Statistical Division	1973-74			1974-75		
	Dwelling Jobs	Other Building Jobs	Total Building Jobs	Dwelling Jobs	Other Building Jobs	Total Building Jobs
	\$ thousand					
Sydney .. .. .	428,043	457,631	885,674	441,346	437,878	879,224
Outer Sydney .. .. .	66,491	12,675	79,165	67,184	13,874	81,058
Hunter—						
<i>Newcastle Statistical District</i>	50,081	20,417	70,498	52,795	35,423	88,218
<i>Balance</i> .. .. .	7,176	2,354	9,530	12,006	4,668	16,674
Illawarra—						
<i>Wollongong Statistical District</i>	36,507	11,499	48,006	42,759	26,644	69,403
<i>Balance</i> .. .. .	17,992	4,887	22,879	24,952	7,324	32,277
North Coast .. .. .	49,095	17,042	66,137	73,028	21,985	95,013
Northern .. .. .	15,785	11,039	26,824	22,441	14,766	37,206
North-Western .. .. .	6,426	4,314	10,740	10,769	7,629	18,399
Central West .. .. .	15,971	10,650	26,621	21,729	23,153	44,882
South-Eastern .. .. .	25,837	12,233	38,071	35,483	17,401	52,883
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	13,431	8,973	22,403	21,196	12,972	34,169
Murray .. .. .	12,106	4,396	16,503	13,699	7,831	21,531
Far West .. .. .	499	3,070	3,569	515	1,177	1,692
Total, New South Wales ..	745,440	581,180	1,326,620	839,903	632,726	1,472,629

\* Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

The following table shows, for each main class of building, the value of building jobs completed during the last six years in the Sydney Statistical

Division, Newcastle Statistical District, Wollongong Statistical District, and the balance of the State:—

**Table 35.9. Value of Building Jobs\* Completed in Areas of N.S.W.: Class of Building**

Year ended 30 June	Dwelling Jobs		Other Building Jobs					Total, All Building Jobs
	Houses	Other	Shops	Offices	Factories	Education	Other	
	\$ thousand							
SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION								
1970	194,124	133,691	15,993	40,705	63,502	26,959	81,662	556,637
1971	204,967	161,020	20,644	58,008	67,442	26,707	113,285	652,072
1972	220,725	146,036	30,468	144,193	68,916	42,489	131,475	784,301
1973	211,708	169,350	40,632	114,266	62,459	41,890	146,600	786,905
1974	251,525	176,518	42,699	127,720	86,066	36,219	164,927	885,674
1975	252,554	188,792	33,372	146,036	85,209	51,217	122,045	879,224
NEWCASTLE STATISTICAL DISTRICT								
1970	25,086	3,444	1,239	2,272	3,849	3,724	7,889	47,502
1971	27,649	4,115	4,473	1,606	2,965	3,484	11,620	55,913
1972	32,827	4,945	1,530	1,628	3,536	2,973	7,009	54,449
1973	35,209	4,687	2,194	1,926	3,728	5,355	11,492	64,591
1974	43,337	6,744	1,589	3,758	3,693	2,806	8,571	70,498
1975	44,418	8,377	4,448	2,720	6,100	11,161	10,995	88,218
WOLLONGONG STATISTICAL DISTRICT								
1970	16,253	3,339	1,106	1,013	3,979	3,121	2,994	31,806
1971	17,366	3,946	2,698	889	3,293	1,918	5,963	36,071
1972	21,787	4,328	955	860	19,290	4,074	7,278	58,572
1973	24,511	8,295	1,416	992	5,763	2,242	5,554	48,773
1974	28,350	8,156	1,228	665	2,480	2,810	4,318	48,006
1975	29,680	13,079	7,086	1,863	9,675	2,992	5,028	69,403
REST OF NEW SOUTH WALES								
1970	93,046	12,558	4,761	8,477	7,122	16,417	31,028	173,409
1971	103,784	13,053	9,285	6,922	8,855	19,389	42,139	203,425
1972	122,174	15,148	6,295	5,402	23,752	24,018	44,925	241,713
1973	146,574	18,104	10,285	5,657	11,464	19,642	35,605	247,331
1974	198,794	32,016	13,406	6,831	12,437	18,140	40,820	322,442
1975	253,825	49,178	10,758	11,406	34,119	16,965	59,532	435,783
TOTAL, NEW SOUTH WALES								
1970	328,509	153,031	23,098	52,469	78,452	50,221	123,573	809,354
1971	353,766	182,133	37,100	67,424	82,555	51,499	173,006	947,481
1972	397,514	170,458	39,247	152,083	115,493	73,554	190,688	1,139,035
1973	418,001	200,436	54,527	122,840	83,414	69,129	199,252	1,147,600
1974	522,006	223,434	58,921	138,973	104,676	59,975	218,636	1,326,620
1975	580,478	259,425	55,664	162,025	135,102	82,336	197,601	1,472,629

\* Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

Building projects in the Sydney Statistical Division accounted for 44 per cent of the total value of houses, 73 per cent of the total value of other dwellings, 69 per cent of the total value of other building jobs, and 60 per cent of the total value of all building jobs completed in New South Wales in 1974-75.

## NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS

The number of new houses and other dwellings approved, commenced, and completed in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

Table 35.10. New Dwelling Building in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Approved			Commenced			Completed		
	Houses	Other Dwellings	Total Dwellings	Houses	Other Dwellings	Total Dwellings	Houses	Other Dwellings	Total Dwellings
Number of Dwelling Units									
PRIVATE									
1965	24,685	16,337	41,022	22,276	13,332	35,608	21,935	12,150	34,085
1966	23,481	11,603	35,084	21,496	11,230	32,726	22,056	12,822	34,878
1967	23,666	12,544	36,210	21,222	11,579	32,801	21,343	10,853	32,196
1968	26,478	17,028	43,506	23,052	13,302	36,354	23,126	12,770	35,896
1969	28,102	21,258	49,360	26,401	17,695	44,096	25,503	15,231	40,734
1970	27,496	22,228	49,724	26,004	20,201	46,205	25,733	17,901	43,634
1971	27,066	16,742	43,808	25,438	17,359	42,797	24,931	19,461	44,392
1972	27,535	18,660	46,195	26,723	18,531	45,254	26,185	16,453	42,638
1973	32,273	22,302	54,575	28,543	19,400	47,943	26,213	18,145	44,358
1974	30,885	24,678	55,563	27,595	19,937	47,532	27,021	18,223	45,244
1975	18,437	11,588	30,025	19,262	10,639	29,901	23,349	17,547	40,896
GOVERNMENT									
1965	4,082	1,810	5,892	4,348	2,251	6,599	4,829	976	5,805
1966	3,116	1,049	4,165	3,072	1,238	4,310	3,848	2,040	5,888
1967	4,737	1,376	6,113	4,606	1,566	6,172	3,436	1,235	4,671
1968	2,873	1,030	3,903	3,153	1,067	4,220	4,144	1,338	5,482
1969	4,226	972	5,198	3,969	721	4,690	3,291	1,131	4,422
1970	4,146	1,089	5,235	4,229	1,270	5,499	3,946	873	4,819
1971	4,109	1,856	5,965	4,010	1,553	5,563	4,120	885	5,005
1972	2,393	868	3,261	2,834	985	3,819	3,846	1,536	5,382
1973	3,054	1,838	4,892	2,395	1,808	4,203	2,352	1,203	3,555
1974	2,856	1,034	3,890	2,915	1,068	3,983	1,700	1,177	2,877
1975	4,830	3,270	8,100	4,336	2,601	6,937	2,912	1,101	4,013
TOTAL									
1965	28,767	18,147	46,914	26,624	15,583	42,207	26,764	13,126	39,890
1966	26,597	12,652	39,249	24,568	12,468	37,036	25,904	14,862	40,766
1967	28,403	13,920	42,323	25,828	13,145	38,973	24,779	12,088	36,867
1968	29,351	18,058	47,409	26,205	14,369	40,574	27,270	14,108	41,378
1969	32,328	22,230	54,558	30,370	18,416	48,786	28,794	16,362	45,156
1970	31,642	23,317	54,959	30,233	21,471	51,704	29,679	18,774	48,453
1971	31,175	18,598	49,773	29,448	18,912	48,360	29,051	20,346	49,397
1972	29,928	19,528	49,456	29,557	19,516	49,073	30,031	17,989	48,020
1973	35,327	24,140	59,467	30,938	21,208	52,146	28,565	19,348	47,913
1974*	33,741	25,712	59,453	30,510	21,005	51,515	28,721	19,400	48,121
1975†	23,267	14,858	38,125	23,598	13,240	36,838	26,261	18,648	44,909

\* The number under construction at 30 June 1974 was—houses 15,564 (12,705 private, 2,859 government); other dwellings 15,624 (13,666 private, 1,958 government).

† The number under construction at 30 June 1975 was—houses 12,162 (7,886 private, 4,276 government); other dwellings 10,039 (6,571 private, 3,468 government).

A significant feature of residential building activity in recent years has been the increase in the proportion of "Other Dwellings" built. In 1958-59 "Other Dwellings" accounted for 6 per cent of dwelling units completed; this proportion increased to 11 per cent in 1959-60, remained at approximately 18 per cent from 1960-61 to 1962-63 and then rose again to 23 per cent in 1963-64 and 33 per cent in 1964-65. In 1974-75, "Other Dwellings" contributed 42 per cent of the total dwelling units completed. The total number of new dwelling units completed reached a peak of 49,397 in 1970-71 but has since declined to 44,909 in 1974-75, the lowest level since 1967-68.

Dwelling building for government authorities (mainly the New South Wales Housing Commission) accounted for 15 per cent of the total dwellings completed in 1964-65. This proportion declined slowly to 13 per cent in 1967-68, dropped to 10 per cent in 1968-69, and remained at about that proportion until 1971-72. In 1972-73, a further drop to 7 per cent occurred and it was not until 1974-75 that the proportion rose to 9 per cent.

A geographical distribution of dwellings completed in the last six years is given in the next table:—

**Table 35.11. New Dwellings Completed: Geographical Distribution**  
(Number of Dwelling Units)

Year ended 30 June	Sydney Division	Outer Sydney Division	Hunter Division		Illawarra Division		Rest of N.S.W.	Total N.S.W
			Newcastle Statistical District	Balance	Wollongong Statistical District	Balance		
HOUSES								
1970	16,543	2,253	2,446	405	1,631	739	5,662	29,679
1971	15,514	2,503	2,501	421	1,619	786	5,707	29,051
1972	15,355	2,954	2,637	342	1,789	997	5,957	30,031
1973	13,411	3,515	2,621	342	1,713	1,077	5,886	28,565
1974	12,042	4,039	2,767	384	1,700	1,148	6,641	28,721
1975	9,738	3,372	2,285	486	1,509	1,401	7,470	26,261
OTHER DWELLINGS								
1970	15,741	207	488	78	502	42	1,716	18,774
1971	17,431	239	499	140	530	86	1,421	20,346
1972	14,765	333	560	46	550	106	1,629	17,989
1973	15,683	378	522	103	936	88	1,638	19,348
1974	14,864	445	608	94	783	140	2,466	19,400
1975	13,134	328	603	194	1,069	104	3,216	18,648
PRIVATE DWELLINGS								
1970	29,893	2,358	2,634	320	1,592	669	6,168	43,634
1971	30,576	2,656	2,580	425	1,628	754	5,773	44,392
1972	27,219	3,210	2,814	311	1,978	948	6,158	42,638
1973	27,219	3,832	2,817	410	2,374	1,011	6,695	44,358
1974	25,189	4,423	3,019	464	2,311	1,256	8,582	45,244
1975	20,717	3,540	2,514	618	2,262	1,398	9,847	40,896
GOVERNMENT DWELLINGS								
1970	2,391	102	300	163	541	112	1,210	4,819
1971	2,369	86	420	136	521	118	1,355	5,005
1972	2,901	77	383	77	361	155	1,428	5,382
1973	1,875	61	326	35	275	154	829	3,555
1974	1,717	61	356	14	172	32	525	2,877
1975	2,155	160	374	62	316	107	839	4,013
TOTAL DWELLINGS								
1970	32,284	2,460	2,934	483	2,133	781	7,378	48,453
1971	32,945	2,742	3,000	561	2,149	872	7,128	49,397
1972	30,120	3,287	3,197	388	2,339	1,103	7,586	48,020
1973	29,094	3,893	3,143	445	2,649	1,165	7,524	47,913
1974	26,906	4,484	3,375	478	2,483	1,288	9,107	48,121
1975	22,872	3,700	2,888	680	2,578	1,505	10,686	44,909

In 1969-70, two-thirds of the dwellings completed in New South Wales were located in the Sydney Statistical Division. However, from 1971-72, this proportion declined steadily and, in 1974-75, approximately one-half of the dwellings completed were located in the Sydney Statistical Division. Of the other areas shown in Table 35.11, the Outer Sydney Statistical Division accounted for 8 per cent of the dwellings completed in 1974-75, the Hunter Division also accounted for 8 per cent (including 6 per cent in the Newcastle Statistical District), and the Illawarra Division for 9 per cent (including 6 per cent in the Wollongong Statistical District). The North Coast Statistical Division has the largest number of dwellings completed in the "Rest of N.S.W." (these numbered 3,840 in 1974-75—about 9 per cent of the State total).

The houses completed in the State in the last six years are classified in the next table according to the type of builder and the material used for their external walls:—

**Table 35.12. Houses Completed in N.S.W.: Type of Builder and Material of External Walls**

Type of Builder	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
<b>BRICK, STONE, OR CONCRETE</b>						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders .. ..	1,014	1,053	897	709	718	874
Owner-builders .. ..	571	569	674	842	859	865
Government Houses .. ..	17	12	6	28	7	4
<b>Total Houses .. ..</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>1,743</b>
<b>BRICK-VENEER</b>						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders .. ..	14,606	14,224	15,502	15,457	16,293	13,451
Owner-builders .. ..	1,682	2,159	2,685	3,420	3,815	3,205
Government Houses .. ..	1,281	1,685	1,593	1,192	924	1,768
<b>Total Houses .. ..</b>	<b>17,569</b>	<b>18,068</b>	<b>19,780</b>	<b>20,069</b>	<b>21,032</b>	<b>18,424</b>
<b>TIMBER</b>						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders .. ..	1,679	1,404	1,274	1,072	746	514
Owner-builders .. ..	303	319	272	283	295	265
Government Houses .. ..	695	653	631	382	195	368
<b>Total Houses .. ..</b>	<b>2,677</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>1,147</b>
<b>ASBESTOS-CEMENT</b>						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders .. ..	4,264	3,462	3,046	2,496	2,297	2,042
Owner-builders .. ..	1,444	1,527	1,621	1,643	1,535	1,602
Government Houses .. ..	1,944	1,770	1,613	739	572	771
<b>Total Houses .. ..</b>	<b>7,652</b>	<b>6,759</b>	<b>6,280</b>	<b>4,878</b>	<b>4,404</b>	<b>4,415</b>
<b>TOTAL, ALL MATERIALS*</b>						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders .. ..	21,636	20,229	20,801	19,882	20,273	17,130
Owner-builders .. ..	4,097	4,702	5,384	6,331	6,748	6,219
Government Houses .. ..	3,946	4,120	3,846	2,352	1,700	2,912
<b>Total Houses .. ..</b>	<b>29,679</b>	<b>29,051</b>	<b>30,031</b>	<b>28,565</b>	<b>28,721</b>	<b>26,261</b>

\* Includes a small number of houses not classified to any of the materials shown.



"Owner-building" takes a variety of forms, ranging from the employment on wages of a supervisor (who performs the services usually undertaken by a contractor but takes no responsibility for financing the project), to the work of the owner himself who undertakes the actual construction at week-ends or in other free time. Owner-builders accounted for 24 per cent of the houses completed in the State in 1974-75, compared with 14 per cent in both 1969-70 and 1964-65. In 1974-75, brick-veneer houses accounted for 70 per cent of all houses built, a marked increase since 1969-70 when the proportion was 59 per cent.

Houses completed in recent years by contract builders for private ownership are classified in the next table according to the value of the house. The average value of houses built has increased substantially in recent years; houses valued at \$20,000 or more made up 45 per cent of the total number of houses built by contract builders for private ownership in 1974-75, compared with 24 per cent in 1973-74 and 16 per cent in 1972-73. Information on wage and material costs in the building industry are given in the chapters "Wages and Hours" and "Prices and Rents".

**Table 35.13. Houses Completed by Contract Builders for Private Ownership, N.S.W.: Classified by Value of House**

Material of External Walls	Value of House*							
	Under \$8,000	\$8,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$11,999	\$12,000 to \$13,999	\$14,000 to \$15,999	\$16,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 or more	Total, All Groups
1973-74: NUMBER OF HOUSES								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	5	11	39	50	38	79	496	718
Brick-veneer .. ..	25	496	1,561	2,881	2,802	4,160	4,368	16,293
Timber .. ..	37	104	225	184	106	60	30	746
Asbestos-cement .. ..	190	478	710	492	230	154	43	2,297
Other Materials .. ..	25	32	59	52	21	20	10	219
Total, All Materials	282	1,121	2,594	3,659	3,197	4,473	4,947	20,273
1973-74: TOTAL VALUE OF HOUSES (\$ thousand)								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	29	95	412	642	559	1,406	21,036	24,177
Brick-veneer .. ..	167	4,547	17,055	37,027	41,623	73,319	113,561	287,301
Timber .. ..	254	955	2,434	2,352	1,565	1,046	757	9,363
Asbestos-cement .. ..	1,222	4,248	7,689	6,271	3,394	2,641	1,024	26,488
Other Materials .. ..	173	281	631	667	305	350	295	2,703
Total, All Materials	1,843	10,127	28,221	46,958	47,446	78,762	136,773	350,032
1974-75: NUMBER OF HOUSES								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	4	9	14	23	51	98	675	874
Brick-veneer .. ..	16	51	434	979	1,553	3,717	6,701	13,451
Timber .. ..	10	21	113	89	86	119	76	514
Asbestos-cement .. ..	85	153	383	395	414	442	170	2,042
Other Materials .. ..	17	15	49	48	48	41	31	249
Total, All Materials	132	249	993	1,534	2,152	4,417	7,653	17,130
1974-75: TOTAL VALUE OF HOUSES (\$ thousand)								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	27	77	155	295	752	1,740	27,719	30,761
Brick-veneer .. ..	109	460	4,738	12,705	23,094	66,109	187,069	294,283
Timber .. ..	67	185	1,238	1,136	1,273	2,087	2,003	7,988
Asbestos-cement .. ..	550	1,371	4,172	5,032	6,135	7,689	4,049	28,998
Other Materials .. ..	95	132	531	611	701	720	809	3,598
Total, All Materials	848	2,225	10,832	19,778	31,953	78,344	221,649	365,628

\* Excludes the value of the land on which the house is erected.

## FINANCE FOR HOME BUILDING

Finance for the building or purchase of homes in New South Wales is provided from a number of private sources and from agencies owned or guaranteed by the State or Australian Government.

The private sources of housing funds include life insurance offices, private trading and savings banks, co-operative building societies, super-annuation and other trust funds, private finance and investment companies, etc. Complete statistics of the extent of lending from all these sources are not available. However, a new monthly collection of statistics of finance approved, by significant lenders, for individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings for owner-occupation, was commenced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in October 1975; information from this collection is contained in the publication "Housing Finance for Owner Occupation".

Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, the Australian Government has made substantial loans to the State for the construction of homes and for other housing purposes. The Australian Government also conducts a Defence Service Homes scheme for the housing of ex-servicemen, provides grants to supplement young persons' savings for homes, and has introduced a scheme for the insurance of housing loans made by approved lenders. Other government sources of housing finance in New South Wales are the Commonwealth Savings Bank, the Rural Bank of N.S.W., and the State Government (which also guarantees the repayment of funds borrowed from private lending institutions by most of the actuarial-type terminating co-operative building societies).

The sums advanced by selected government and private organisations for the building or purchase of homes during the last eleven years are summarised in the following table. Details of the various schemes under which the advances were made are given in the following pages.

**Table 35.14. Advances by Selected Government and Private Organisations for Home Building and Purchase, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30 June	Commonwealth Advances to N.S.W. under Housing Agreements			Advances to the Public				
	Erection of Houses, etc. for Rental or Sale	Service Housing	Building Societies, etc.	Defence Service Homes	State Government Sale of Homes Schemes *	Building Societies		
						Perman- ent †	Starr- Bowkett	Termin- ating ‡
\$ thousand								
1965	23,274	4,358	10,500	25,643	14,822	40,115	2,840	39,374
1966	26,947	5,346	12,081	25,212	12,648	44,767	3,158	42,710
1967	27,598	3,278	12,450	23,908	9,567	63,499	3,168	46,071
1968	28,656	3,030	12,924	18,423	13,398	96,021	2,652	43,411
1969	29,094	3,090	13,125	17,719	11,707	129,926	2,983	43,373
1970	30,923	4,839	13,950	19,310	17,705	178,170	3,610	43,371
1971	33,810	2,848	14,490	21,262	22,709	183,196	3,977	44,965
1972	¶	5,545	¶	18,649	25,660	259,683	4,039	45,234
1973	3,500¶	3,539	¶	21,153	14,827	471,158r	3,954	53,462
1974	60,200	4,539	25,800	27,672	1,865	223,082	4,600	79,450
1975	74,910	16,350	48,500	33,941	1,899	223,573	4,929	91,303

\* Mainly the sale, on extended payment terms, of houses erected by the Housing Commission under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and Arrangements (see page 981).

† Including non-terminating building societies.

‡ Including advances from funds, made available to the societies under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and Arrangements (see page 982).

¶ See note ‡, Table 35.15.

## COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

*Housing Agreements, 1945-46 to 1970-71*

Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements operative between 1945-46 and 1970-71 each State nominated the amounts it wished to receive for housing out of its total annual works and housing programme approved by the Loan Council. These amounts then became part of the borrowing programme of the Australian Government and were provided by the Australian Government to the States as advances. Over most of the period the advances were made at concessional rates of interest. They were repayable over 53 years. These Agreements are described in more detail in Year Books No. 61 and 62.

*Housing Arrangements in 1971-72 and 1972-73*

The 1966 Housing Agreement was not renewed on its expiry in June 1971. Instead, the Australian and State Governments entered into arrangements under which housing allocations would be met (in the same way as other expenditures by the States) out of the States' approved Loan Council borrowing programmes, which were higher, on that account, than they otherwise would have been. This meant that the concessional rates of interest provided under the Housing Agreements were not available. However, in terms of the States Grants (Housing) Act, 1971 (as amended in 1973), the Australian Government provides specific revenue grants in lieu of the interest concession. New South Wales was granted an amount of \$27,720,000 in respect of each of the years 1971-72 and 1972-73. The payment of each year's grant is spread over the following 30 years.

Payment of these special grants was conditional on the State continuing to allocate to a Home Builders' Account at least 30 per cent of its annual loan moneys allocated to housing, plus a similar percentage of the special grant. The funds in the Home Builders' Account were to continue to be made available to terminating building societies and other approved institutions for lending to private home builders who satisfy a means test (see page 978). The balance of the loan moneys allocated to housing was utilised by the Housing Commission of New South Wales to provide low cost housing for rental or sale to persons in the lower or moderate income groups.

The Australian Government provided special housing assistance to the States in 1972-73 for the construction of additional rental dwellings. This assistance was provided under the Housing Assistance Act, 1973, and New South Wales received an advance of \$3,500,000 repayable, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, over 53 years.

*The 1973-74 Agreement*

A new Housing Agreement has operated from 1 July 1973. Under this Agreement, the Australian Government is to make funds available at low interest rates to the States for welfare housing purposes during the five years 1973-74 to 1977-78. These advances are outside, and in addition to, the State Loan Council programmes, which are, as a result, lower than they would otherwise have been.

The original Agreement provided that not less than 20 per cent, or more than 30 per cent, of the advances to a State in a year was to be allocated to a Home Builders' Account for lending to private home buyers through co-operative terminating building societies or other approved lending institutions. The Housing Agreement Act, 1974, amended the Housing Agreement Act, 1973, to permit the allocation of more than 30 per cent of advances to the Home Builders' Account, in special circumstances; to liberalise the means test provisions for loans financed from the Home Builders' Account; and to permit supplementary advances to a State. The balance of the funds is made available to the State housing authority for the acquisition and development of land for residential purposes, for the construction of dwellings, or for the purchase, upgrading, or renovation of existing dwellings. Provision is also made for the temporary use of part of the funds by the housing authority to provide bridging finance for community amenities.

The advances under the Agreement are repayable in equal annual instalments over 53 years, with interest at 4 per cent per annum on funds advanced to the State housing authority and at 4½ per cent per annum on funds advanced to the Home Builders' Account. The (Federal) Minister for Environment, Housing and Community Development determines, before the start of each financial year, the amount to be advanced to each State during that year—following advice from each State of its requirements for the year. New South Wales received \$123,411,000 in 1974-75 comprising \$74,910,000 for the N.S.W. Housing Commission and \$48,500,000 for the Home Builders' Account—out of a total for all States of \$385,400,000, which included a special allocation of additional funds of \$150,400,000 (\$52,000,000 for New South Wales).

Not less than eighty-five per cent of the homes which were built by the Housing Commission with Agreement funds and which are allocated for the first time, must be allocated to families whose main bread-winner's gross weekly income (excluding overtime and child endowment payments) does not exceed 85 per cent of average weekly earnings per employed person (as defined in the Agreement)—subject to an allowance of \$2 per week for each child beyond the second. The Housing Commission may also use the funds to build homes (a) for couples without dependants where the main bread-winner is an aged person or an invalid whose gross weekly income does not exceed 60 per cent of average weekly earnings, and (b) for single aged persons or invalids whose income does not exceed 40 per cent of average weekly earnings. The Agreement provides that the above means tests may be varied.

In terms of the Agreement, the State Government is to ensure that the number of dwellings allocated to eligible families during a calendar year is not less than the total number of family dwellings which were built by the Housing Commission with Agreement funds and which become available for allocation for the first time during the year, plus 25 per cent of the number of those Housing Commission family dwellings which were constructed with financial assistance under this and previous Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and which become available during the year for re-allocation.

Except in case of urgent need, dwellings provided with Agreement funds will be allocated in the order in which applications are lodged or accepted by the Housing Commission.

Up to 30 per cent of the family dwellings built by the Housing Commission with Agreement funds may be sold to families who satisfy the means test. The interest charged to purchasers, including costs of administration, is not to be more than  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum. A purchaser may not dispose of the dwelling, except by reversion to the Housing Commission, for at least five years after the date of sale.

Home Builders' Account advances to prospective private home owners under the Agreement are made available to eligible applicants in New South Wales through terminating building societies and (in country areas not served by building societies) the Rural Bank. Eligible applicants are families consisting of a married or engaged couple, or a single parent or guardian with one or more children, where the main bread-winner's gross weekly earnings (excluding overtime and child endowment payments) does not exceed 95 per cent of average weekly earnings plus \$2 per week allowance for each child beyond the second. The minimum deposit on these loans is 3 per cent of the value of the property in respect of which the loan is made, and the maximum interest charge, including any management fee, is not to exceed the equivalent of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum.

The advances made to New South Wales by the Australian Government in the years 1964-65 to 1974-75 under Housing Agreements and the Housing Assistance Act, 1973, are summarised in the next table:—

**Table 35.15. Housing Agreements: Australian Government Advances to N.S.W.**

Year ended 30 June	Australian Government Advances to N.S.W.				Advances Outstanding to Australian Government at end of year†	Interest Paid by State
	Erection of Houses, etc. for Rental or Sale	Service Housing*	Building Societies, etc.	Total Advances*		
	\$ thousand					
1965	23,274	4,358	10,500	38,132	400,718	13,582
1966	26,947	5,346	12,081	44,374	441,302	14,930
1967	27,598	3,278	12,450	43,325	487,724	16,553
1968	28,656	3,030	12,924	44,610	520,323	18,352
1969	29,094	3,090	13,125	45,309	560,803	20,194
1970	30,923	4,839	13,950	49,712	605,075	22,177
1971	33,810	2,848	14,490	51,148	650,410	23,174
1972	†	5,545	†	5,545 <sub>r</sub>	649,754	26,631
1973	3,500†	3,539	†	7,039 <sub>r</sub>	656,208 <sub>r</sub>	25,291
1974	60,200	4,539	25,800	90,539	740,240	28,279
1975	74,910	16,350	48,500	139,760	872,610	31,082

\* Includes supplementary and matching advances for service housing.

† Outstanding indebtedness is reduced by principal repayments, repayment of proceeds of sales of properties, and transfers to the Defence Service Homes administering authority of liability for dwellings taken over by that authority.

‡ In 1971-72 and 1972-73, the main housing allocations were met out of the State's Loan Council, borrowing programme (and not by Australian Government advances). The relevant amounts were \$38,850,000 in 1971-72 and \$40,040,000 in 1972-73 for "Erection of Houses, etc. for Rental or Sale" and \$16,650,000 in 1971-72 and \$17,160,000 in 1972-73 for "Building Societies, etc." See text preceding table.

Particulars of the dwellings provided in New South Wales under the 1956 and subsequent Housing Agreements and Arrangements are given in the following table.

Table 35.16. Housing Agreements and Arrangements: Dwellings Provided in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Government Dwellings*				Private Houses Acquired†		
	Houses and Flats Completed			Houses Sold	By Erection	By Purchase	
	General Housing Programme	Service Housing Programme	Total			New	Other
1957 to 1965	29,536	2,567	32,103	16,806	8,337	4,397	456
1966	3,780	567	4,347	1,486	1,232	727	79
1967	3,217	500	3,717	1,073	1,312	758	79
1968	3,864	436	4,300	1,444	1,333	806	109
1969	3,242	294	3,536	1,227	1,174	901	130
1970	3,720	164	3,884	1,751	1,115	800	224
1971	3,564	231	3,795	2,080	1,116	1,330	287
1972	3,449	556	4,005	1,978	1,194	1,161	458
1973	1,768	406	2,174	974	987	822	826
1974	1,924	79	2,003	76	573	1,023	1,598
1975	2,627	376	3,003	79	1,361	748	2,222
Total	60,691	6,176	66,867	28,974	19,734	13,473	6,468

\* Dwellings erected for the Housing Commission of N.S.W.

† Private home builders' houses financed by building societies and other approved institutions.

## HOUSING COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Housing Commission of New South Wales was constituted in 1942, with a full-time salaried chairman and four other members remunerated by fees. The principal function of the Commission is the provision of low-cost housing for rental or sale to persons in the lower or moderate income groups. The Commission is also empowered to make surveys of housing conditions, recommend local government building ordinances, provide assistance to private home builders, undertake the manufacture, purchase, and supply of building materials, and to acquire and subdivide land and dispose of home sites.

Most of the permanent dwellings provided by the Commission have been erected under the Commonwealth-State Housing Arrangements. The Commission's projects have extended throughout the Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong-Port Kembla areas, and more than 500 country centres, and have involved the construction of single dwelling units, duplex and triplex units, multi-unit blocks, and shopping centres. Details regarding the provision of housing units for elderly persons are shown on page 617.

The next table shows the number and value of house and flat dwellings completed for the Housing Commission in the last twelve years. The dwellings were erected by private builders on contract to the Commission.

Table 35.17. Houses and Flats\* Completed for Housing Commission

Year	Number	Value	Year	Number	Value	Year	Number	Value
		\$ thous.			\$ thous.			\$ thous.
1963-64	4,364	20,459	1967-68	5,223	30,114	1971-72	5,218	44,061
1964-65	5,482	27,232	1968-69	4,277	27,432	1972-73	3,470	31,293
1965-66	5,390	29,961	1969-70	4,605	30,509	1973-74	2,587	27,991
1966-67	4,337	25,932	1970-71	4,633	34,773	1974-75	3,752	46,663

\* Including aged-persons' units.

The 3,752 dwellings completed for the Housing Commission in 1974-75 included 2,627 dwellings for ordinary applicants (financed from Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement and associated funds), 376 for service personnel, 488 for elderly persons, 129 for other government departments and authorities, and 124 for Aborigines.

Particulars of the Housing Commission's income and expenditure in the last six years are given in the next table:—

**Table 35.18. Housing Commission Income and Expenditure**

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
<b>Income—</b>						
Rents .. .. .	27,048	29,851	32,813	36,726	42,378	49,401
Interest .. .. .	8,835	9,973	11,518	13,184	13,627	14,302
Other .. .. .	2,642	6,010	6,784	5,012	7,696	12,179
<b>Total Income .. .. .</b>	<b>38,525</b>	<b>45,835</b>	<b>51,115</b>	<b>54,921</b>	<b>63,701</b>	<b>75,882</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>						
Administration .. .. .	3,608	4,199	5,168	5,416	6,376	8,635
Rates .. .. .	6,128	6,498	7,506	8,862	9,993	12,058
Fuel, Cleaning, etc. .. .. .	541	602	745	906	1,221	1,772
Provision for—						
Maintenance .. .. .	5,028	5,260	6,913	7,129	7,451	10,454
Depreciation, etc. .. .. .	3,151	3,403	3,555	3,746	4,058	4,153
Interest .. .. .	17,608	19,378	22,656	24,784	26,570	27,932
<b>Total Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>36,064</b>	<b>39,340</b>	<b>46,543</b>	<b>50,843</b>	<b>55,668</b>	<b>65,004</b>
<b>Surplus .. .. .</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>6,494</b>	<b>4,572</b>	<b>4,078</b>	<b>8,032</b>	<b>10,878</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>46,975</b>	<b>56,632</b>	<b>63,293</b>	<b>49,007</b>	<b>97,228</b>	<b>138,866</b>

The balance sheet of the Housing Commission is summarised in the next table:—

**Table 35.19. Housing Commission: Balance Sheet**

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
<b>Liabilities—</b>						
Repayable Advances—						
Australian Government .. .. .	473,735	505,502	505,861	507,817	567,139	653,088
State Government .. .. .	17,506	18,572	58,559	99,916	101,765	102,914
Public Loans Raised by Housing Commission .. .. .	1,300	1,600	1,895	2,289	2,676	10,657
Australian Government Grants .. .. .	465	2,239	5,499	8,204	10,750	13,750
State Grants—						
Consolidated Revenue Fund .. .. .	8,875	8,955	9,035	9,115	9,195	9,275
Other* .. .. .	9,072	10,072	11,072	12,108	13,108	14,108
Provision for Maintenance of Properties .. .. .	5,411	4,896	5,296	5,632	5,560	5,281
Accumulated Surplus .. .. .	38,372	44,927	49,546	53,641	61,707	71,640
Sundry Creditors† .. .. .	6,802	9,625	14,591	13,900	45,912	37,353
<b>Assets—</b>						
Fixed—						
Land, Property, etc. .. .. .	374,198	402,775	438,820	469,195	556,602	682,141
Home Purchase Debtors .. .. .	177,984	199,166	217,489	221,149	214,610	220,896
Current .. .. .	9,356	4,448	5,044	22,278	46,600	15,029
<b>Total Assets, Liabilities .. .. .</b>	<b>561,539</b>	<b>606,389</b>	<b>661,353</b>	<b>712,622</b>	<b>817,812</b>	<b>918,066</b>

\* Mainly from proceeds of poker machine taxes.

† Mainly for purchase of land and work-in-progress.

As shown in the above table, Australian Government advances have provided most of the Housing Commission's capital funds. Australian Government advances made available to the Housing Commission under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements amounted to \$739,067,326 by 30 June 1975. At that date, the outstanding indebtedness to the Australian Government had been reduced to \$653,088,104 by principal repayments of \$85,979,222.

### RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Rural Bank of New South Wales provides assistance to individuals for the erection or purchase of homes and for other approved purposes associated with homes. Advances are based on the bank's official valuation of the dwelling, and are usually made on the long-term amortisation principle. The rate of interest on new long-term loans for housing purposes was 9½ per cent per annum at 30 June 1975.

A Sale of Homes Agency was established in 1954, within the Rural Bank's Government Agency Department, to arrange for the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission of New South Wales.

Since 1956, the Sale of Homes Agency has acted as the agent of the Housing Commission in arranging the sale on terms of houses erected under the 1956 and subsequent Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and Arrangements. These houses are sold, in general at the Bank's valuation, to persons who have satisfied the Commission as to their housing need and have registered as prospective purchasers. The current terms of sale provide for a minimum deposit of \$200 and repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 45 years; interest rates at 30 June 1975 ranged from 4¼ to 6¼ per cent per annum. The cash deposits and periodical instalments payable by purchasers are collected by the Agency as agent for the Commission. Particulars of the advances made by the Agency in connection with the sale of these houses are given in the next table:—

**Table 35.20. Sale of Homes Agency: Sale of Homes Erected under 1956-1974 Housing Agreements and Arrangements**

Year ended 30 June	Advances during year		Total Advances to end of year		Advances Repaid during year	Advances Outstanding at end of year†	
	Number*	Amount	Number*	Amount	Amount	Number*	Amount
		\$ thous.		\$ thous.	\$ thous.		\$ thous.
1970	1,751	17,074	23,787	178,215	4,762	20,523	144,511
1971	2,080	22,144	25,867	200,359	5,337	21,953	160,426
1972	1,978	24,827	27,845	225,186	6,915	23,130	177,309
1973	974	13,970	28,819	239,156	10,127	22,942	180,438
1974	76	1,158	28,895	240,313	13,345	21,550	167,995
1975	79	1,514	28,974	241,827	8,864	20,779	160,422

\* Number of houses.

† Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.



Since 1973, sales of houses erected under the Housing Agreements and Arrangements have declined substantially due to restrictions imposed in order to increase the number of dwellings available for rental.

The Sale of Homes Agency also acts as agent for the Housing Commission in arranging the sale of houses erected by the Commission on applicants' land and in collecting the cash deposits and instalments payable. Under this scheme, persons who have established a housing need may apply to the Commission to have a standard-type dwelling erected on their own land. The houses are sold, at a price equivalent to their capital cost, on the same terms as for houses erected under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and Arrangements. Up to 30 June 1975, 753 houses had been built under this scheme, at a cost of \$6,392,401; the balance of indebtedness at that date was \$4,807,451.

A Building Society Agency was established in 1956 to administer advances made to co-operative building societies and the Rural Bank (as the approved government lending institution of the State) from funds allocated to the State under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and Arrangements. The societies to which advances are made are selected by the Minister for Consumer Affairs and for Co-operative Societies, on the recommendation of a committee set up by the State Government to consider loan applications from societies. The advances to the societies are repayable over periods up to 31 years, while repayments to the Australian Government extend over 53 years; the difference may be used for further advances to building societies. The societies pay interest on the advances at rates ranging, at 30 June 1975, from  $4\frac{1}{4}$  to  $6\frac{3}{4}$  per cent per annum. Particulars of advances by the Agency during the last six years appear below:—

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>Advances during year</i>	<i>Total Advances to end of year</i>	<i>Advances Repaid during year</i>	<i>Advances Outstanding at end of year</i>
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1970	21,420	174,241	8,726	128,729
1971	24,801	199,042	9,213	144,320
1972	28,575	227,617	12,448	160,449
1973	31,424	259,041	18,421	173,456
1974	44,294	303,335	20,735	197,022
1975	70,442	373,777	14,259	253,204

Other activities of the Government Agency Department of the Rural Bank are described in the chapter "Private Finance".

#### DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES

As part of its repatriation policy, the Australian Government provides, under the Defence Service Homes Act, 1918-1975, loans on concessional conditions for the acquisition of a dwelling-house. Assistance is limited to persons who come within the definition of "eligible person" contained in the Act. Eligible persons include members of the Australian Forces and nursing services enlisted or appointed for (or employed on) active service outside Australia or on a ship of war during the 1914-1918 or 1939-1945 Wars, and persons who served in the war-like operations in Korea or Malaya, or who have served on "special service" as defined in the Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act, 1962-1973. From 15 May 1973, eligibility was extended to those national servicemen serving immediately before 7 December 1972 and members of the regular forces who served on or after 7 December 1972, whose service meets certain prescribed conditions. Eligibility is extended also to members of accredited welfare organisations who served overseas with the Australian Forces in the 1939-1945 War or in

war-like operations since then. Certain other persons are eligible—including the widow and, in some cases, the widowed mother of an “eligible person”, and persons domiciled in Australia and employed in certain sea-going service during the 1914–1918 or 1939–1945 Wars.

The administration of the Defence Service Homes Act was transferred to the newly-formed Australian Housing Corporation in June 1975. The Corporation may erect homes on land acquired for that purpose or owned by an eligible person, sell homes on a rent-purchase system, and make advances for the erection, purchase, enlargement, or completion of a home or (subject to certain conditions) for the discharge of a mortgage on a home. The maximum loan which may be made available is \$15,000 (\$12,000 before 6 December 1974) and the maximum period of repayment is, in general, 32 years. The rate of interest is  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent per annum on loans up to \$12,000 and  $7\frac{1}{4}$  per cent per annum on that portion (if any) of a loan which exceeds \$12,000.

The following table shows the number of homes provided (and/or enlarged) in New South Wales under the Defence Service Homes Act, the advances made under the Act, the instalments paid, and the number of loans repaid in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 35.21. Defence Service Homes in New South Wales

Year ended 30 June	Homes Provided and/or Enlarged during Year				Total Homes Provided and/or Enlarged to end of year	Advances	Instal- ments Paid†	Loans Repaid
	By Erection *	By Purchase	By Discharge of Mortgage	Total				
						\$ thous.	\$ thous.	
1965	518	2,856	527	3,901	79,644	25,643	21,660	1,528
1966	373	2,889	550	3,812	83,456	25,212	22,564	1,609
1967	361	2,847	446	3,654	87,110	23,908	24,242	1,712
1968	322	2,005	434	2,761	89,871	18,423	25,701	1,882
1969	267	1,859	366	2,492	92,363	17,719	27,088	2,029
1970‡	329	1,833	364	2,526	94,889	19,310	29,609	2,296
1971‡	460	1,966	359	2,785	97,674	21,262	30,702	2,365
1972‡	403	1,625	302	2,330	100,004	18,649	32,370	2,619
1973‡	347	1,619	336	2,302	102,306	21,153	37,205	3,412
1974‡	342	1,776	331	2,449	104,755	27,672	37,976	3,462
1975‡	502	1,499	401	2,402	107,157	33,941\$	32,270	1,996

\* Constructed or sponsored by the Defence Service Homes administering authority.

† Includes excess instalment payments.

‡ Includes Norfolk Island.

\$ Comprises \$10,250,000 for the construction of homes and \$23,691,000 for the purchase of existing homes or the discharge of mortgages.

### CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES

There are three main groups of co-operative building societies operating in New South Wales—permanent societies (registered under the Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967–1974) and non-terminating societies (registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1901, or the Co-operation Act, 1923–1974), Starr-Bowkett societies, and terminating societies. Although their structure and methods of operation differ, all societies provide finance for the erection or purchase of homes.

The Permanent Building Societies Act provides *inter alia* that the funds of a permanent building society must not be less than \$2,000,000 (including \$1,000,000 paid-up share capital) and that the society must hold liquid assets not less than 10 per cent of the aggregate of its paid-up capital and deposits. Permanent and non-terminating societies obtain funds from the general public (mainly by the issue of shares which give the purchaser the right, under certain conditions, to withdraw his capital on short notice) and from lending institutions (by way of advances or deposits). Borrowers from the societies may be required to take up shares in the societies (usually for a relatively small amount), and they obtain loans on credit foncier terms for periods generally ranging from 10 to 25 years.

In Starr-Bowkett building societies, members pay regular subscriptions on the number of shares corresponding to the advance they wish to obtain. The funds thus made available to a society are used to make advances to members by ballot (interest-free advances) or by auction (the prospective borrower bidding a rate of interest). After receiving an advance, a member makes regular repayments of principal and (where applicable) pays interest, and continues to pay his share subscriptions. When an advance has been made to all members in a society, the process of winding-up commences and share subscriptions are repaid to members as repayments in respect of advances accumulated.

Terminating building societies comprise actuarial-type societies, non-actuarial-type societies (credit foncier or endowment assurance societies), and series-type societies (of either actuarial or credit foncier structure). These societies obtain their funds from trading and savings banks, life and fire insurance companies, and other financial institutions, and (from 1956-57) from Government loan moneys made available (through the Home Builders' Account) under arrangements between the Australian and State Governments for the provision of finance for housing. The repayment of the loans obtained from private sources by nearly all the societies is guaranteed by the State Government. The societies make advances as their members apply for them. When all advances have been made and external obligations have been met, the society is wound up. The maximum amount that may be advanced to a member by a terminating society financed with Government-guaranteed funds, or funds received from the Home Builders' Account, has been increased progressively over the years. The maximum advance is currently 95 per cent of the value of the security offered, subject to a limit of \$20,500 plus the value of the member's share subscriptions up to \$960. The rate of interest on the advances varies according to the source of the society's funds; from July 1974, the maximum rate which could be charged by a lender of an advance protected by Government guarantee was  $9\frac{3}{4}$  per cent, while 5 per cent was charged on new funds made available from the Home Builders' Account. A small management fee is also charged.

In an actuarial-type society, a member is required to take up shares in the society of a face value equal to the amount he wishes to borrow. He pays equal monthly instalments of subscriptions on shares during the life of the society, and is credited with interest on his subscription at the same rate as he is charged on his loan. After taking up a loan, the member also makes equal monthly payments of interest, which is charged at a flat rate (equivalent to a reducible rate when interest earned on subscriptions is taken into account) on the total amount borrowed. Advances made by actuarial-type societies in New South Wales during 1973-74 totalled \$26,721,360.

Non-actuarial-type terminating societies were first formed in New South Wales in 1965. The majority of these societies operate with Government-guaranteed funds or with funds provided from the Home Builders' Account; they operate on a credit foncier basis, and are either newly-formed societies or societies which have converted from an actuarial structure. The remainder of the non-actuarial-type terminating societies obtain their funds from insurance companies and other loan institutions. Members of either type of society are required to take up a nominal share-holding in the society. A member who borrows on credit foncier terms makes repayments of principal and interest in equal monthly instalments; interest is calculated on the reducing balance. The member may also be required to effect life assurance to the value of the amount borrowed. A member who elects to borrow on an endowment assurance basis is required to take out an endowment assurance policy (with the company providing the funds to the society) with a sum assured equal in value to the amount of the loan required; the policy is assigned to the building society. The member makes equal monthly payments of premium and interest—but repayment of principal is not effected until the policy matures, and the sum assured is paid to the building society. If the policy provides for the member to participate in bonuses, the bonuses accumulated over the life of the policy are paid to the member. Interest on the loan is charged at a flat rate on the total amount borrowed. In 1973-74, there were 1,567 non-actuarial-type building societies operating in New South Wales; advances made by the societies during the year amounted to \$52,728,189.

The structure of series-type societies is similar to that of the actuarial or credit foncier-type terminating societies; each of the self-contained series or cells operated by the parent society is designed to terminate after a notional period.

Particulars of the co-operative building societies for which annual returns were made in the last six years are summarised in the next table. The figures for a particular year relate to societies which were in active existence at the end of the year, and exclude those societies which were terminated during the year.

Table 35.22. Co-operative Building Societies, N.S.W.

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974

PERMANENT AND NON-TERMINATING BUILDING SOCIETIES						
Societies .. .. .	69	68	69	70	66	64
Members .. .. .	190,184	261,091	397,039	549,532	684,581	821,619
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Assets—						
Advances on Mortgage ..	364,434	497,669	623,034	801,317	1,132,505	1,203,282
Other Assets .. .. .	60,010	85,035	141,832	212,748	236,627	323,616
Liabilities—						
Members' Funds (net) ..	365,653	500,021	696,915	943,089	1,226,082	1,428,756
Deposits .. .. .	10,117	15,053	12,592	11,602	13,974	11,203
Advances .. .. .	41,656	53,638	46,552	49,889	114,744	69,018
Other Liabilities .. .. .	7,018	13,992	8,806	9,485	14,332	17,921
Total Assets and Liabilities ..	424,444	582,704	764,866	1,014,065	1,369,132	1,526,898
Loans Made during year* ..	129,926	178,170	183,196	259,684	471,158	223,082
Reduction in Members' Indebtedness during year* ..	36,325	43,625	59,228	82,479	127,790	162,905

STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETIES						
Societies .. .. .	89	92	88	78	70	67
Members .. .. .	34,946	31,337	29,690	29,485	24,997	23,718
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Assets—						
Advances on Mortgage ..	16,505	17,556	19,010	20,292	21,028	21,940
Other Assets .. .. .	3,663	3,739	3,824	4,296	4,911	5,057
Liabilities—						
Members' Funds .. .. .	19,162	20,219	21,645	23,230	24,406	25,300
Other .. .. .	1,006	1,076	1,189	1,358	1,534	1,696
Total Assets and Liabilities ..	20,168	21,295	22,834	24,588	25,940	26,996
Loans Made during year* ..	2,983	3,610	3,977	4,039	3,954	4,600
Reduction in Members' Indebtedness during year* ..	2,608	2,501	2,512	2,468	2,456	2,533

TERMINATING BUILDING SOCIETIES						
Societies .. .. .	2,518	2,688	2,851	2,969	3,119	3,113
Members .. .. .	81,879	80,017	78,060	75,600	70,967	68,254
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Assets—						
Advances on Mortgage† ..	447,269	442,016	434,042	435,032	433,254	454,488
Other Assets .. .. .	2,107	1,932	2,316	2,995	3,593	4,344
Liabilities—						
Members' Funds—						
Share Subscriptions ..	66,756	56,930	47,384	39,804	36,040	29,223
Provision for Interest ..	32,184	27,107	22,330	18,583	17,237	14,267
Other .. .. .	14,240	12,882	10,636	9,429	9,099	7,781
Advances .. .. .	335,216	345,899	354,985	369,081	373,108	404,762
Other Liabilities .. .. .	980	1,129	1,023	1,130	1,363	2,800
Total Assets and Liabilities ..	449,376	443,947	436,358	438,027	436,847	458,833
Loans Made during year* ..	43,373	43,371	44,965	45,234	53,462	79,450
Reduction in Members' Indebtedness during year*‡ ..	29,549	32,687	35,799	31,149	49,387	47,778

\* Year ended 30 June.

† For credit foncier loans, total advances less repayments to date; for other loans, total advances less those fully discharged.

‡ Estimated. Includes particulars for societies terminated during year.

## HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME

Under the Home Savings Grant Scheme, which has operated since 20 July 1964, the Australian Government provides tax-free grants to supplement the savings accumulated by young married couples to buy or build the first home they own after their marriage; grants are also payable to young widowed or divorced persons with one or more dependent children. The grants are payable at the rate of \$1 for each \$3 of savings accumulated in an acceptable form over a minimum period of three years immediately preceding the date of the contract to buy or build (or the date on which the owner-builder commences building). The maximum grant payable is \$750. The scheme is administered, in terms of the Homes Savings Grant Act, 1964-1975, by the Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development.

Table 35.23. Home Savings Grant Scheme: Operations in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Grants Approved	Method of Acquiring Homes Covered by Grants Approved			Method of Financing Homes Covered by Grants Approved			Total, Homes Covered by Grants Approved
		Purchased	Built Under Contract	Owner-built	First Mortgage Loan	First and Second Mortgage Loans	Other	
	\$ thous.							
1965 *	4,110	4,843	3,706	306	7,198	1,432	225	8,855
1966	4,990	6,235	4,127	543	8,751	1,775	379	10,905
1967	4,309	5,730	3,749	390	8,161	1,394	314	9,869
1968	4,681	6,946	3,813	457	9,229	1,634	353	11,216
1969	4,216	6,262	3,528	331	8,514	1,336	271	10,121
1970	3,972	6,065	2,909	270	7,794	1,171	279	9,244
1971	4,771	7,513	2,941	312	9,001	1,388	377	10,766
1972	4,373	7,039	2,593	249	8,305	1,243	333	9,881
1973	5,122	7,132	2,553	250	8,433	1,039	263	9,735
1974	5,864	6,948	2,242	270	8,155	1,039	266	9,460
1975	2,881	3,303	1,051	177	3,868	520	143	4,531
Total	49,289	68,016	33,012	3,555	87,409	13,971	3,203	104,583

\* Operations commenced on 20 July 1964.

To be eligible for a grant, a person must be married (or widowed or divorced with one or more dependent children), and must have (or must be married to a person who has) entered into a contract to buy a home or have one built or begun to build a home as an owner-builder. The person must also be under 36 years of age, both at the time of marriage and at the date of the contract to buy or build (or, if an owner-builder, the date building commenced), and must have resided in Australia (apart from temporary absences) for at least three years immediately preceding that date.

Grants are payable in respect of houses, flats, home units, and other dwellings (whether in existence or being built), provided that the value of the home (including the land on which it is erected) does not exceed \$22,500. Homes which are purchased from State authorities and which had been financed with funds advanced under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and Arrangements are not, however, eligible for a grant.

The amount of savings that qualifies for a grant is the sum of the increase in acceptable savings in each year, up to a maximum of \$900 in any one year and \$2,250 for the three-year period. The savings of the husband and the wife, whether made before or after their marriage, are treated as combined savings when calculating the grant, provided both husband and wife are eligible; only the savings of the eligible spouse are considered where one party is ineligible. The savings of the deceased spouse, held in an acceptable form, are taken into account in determining the grant payable to a widowed person. One-half of the acceptable savings held jointly with a former spouse may be taken into account in determining the grant payable to a divorced person.

The forms of savings acceptable under the scheme are savings accounts with savings banks, fixed deposits (but not cheque accounts) with trading banks, deposits with and shares in registered co-operative building or housing societies, deposits with approved credit unions, and savings spent in connection with the purchase or construction of a home (including land) prior to the date of the contract to acquire the home (or, if an owner-builder, the date on which building commenced).

Amendments to the Act in 1975 provided for the termination of the current scheme. Grants under the scheme will not be paid to persons who contract to buy or build their home after 31 December 1976 or who commenced to save in the approved forms after 21 August 1973.

#### HOUSING LOANS INSURANCE

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established by the Australian Government to assist individuals to obtain finance for housing purposes, with a low deposit and at a reasonable rate of interest, by insuring lenders against the risk of loss in such loans.

The Corporation, which commenced operations in November 1965, insures an approved lender against any loss (loss of principal or interest and any other loss) arising from a borrower's defaulting on repayment of an insurable loan. All types of housing loans are acceptable for insurance, including those for the purchase or erection of a house (including land), for the purchase of a home unit, for alterations and additions to a dwelling, and for the discharge of an existing mortgage over a house or home unit. There are no arbitrary restrictions on the type, location, or age of a dwelling. In all cases, the dwelling must be occupied by the borrower.

Prior to March 1975, loans (other than loans for alterations and additions) were insurable only if secured by a first mortgage—but loans for the purchase or erection of dwellings are now insurable if secured by either a first or second mortgage. The maximum amount insurable for a single loan to acquire a home is \$40,000. The maximum ratio of loan amount to valuation of property is 95 per cent, and the maximum period of repayment of insurable loans is 40 years for houses and 35 years for home units.

The classes of approved lenders include banks, building societies, life and general insurance companies, mortgage management companies, friendly societies, superannuation and other retirement funds, credit unions, trustee companies, and solicitors. Individual lending organisations must be approved by the Corporation.

The Corporation charges a single premium at the outset of the loan. The premium rate depends on the ratio of the loan amount to property valuation; for standard first mortgage reducible loans, a premium of 1.4 per cent is charged where the loan represents 94 per cent or more of valuation, and the premium rate is reduced progressively to a minimum of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent for loans below 76 per cent of valuation. The premium is payable by the borrower when the loan is made, but is generally advanced by the lender as part of the insured loan.

Most of the loans insured by the Corporation are for the erection of a house (including loans to buy land and build, or to discharge a mortgage over land and build), for the purchase of a new or established house or home unit, or for the discharge of an existing mortgage over a house or home unit. Particulars of these loans insured in New South Wales during 1974-75 are:—

	<i>Erection of House</i>	<i>Purchase of House or Home Unit</i>	<i>Discharge of Mortgage over House or Home Unit</i>	<i>Total, Loans for Houses or Home Units</i>
Number of Loans Insured ..	416	3,762	230	4,408
Amount (\$ thousand) ..	8,463	74,065	4,861	87,389

During 1974-75, 4,452 loans (including those for two-unit dwellings and for alterations and additions to dwellings) amounting to \$88,449,000 were insured with the Corporation in New South Wales, compared with 5,034 loans amounting to \$89,389,000 in 1973-74 and 8,606 loans amounting to \$133,246,000 in 1972-73. By 30 June 1975, a cumulative total of 40,089 loans amounting to \$538,300,000 had been insured in the State.

In addition to the Corporation, there are a number of private companies whose activities include the insurance of housing loans.





# INTEGRATED ECONOMIC CENSUSES

In order to derive statistics which would permit both the direct comparison of the economic performance of different sectors and the aggregation of statistics for a broad area of the whole economy, a series of economic censuses was introduced, in respect of the year 1968–69, on a fully integrated basis. These censuses replaced the long-standing annual mining and factory censuses and the periodic retail censuses, and extended the scope of the annual censuses of electricity and gas production (previously included in the factory census) to cover distribution as well as production. In addition, a census of wholesale trade was carried out for the first time in Australia. The mining census in New South Wales is conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in conjunction with the Mines Department, and the other censuses are conducted by the Bureau.

The integration of these censuses has meant that, for the first time, the censuses were conducted on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics derived from each of the economic censuses are now fully comparable with one another, and permit the aggregation of certain important economic data (such as value added, employment, salaries and wages, capital expenditure on fixed tangible assets, and stocks) for all the industry sectors covered by the censuses.

In order to achieve the integration of the various censuses, it was necessary to undertake three major developments:—

- (a) the reporting units in respect of which statistics were to be collected during the censuses had to be defined and identified in consistent ways, and had to be recorded in a central register with identifying data about the business enterprises owning and operating them;
- (b) a standard industrial classification had to be designed so that the reporting units could be classified to individual industries in consistent ways, to enable the boundaries of the various economic censuses to be determined without gaps or overlapping between them; and
- (c) the items of data to be collected had to be defined on a consistent basis for the various censuses.

## STATISTICAL REPORTING UNITS

### THE "ENTERPRISE"

The central unit from which statistical information is collected in the integrated economic censuses from 1968–69 is the "*enterprise*"—which is

defined broadly as an operating legal entity. (Where a number of legal entities operate as a group, owned or controlled by a single company, the enterprise is not the group as a whole, but each individual operating legal entity in the group.)

Enterprises operating more than one establishment report the census data for each of their establishments on an establishment return; they report summary data for all of their establishments on an enterprise return, together with data for the enterprise as a whole. Enterprises operating only one establishment supply a combined establishment-enterprise return. (In the truncated 1973-74 retail census, no enterprise returns were collected from enterprises operating more than one establishment.)

#### THE "ESTABLISHMENT"

The basic unit in respect of which statistics are collected during the censuses—the "*establishment*"—covers (in general) *all* the operations carried on under the one ownership at a single physical location.

An "establishment" is a unit which is engaged predominantly in an activity (or activities) designated as primary to a particular class of industry (as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification—*see* below). The census data supplied in respect of this unit cover (with a few exceptions) *all* activities (including "subsidiary" activities primary to other classes of industry) undertaken at the location. The *exceptions* relate (in general) to locations where a subsidiary activity (or each of more than one subsidiary activity) exceeds a specified amount in terms of gross value (i.e. value of sales and transfers out of goods and services) during the year; these locations are treated, for statistical purposes, as two or more separate establishments, corresponding to the various kinds of activity carried on. This specified value is varied periodically, in the light of significant changes in the general level of prices; the specified value was \$1,000,000 from 1968-69 to 1972-73, \$1,400,000 for 1973-74, and \$1,600,000 for 1974-75.

In the electricity and gas census from 1968-69, the basic unit in respect of which statistics are collected is an exception to the general concept of the standardised basic unit. Because of the nature of the activities of electricity and gas undertakings, the "single operating location" basis is not suitable. The establishment unit used in this census consists of all locations (including administrative offices and ancillary units), concerned mainly with the production and/or distribution of electricity or gas, operated by the undertaking in the one State.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES AND ANCILLARY UNITS

An additional type of unit has been defined and included in the integrated economic censuses from 1968-69. These units are separately located administrative offices and ancillary units (such as storage premises, transport garages, laboratories, etc.) which administer or serve an establishment (or establishments) and which form part of the business enterprise which owns and operates the establishment(s). Manufacturers' sales branches and sales offices located away from the establishments they serve are included among the ancillary units, but only if they are of the kind which do not distribute goods to customers from stocks held by themselves; any which do distribute from stocks in this way are treated as establishments to be included in the wholesale census.

## STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

An Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.) has been adopted from 1968–69, for statistical purposes, to define the industries in the economy, and thus to enable the scope of the different economic censuses to be specified without any gaps or overlapping between them. The Classification also sets out standard rules for identifying the statistical reporting units and for classifying these units to the industry specified in the Classification. The Classification, which is convertible to conform essentially with the International Standard Industrial Classification adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission, is described in full in the Bureau's publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969.

The structure of the A.S.I.C. comprises four levels. The broadest of these is the "Division" level, which relates to wide categories such as "Manufacturing", "Wholesale and Retail Trade", and "Community Services". The structure may be illustrated by the following example. A manufacturing establishment engaged mainly in making aluminium window frames would be classified to:—

Division C—Manufacturing.

Sub-division 31—Fabricated metal products.

Group 311—Fabricated structural metal products.

Class 3112—Architectural aluminium products.

The fundamental concept of the A.S.I.C. is that an industry—i.e. an individual class or group, etc. in the Classification—is an entity composed of the establishments, administrative offices, and/or ancillary units which have been classified to it.

Each A.S.I.C. class is defined in terms of a specified range of economic activities designated as primary to it. (Manufacturing aluminium window frames, as shown in the above example, is primary to class 3112.) Similarly, each A.S.I.C. group is defined in terms of the economic activities designated as primary to the classes within that group, and so on. An establishment which is engaged mainly in economic activities which have been designated as primary to a particular class is classified to that class, whether or not that establishment is also engaged in other subsidiary activities. An administrative office or ancillary unit is classified to an A.S.I.C. class according to the predominant industry of the establishments it administers or serves, while an enterprise is classified according to the predominant industry of its establishments and ancillary units.

## ITEMS OF CENSUS DATA

In the integrated economic censuses from 1968–69, the items of census data collected in previous economic censuses were defined on a consistent basis for all census sectors, and additional items were collected (where necessary) to enable statistics on the same conceptual basis to be derived from all the integrated censuses. The key items of data collected on

a common conceptual basis are:—

- turnover,
- stocks,
- purchases and selected expenses,
- employment,
- salaries and wages, and
- capital expenditure on fixed tangible assets.

The data items collected in the truncated 1973-74 retail census were defined on the same conceptional basis as adopted for integrated censuses generally; however, the full range of data items was not collected.

#### TURNOVER

In the annual mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas censuses from 1968-69, this item includes the components listed below:—

- sales of goods produced by the establishment;
- sales of goods not produced by the establishment;
- transfers of goods out to other establishments of the same enterprise;
- bounties and subsidies on production;
- all other operating income (that is, excluding revenue from rent and leasing, interest other than hire purchase interest, royalties, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets); and
- capital work done for own use or for rental or lease.

In the wholesale trade census for 1968-69 and retail trade censuses for 1968-69 and 1973-74, the item includes:—

- sales of goods (owned by the enterprise);
- transfers of goods out to other establishments of the same enterprise (wholesale only);
- selling and purchasing commissions received (wholesale only);
- all other operating income (with the same exclusions as above); and
- goods withdrawn from stock for own use (as fixed tangible assets, or for rental or lease)—not collected in 1973-74.

It will be seen that, despite the differences in the terms used for its components, the concept of "turnover" is identical in all the integrated economic censuses.

#### TRANSFER VALUES

In the integrated economic censuses from 1968-69, a consistent basis has been adopted for the valuation of "transfers" (i.e. goods physically transferred from one establishment to another establishment of the same enterprise, for further processing or for sale, etc.). The transfer value sought is the value for which the goods would have been sold to the establishment to which they were transferred, if it had been under separate ownership—i.e. on a commercial valuation basis. Where the values of

transfers have not been reported on this basis, the transfer values are adjusted within the Bureau, by estimation on the basis of available market data or by a notional method, in order to align the values more closely with commercial values and to provide consistent values for transfers out and the corresponding transfers in.

#### VALUE ADDED

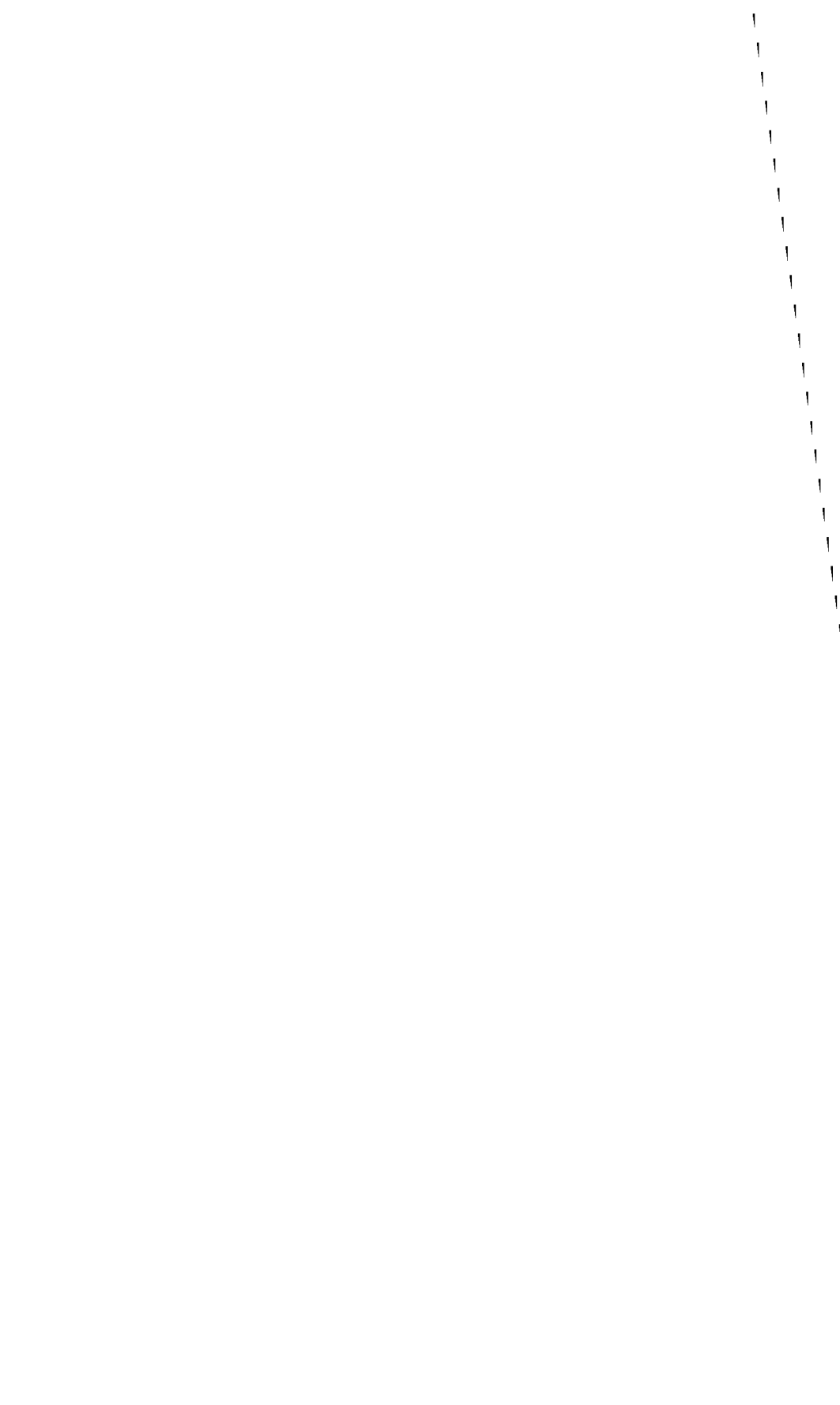
The fundamental measure of an establishment's contribution to economic activity, as derived in the integrated economic censuses from 1968-69, is the "value added" as a result of its activities. This measure can be aggregated, for all establishments and industries covered by the censuses, without duplication—and is the concept generally accepted as the measure of the relative importance of industries in economic activity.

Value added, as measured in integrated censuses, is calculated as turnover *less* purchases, transfers in (from other establishments of the enterprise), and selected expenses, *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in stocks. The "selected expenses" do not include salaries and wages, interest, rent, depreciation, or those overhead expenses usually recorded only for the enterprise as a whole. Broadly speaking, therefore, the value added is the source from which establishments derive the surplus to meet salaries and wages, interest, rent, depreciation, and overhead expenses of the enterprise and to provide a contribution to the profits of the enterprise.

#### RESULTS OF INTEGRATED ECONOMIC CENSUSES

Employment and financial data summarising operations in New South Wales within the industries covered by the integrated economic censuses are given in the chapters "Mining Industries", "Manufacturing Industries", "Electricity and Gas", and "Wholesale and Retail Trade".

For a more detailed description of the Integrated Economic Censuses, and of their relationship to the censuses conducted prior to 1968-69, reference should be made to Chapter 37 in Year Book No. 63.



## Chapter 37

# MINING INDUSTRIES

New South Wales contains extensive mineral deposits. Coal was discovered as early as 1796, and the announcement in 1851 that gold had been discovered excited world-wide interest and led to a rapid flow of immigration. Copper and tin deposits were opened up later, and while neither are now of major importance, copper production did rise to significant levels after 1965, when major developmental work led to the re-commencement of copper mining at Cobar. Extensive silver-lead-zinc deposits have been mined at Broken Hill since 1883, and soon surpassed gold in the value of their annual yield.

In the present century, coal and silver-lead-zinc mining have been the predominant mining industries in the State. Prices obtained in recent times for coal on the export market have increased substantially and coal mining now accounts for more than half of the value of minerals produced in New South Wales. The Broken Hill area is the largest producer of zinc and one of the major producers of lead and silver in Australia; altogether, silver-lead-zinc mining provides approximately one-fifth of the value of New South Wales mineral production.

The mineral sands industry, operating principally along the northern New South Wales coastline, has expanded markedly since 1939 and has come to be of considerable significance. Recently increased prices for zircon, brought about primarily by a widening of its application in the production of refractories, resulted in a sharp rise in the value of mineral sand production in New South Wales during 1974-75. Australia is presently a major world supplier of rutile, zircon, and ilmenite, with New South Wales producing large quantities of rutile and zircon concentrates.

## SYSTEM OF MINING STATISTICS

The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of the annual mining census and the other integrated economic censuses from 1968-69 are described in the chapter "Integrated Economic Censuses". (A more detailed description of the Mining Division of the A.S.I.C. is given below.)

Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced from 1968-69 (new units, concepts, etc.), employment and financial census data relating to the mining industries in 1968-69 and later years are not directly comparable with those derived from the mining censuses for 1968 and earlier years. However, although the integration of economic censuses from 1968-69 was accompanied by major changes in the scope of the various censuses, and therefore in the scope of industry statistics, these changes had no effect on the scope of the statistics of minerals produced.



## CLASSIFICATION OF MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

The "mining industries", as identified in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, include all establishments engaged mainly in mining or mineral exploration, as well as mining establishments under development. The term "mining" is used in the broad sense to include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (such as coal and ores), liquids (such as crude petroleum), or gases (such as natural gas), by such processes as underground mining, open-cut extraction methods, quarrying, operation of wells or evaporation pans, dredging, or recovering from ore dumps or tailings.

Establishments engaged mainly in dressing or beneficiating ores or other materials by crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation, or other (including chemical beneficiation) processes are included in the "mining industries"—because these activities are generally carried out in treatment works situated at or in the locality of a mine. The screening and washing of coal are included in mining activity when undertaken at a mine or at plants centrally situated to serve a number of mines in the locality.

Establishments engaged mainly in the refining or smelting of minerals (other than the preliminary smelting of gold), or in the manufacture of products of mineral origin (such as coke, cement, or fertilisers), are not included in the "mining industries" (whether or not the works are situated in the locality of the mine).

The following table shows the industries included in "Division B: Mining" of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. At present there are **no** establishments within New South Wales classified to A.S.I.C. Subdivision 13, Crude Petroleum (including Natural Gas), or to A.S.I.C. Classes 1106, Nickel, and 1202, Brown Coal.

Table 37.1. Australian Standard Industrial Classification: Division B: Mining

A.S.I.C. Code	Title	A.S.I.C. Code	Title
11	Metallic Minerals—	14	Construction Materials—
1101	Bauxite.	1401	Sand and gravel.
1102	Copper (including copper-gold).	1402	Crushed and broken stone.
1103	Gold.	1403	Dimension stone and other construction materials, n.e.c.
1104	Iron ore.	15	Other Non-metallic Minerals—
1105	Mineral sands.	1501	Limestone.
1106	Nickel.	1502	Clays.
1107	Silver-lead-zinc.	1503	Non-metallic minerals, n.e.c.
1108	Tin.	16	Services to Mining—
1109	Metallic minerals, n.e.c.	1601	Petroleum exploration and other services to petroleum mining.
12	Coal—	1602	Mineral exploration and services to mining, n.e.c.
1201	Black coal.		
1202	Brown coal.		
13	Crude Petroleum (including Natural Gas)—		
1300	Crude petroleum (including natural gas).		

## STATISTICS OF MINERALS PRODUCED

Statistics of the quantity and value of minerals produced in 1968-69 and later years were collected from:—

- (a) all establishments coming within the scope of the annual mining census (i.e. classified as mining establishments);
- (b) those establishments which were classified as non-mining establishments, but which, as a subsidiary activity, carried out mining activities; and
- (c) itinerant and part-time miners.

As the production of all producers of minerals was covered, the scope of the statistics for 1968-69 and later years is the same as in earlier years. (Particulars of employment in all mining activities were also collected for 1968-69 and later years, as in previous years, in respect of all mineral producers; this has enabled the preparation of employment statistics for all mining activities—as shown in Table 37.7—on a comparable basis for all years.)

*Principles for Measuring Output of Minerals*

In presenting statistics of minerals produced in New South Wales, minerals are divided into four major groups—metallic minerals, coal, construction materials, and other non-metallic minerals.

The quantities and values of individual minerals produced are recorded, in general, in the form in which the minerals are despatched from the mine or from associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. Thus for metallic minerals, the output is recorded as ore if no treatment is undertaken at or near the mine, and as a concentrate if ore-dressing operations are carried out in associated works in the locality of the mine. In the case of coal produced in New South Wales, the quantity of raw coal produced (as shown in this chapter) is the raw coal equivalent of the quantity of raw and washed coal produced, while the value of coal produced is the value of the coal in the form (i.e. raw or washed coal) in which the coal was sold or transferred from the mining industry.

For particular minerals (e.g., those which do not have a marketable value until they are sold or despatched from a mine), despatches (or sales) are used as the more appropriate quantitative measure of production.

The quantities of the principal metals, etc. contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced are also recorded. (In the case of some metals, etc.—e.g., aluminium—contents are expressed in terms of the appropriate metallic compound.) Quantities derived in this way are known as the *mine production* of the various metals, etc. They represent gross contents as determined by assay, excluding contents which are not recoverable or for

which penalties are imposed because of difficulties in refining. No allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining, and the quantities shown are therefore, in general, greater than the contents actually recoverable.

### *Method of Valuation of Minerals Produced*

The output of individual minerals is valued at the mine or at associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. This valuation is derived, in general, by valuing the quantity produced during the year at the unit selling value of the mineral during the year (including any subsidy) less any transport costs incurred in transporting the mineral from the mine (or associated treatment works) to the point of sale. (Special values of output, based on actual or estimated realisations for the year's production, are supplied by certain large mineral producers.)

The values of minerals produced in 1968-69 and later years are not strictly comparable with the values for earlier years. This break in comparability has arisen because:—

- (a) commencing with the year 1968-69, the minerals produced by enterprises for their own consumption in Australia have been valued, in the case of all such enterprises, on a commercial valuation basis;
- (b) improved methods of valuing on this basis were introduced for some of such enterprises in 1968-69; and
- (c) an improved method of valuing coal production in the form in which the coal was sold or transferred from the coal mining industry (i.e. as raw or washed coal) was introduced in 1968-69.

The effect of these changes was that the value of coal produced in 1968-69 was somewhat lower, and the values of other minerals produced in 1968-69 were usually somewhat higher, than if the earlier valuation methods had been retained.

## **STATISTICS OF MINING INDUSTRIES**

Employment and financial data for the mining industries in New South Wales in 1971-72 and later years are given in the following tables.

The number of persons employed at 30 June includes part-time and casual employees and employees absent on paid sick leave, holidays, or long service leave. Employees who, during the whole of the last pay-period in the financial year, were on leave without pay, stood down, or absent because of an industrial dispute are excluded.

Wages and salaries paid refers to gross earnings, after deducting value of explosives sold to employees, but before taxation and other deductions. Overtime earnings, shift allowances, penalty rates, bonuses and commission payments to employees, holiday pay, payments to employees absent on long-service leave, and sick pay and similar payments are included. Car allowances, and entertainment and similar allowances are excluded.

The concept of value added is described in the chapter "Integrated Economic Censuses".

Fixed capital expenditure includes expenditure on new assets (including expenditure during the year on mine development, in respect of both producing mines and mines under development for production), plus expenditure on land and second-hand assets, less disposals of fixed tangible assets. Expenditure on repair and maintenance of fixed tangible assets is excluded.

A summary of the operations of establishments engaged in the mining industries, classified by industry sub-division or class, during 1974-75 is given in the next table:—

**Table 37.2. Mining Industries\* in N.S.W.: Summary of Operations, by Industry Sub-division or Class, 1974-75**

Industry Sub-division or Class		Establishments Operating at 30 June*	Number of Persons Employed at 30 June*	Wages and Salaries Paid*	Value Added*	Fixed Capital Expendi- ture*
Description	A.S.I.C. Code No.†					
<b>Metallic Minerals—</b>						
Mineral Sands .. ..	1105	9	1,314	11,756	49,308	3,829
Silver-Lead-Zinc .. ..	1107	7	4,209	40,355	122,768	6,657
Other Metallic Minerals ..	1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1108, 1109	43	872	7,668	14,018	7,849
Total, Metallic Minerals ..	11	59	6,395	59,779	186,094	18,335
Coal (Black) .. ..	1201	95	15,148	164,074	372,699	57,765
<b>Construction Materials—</b>						
Sand and Gravel .. ..	1401	126	728	6,025	24,783	2,195
Crushed and Broken Stone ..	1402	59	1,072	9,386	28,249	2,428
Dimension Stone and Other Construction Materials ..	1403	20	44	111	157	4
Total, Construction Materials	14	205	1,844	15,522	53,188	4,627
<b>Other Non-metallic Minerals—</b>						
Limestone .. ..	1501	15	267	2,125	5,087	355
Clays .. ..	1502	61	125	735	2,562	167
Non-metallic minerals, n.e.c. ..	1503	54	676	4,753	7,423	1,633
Total, Other Non-metallic Minerals .. ..	15	130	1,068	7,613	15,072	2,155
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	489	24,455	246,988	627,053	82,882

\* For these footnotes see Table 37.3.

† Australian Standard Industrial Classification Subdivision or Class Code No. (see page 998).

A summary of operations of establishments engaged in the mining industries during the last four years is given in the following table:—

**Table 37.3. Mining Industries\* in N.S.W.: Summary of Operations, by Industry Sub-division**

Industry Sub-division		Establishments Operating at 30 June†	Number of Persons Employed at 30 June‡	Wages and Salaries Paid§	Value Added	Fixed Capital Expendi- ture**
Description	A.S.I.C. Code No.†					
\$ thousand						
1971-72						
Metallic Minerals .. ..	11	106	7,279	42,447	106,879	18,360
Coal .. ..	12	96	14,474	90,693	166,605	46,312
Construction Materials ..	14	240	1,995	9,676	38,336	4,270
Other Non-metallic Minerals ..	15	130	1,106	4,283	8,532	8,021
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	572	24,854	147,098	320,351	76,963
1972-73						
Metallic Minerals .. ..	11	86	6,627	39,091	97,151	10,685
Coal .. ..	12	95	13,952	96,412	178,506	22,339
Construction Materials ..	14	223	1,731	9,433	35,279	5,088
Other Non-metallic Minerals ..	15	128	1,109	5,014	11,356	3,454
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	532	23,419	149,950	322,291	41,566
1973-74						
Metallic Minerals .. ..	11	62	6,259	42,722	133,935	10,101
Coal .. ..	12	96	13,959	110,685	194,203	20,307
Construction Materials ..	14	213	1,896	11,975	43,408	8,841
Other Non-metallic Minerals ..	15	127	1,047	6,139	13,018	2,725
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	498	23,161	171,521	384,563	41,975
1974-75						
Metallic Minerals .. ..	11	59	6,395	59,779	186,094	18,335
Coal .. ..	12	95	15,148	164,074	372,699	57,765
Construction Materials ..	14	205	1,844	15,522	53,188	4,627
Other Non-metallic Minerals ..	15	130	1,068	7,613	15,072	2,155
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	489	24,455	246,988	627,053	82,882

\* Excludes establishments engaged mainly in exploration activities and other services to the mining industries.

† Australian Standard Industrial Classification Sub-division No. (see page 998).

‡ Excludes the number of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

¶ Includes working proprietors and employees working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

§ Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

|| Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in the value of stocks, *less* purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (see also page 995).

\*\* Outlay on fixed tangible assets, *less* disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in the State.

Details of employment in the mining industries at 30 June in each of the last three years are given in the next table:—

**Table 37.4. Mining Industries\* in N.S.W.: Employment, by Industry Sub-division or Class**

Industry Sub-division or Class		Number of Persons Employed at 30 June ‡				
Description	A.S.I.C. Code No. †	Working Proprietors	Employees	Total Number Employed		
		Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1972-73						
Metallic Minerals .. ..	11	80	6,547	6,414	213	6,627
Coal .. ..	12	1	13,951	13,749	203	13,952
Construction Materials ..	14	98	1,633	1,654	77	1,731
Other Non-metallic Minerals ..	15	48	1,061	1,026	83	1,109
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	227	23,192	22,843	576	23,419
1973-74						
Metallic Minerals .. ..	11	49	6,210	6,041	218	6,259
Coal .. ..	12	...	13,959	13,777	182	13,959
Construction Materials ..	14	68	1,828	1,796	100	1,896
Other Non-metallic Minerals ..	15	40	1,007	968	79	1,047
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	157	23,004	22,582	579	23,161
1974-75						
Metallic Minerals—						
Mineral Sands .. ..	1105	...	1,314	1,263	51	1,314
Silver-Lead-Zinc .. ..	1107	4	4,205	4,071	138	4,209
Other Metallic Minerals ..	1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1108, 1109	37	835	842	30	872
Total, Metallic Minerals ..	11	41	6,354	6,176	219	6,395
Coal (Black) .. ..	1201	...	15,148	14,962	186	15,148
Construction Materials—						
Sand and Gravel .. ..	1401	46	682	687	41	728
Crushed and Broken Stone ..	1402	19	1,053	1,022	50	1,072
Dimension Stone and Other Construction Materials ..	1403	14	30	43	1	44
Total, Construction Materials	14	79	1,765	1,752	92	1,844
Other Non-metallic Minerals—						
Limestone .. ..	1501	2	265	264	3	267
Clays .. ..	1502	13	112	117	8	125
Non-metallic Minerals, n.e.c. ..	1503	37	639	623	53	676
Total, Other Non-metallic Minerals .. ..	15	52	1,016	1,004	64	1,068
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	172	24,283	23,894	561	24,455

\* Excludes establishments engaged mainly in exploration activities and other services to the mining industries.

† Australian Standard Industrial Classification Sub-division or Class Code No. (see page 998).

‡ Includes employees working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

The major components of value added by the mining industries are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 37.5. Mining Industries\* in N.S.W.: Value Added, by Industry Sub-division or Class

Industry Sub-division or Class		Turnover†	Stocks		Purchases, Transfers In, and Selected Expenses	Value Added‡
Description	A.S.I.C. Code No.		At Beginning of Year	At End of Year		
			\$ thousand			
1972-73						
Metallic Minerals .. ..	11	146,229	32,531	34,644	51,192	97,151
Coal .. ..	12	279,189	25,315	26,184	101,553	178,506
Construction Materials .. ..	14	52,640	7,838	7,325	16,848	35,279
Other Non-metallic Minerals .. ..	15	21,128	971	1,820	10,621	11,356
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	499,187	66,654	69,973	180,214	322,291
1973-74						
Metallic Minerals .. ..	11	186,331	34,258	35,613	53,751	133,935
Coal .. ..	12	314,295	25,995	21,196	115,294	194,203
Construction Materials .. ..	14	65,168	7,277	6,453	20,937	43,408
Other Non-metallic Minerals .. ..	15	25,907	1,982	2,391	13,298	13,018
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	591,702	69,512	65,653	203,280	384,563
1974-75						
Metallic Minerals—						
Mineral Sands .. ..	1105	62,449	5,790	9,044	16,395	49,308
Silver-Lead-Zinc .. ..	1107	160,650	26,590	32,579	43,870	122,768
Other Metallic Minerals .. ..	1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1108, 1109	23,983	3,653	3,206	9,519	14,018
Total, Metallic Minerals .. ..	11	247,082	36,032	44,828	69,784	186,094
Coal (Black) .. ..	1201	557,381	20,850	36,872	200,704	372,699
Construction Materials—						
Sand and Gravel .. ..	1401	35,397	1,282	2,784	12,116	24,783
Crushed and Broken Stone .. ..	1402	39,178	4,906	7,533	13,556	28,249
Dimension Stone and Other Construction Materials .. ..	1403	319	157	99	104	157
Total, Construction Materials .. ..	14	74,894	6,345	10,415	25,776	53,188
Other Non-metallic Minerals—						
Limestone .. ..	1501	9,484	554	528	4,371	5,087
Clays .. ..	1502	5,476	187	239	2,966	2,562
Non-metallic minerals, n.e.c. ....	1503	16,219	1,431	2,399	9,764	7,423
Total, Other Non-metallic Minerals .. ..	15	31,179	2,172	3,166	17,101	15,072
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	910,536	65,399	95,281	313,366	627,053

\* Excludes establishments engaged mainly in exploration activities and other services to the mining industries.

† Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use.

‡ Represents turnover, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

The following table shows particulars of fixed capital expenditure by the mining industries in New South Wales during the last three years:—

Table 37.6. Mining Industries\* in N.S.W.: Fixed Capital Expenditure†, by Industry Sub-division or Class

Industry Sub-division or Class		1972-73	1973-74	1974-75			
Description	A.S.I.C. Code No.	Total	Total	Land, Buildings, and Other Structures	Mine Development	Vehicles, Plant, Machinery, and Equipment	Total
\$ thousand							
Metallic Minerals—							
Mineral Sands ..	1105	1,232	458	165	464	3,200	3,829
Silver-Lead-Zinc ..	1107	2,686	2,938	871	1,431	4,355	6,657
Other Metallic Minerals ..	1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1108, 1109	6,767	6,705	(-) 80	4,677	3,252	7,849
Total, Metallic Minerals ..	11	10,685	10,101	955	6,572	10,808	18,335
Coal (Black) ..	1201	22,339	20,307	8,598	10,614	38,554	57,765
Construction Materials—							
Sand and Gravel ..	1401	1,788	1,929	227	28	1,939	2,195
Crushed and Broken Stone ..	1402	3,294	6,903	497	20	1,911	2,428
Dimension Stone and Other Construction Materials ..	1403	6	10	...	...	4	4
Total, Construction Materials ..	14	5,088	8,841	725	48	3,855	4,627
Other Non-metallic Minerals—							
Limestone ..	1501	875	208	129	6	220	355
Clays ..	1502	213	387	2	74	91	167
Non-metallic minerals, n.e.c. ..	1503	2,366	2,131	506	776	351	1,633
Total, Other Non-metallic Minerals ..	15	3,454	2,725	637	857	662	2,155
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	41,566	41,975	10,915	18,090	53,878	82,882

\* Excludes establishments engaged mainly in exploration activities and other services to the mining industries.

† Outlay on fixed tangible assets, less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in the State.

### PRINCIPAL MINING ACTIVITIES

Trends in employment and the value of minerals produced in the principal mining activities in New South Wales during the last eleven years are summarised in the following table. In this table, each mine has been classified to a particular mining activity on the basis of its principal mineral products—and all employment and minerals produced at the mine (or associated treatment works in the locality of the mine) have been attributed to that mining activity.



**Table 37.7. Principal Mining Activities in N.S.W.: Average Employment and Value of Minerals Produced**

Year	Coal Mining	Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining	Mineral Sands Mining	Copper and Copper-Gold Mining	Clay Mining and Limestone Quarrying	Construction Materials Quarrying	Other Mining Activities	Total, All Mining Activities
PERSONS EMPLOYED*								
1965	11,678	4,630	1,282	251	755	2,122	986	21,704
1966	11,983	4,815	1,538	316	750	1,913	1,366	22,681
1967	12,176	4,877	1,647	317	762	1,872	1,429	23,080
1968	12,724	4,900	1,552	394	782	2,000	1,577	23,929
1968-69	12,978	4,935	1,343	412	660	2,469	2,086	24,883
1969-70	13,497	4,978	1,582	467	635	2,424	2,530	26,113
1970-71	14,116	4,959	1,562	558	685	2,296	4,037	28,213
1971-72	14,331	4,829	1,545	508	648	2,249	3,697	27,807
1972-73	13,734	4,212	1,308	494	640	2,142	4,128	26,658
1973-74	13,494	4,201	1,210	522	568	2,226	2,551	24,772
1974-75	14,447	4,204	1,270	487	522	2,191	2,101	25,222
VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED (\$ thousand)								
1965	112,103	98,061	15,953	1,156	6,338	28,372	5,689	267,672
1966	117,626	81,405	19,141	5,032	6,191	27,826	6,530	263,751
1967	126,446	73,820	22,736	7,126	6,582	31,935	7,285	275,929
1968	144,899	72,083	23,127	8,352	7,066	37,041	7,447	300,015
1968-69	148,772	75,768	24,916	11,056	7,694	39,227	8,986	316,419
1969-70	177,655	99,765	28,512	14,958	8,366	46,975	13,180	389,411
1970-71	196,836	77,463	35,303	9,424	8,877	50,310	14,053	392,265
1971-72	213,704	89,313	35,498	5,433	8,907	57,155	17,296	427,306
1972-73	230,031	84,004	32,697	11,643	9,499	61,939	24,482	454,294
1973-74	243,406	106,548	29,715	13,122	12,212	67,788	28,143	500,935
1974-75	451,879	145,646	55,381	7,782	12,196	85,235	26,048	784,166

\* For coal mining, "average during the whole year" is shown for all years. For other mining activities (other than itinerant, etc. mining activities), the average is on a "whole-year" basis in 1968-69 and later years and on a "period of operation" basis for earlier years. For itinerant, etc. mining activities, the average is on a "period of operation" basis in all years (an average on a "whole-year" basis cannot be calculated for those activities). Includes employment in mining activities not classified to the "mining industries" in A.S.I.C. (see next table); excludes employment in separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

The next table shows, for 1974-75, the employment in the principal mining activities and the value of minerals produced in New South Wales, classified by type of mining activity. The table also illustrates the extent to which mining activities in the State were undertaken within the scope of the mining industries, as defined from 1968-69 in terms of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. The columns of this table relating to the "mining industries" are the only columns directly comparable with the data given in Tables 37.2 to 37.6.

Table 37.8. Mining Activities in N.S.W.: Average Employment\* during Whole Year and Value of Minerals Produced, 1974-75

Mining Activity	Mining Industries†		Mining Activities in Other Industries‡		Itinerant, etc. Mining Activities¶		Total, All Mining Activities	
	Employment	Value of Minerals Produced	Employment	Value of Minerals Produced	Employment	Value of Minerals Produced	Employment	Value of Minerals Produced
	No.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.
METALLIC MINERALS								
Antimony .. .. .	93	1,913	...	...	...	...	93	1,913
Copper and Copper-Gold .. .. .	486	7,771	...	...	1	11	487	7,782
Gold .. .. .	9	3	...	...	7	2	16	5
Mineral Sands .. .. .	1,270	55,381	...	...	...	...	1,270	55,381
Silver-Lead-Zinc .. .. .	4,204	145,646	...	...	...	...	4,204	145,646
Tin .. .. .	244	7,951	...	...	198	177	442	8,128
Other .. .. .	19	170	...	...	...	...	19	170
Total, Metallic Minerals	6,325	218,834	...	...	206	190	6,531	219,024
COAL (BLACK)								
Total, Coal .. .. .	14,447	451,879	...	...	...	...	14,447	451,879
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS								
Dimension Stone .. .. .	31	258	4	9	...	...	35	267
Crushed and Broken Stone .. .. .	1,016	39,526	7	138	...	...	1,023	39,665
Sand and Gravel .. .. .	681	31,370	43	715	...	...	724	32,085
Other (Unprocessed Materials) .. .. .	...	...	409	13,218	...	...	409	13,218
Total, Construction Materials .. .. .	1,728	71,154	463	14,081	...	...	2,191	85,235
OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERALS								
Asbestos .. .. .	402	7,960	...	...	...	...	402	7,960
Clays .. .. .	126	3,032	120	2,993	...	...	246	6,025
Gems§ .. .. .	144	2,822	...	...	850	2,583	994	5,405
Gypsum .. .. .	14	394	...	...	...	...	14	394
Limestone (incl. Sea Shells) .. .. .	275	6,081	4	102	...	...	279	6,183
Magnetite .. .. .	34	286	...	...	...	...	34	286
Pyrophyllite .. .. .	9	156	...	...	...	...	9	156
Silica .. .. .	54	1,449	4	7	...	...	58	1,456
Other .. .. .	17	163	...	...	...	...	17	163
Total, Other Non-metallic Minerals .. .. .	1,075	22,343	128	3,102	850	2,583	2,053	28,028
TOTAL, ALL MINERALS								
Total, All Minerals .. .. .	23,575	764,210	591	17,183	1,056	2,772	25,222	784,166

\* Excludes employment in separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

† Mining industries as covered in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

‡ Mining activities undertaken by establishments classified to the manufacturing, construction, and other non-mining industries specified in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

¶ Itinerant, etc. miners classifiable to a mining industry (as covered by the Australian Standard Industrial Classification), but excluded from the scope of the annual mining census because of their limited scale of operations and consequent difficulties in collecting complete census data for them. Average employment is on a "period of operation" basis, as an average on a "whole-year" basis cannot be calculated for these activities.

§ Estimated; coverage known to be incomplete.

Of the 25,222 persons employed in mining activities during 1974-75, 23,575 (93 per cent) were employed in the mining industries (as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification), 591 (2 per cent) were employed in mining activities in other industries, and 1,056 (4 per cent) were itinerant miners classifiable to a mining industry, but excluded from the scope of the annual census because of their limited scale of operations and consequent difficulties in collecting complete census data for them. Most of the employees working in mining activities in other industries were engaged in quarrying construction materials, and were employed by the Department of Main Roads and local government authorities. Most of the itinerant miners were engaged in fossicking for opals.

Of the total value of minerals produced during 1974-75, \$764 million (97 per cent) was contributed by the mining industries, \$17 million (2 per cent) as a result of mining activities in other industries, and \$3 million (0.4 per cent) as a result of itinerant mining activities.

Coal mining was the most important mining activity during the year, both the average employment and value of minerals produced being approximately 57 per cent of the State total. Of the other mining activities, silver-lead-zinc mining was the next in importance; average employment in this activity was 17 per cent of the State total, and it contributed 19 per cent to the value of minerals produced during the year. All of the establishments engaged in coal and silver-lead-zinc mining activities are classified to the mining industries.

### MINE PRODUCTION OF METALS AND SULPHUR

Detailed statistics of the mineral ores and concentrates, etc., produced in New South Wales are given in a separate bulletin dealing with mineral commodities produced.

The quantities of the principal metals, etc., contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced are also recorded. (In the case of some metals, etc.—e.g., aluminium—contents are expressed in terms of the appropriate metallic compound.) Quantities derived in this way are known as the mine production of the various metals, etc. They represent gross contents as determined by assay, excluding contents which are not recoverable or for which penalties are imposed because of difficulties in refining. No allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining, and the quantities shown are therefore, in general, greater than the contents actually recoverable.

The contents of metallic minerals produced in the State are reassembled in Table 37.9 to show the total quantity of the principal metals, etc., contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced. The total quantity of copper shown in this table, for example, is the aggregate copper content of all copper-bearing minerals (copper concentrates, lead concentrates, zinc concentrates, etc.). The dissection between contents "Available for Recovery in Australia" and those "Destined for Export in Ores, etc.", as shown for 1974-75 in the table, is based on advice received from mineral producers, ore buyers, etc., concerning the intended disposition of the mineral.

Table 37.9. Mine Production of Metals and Sulphur, N.S.W.

Metal, etc.	Unit of Quantity	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75		
		Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Available for Recovery in Australia	Destined for Export in Ores, etc.	Total
Alumina ..	Tonne	4,583	4,082	4,068	3,218	3,931	3,789	3,355	3,719	..	3,719
Antimony ..	Tonne	855	868	935	887	1,060	1,583	1,446	739	943	1,682
Beryllium Oxide ..	Tonne	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bismuth ..	kg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	1,600	2,300
Cadmium ..	Tonne	1,023	1,135	1,253	1,043	1,152	1,066	852	643	376	1,019
Cobalt ..	Tonne	115	115	138	110	116	107	92	66	50	116
Copper ..	Tonne	12,476	14,103	15,799	14,389	10,980	15,336	14,187	13,176	359	13,535
Gold ..	Gram fine	269,605	304,316	328,763	315,078	351,377	301,746	259,438	308,000	27,486	335,486
Lead ..	Tonne	253,492	261,510	290,465	255,044	274,119	239,773	216,940	246,170	10,438	256,608
Manganese ..	Tonne	5,420	5,587	6,168	5,979	5,953	5,489	5,003	3,757	2,127	5,884
Molybdenum Disulphide†	kg	56	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monazite ..	Tonne	484	662	367	390	2,032	1,774	1,282	..	*	742
Silver ..	kg fine	296,134	304,385	342,008	306,872	320,539	282,237	265,282	280,885	9,200	290,086
Sulphur ..	Tonne	206,493	223,704	252,832	210,512	231,673	217,979	181,075	153,259	71,814	225,073
Tin ..	Tonne	1,471	1,509	1,742	1,880	2,460	2,998	2,234	367	1,487	1,854
Titanium Dioxide†	Tonne	218,849	221,013	240,301	262,674	230,533	213,571	184,066	*	*	183,698
Tungsten Oxide ..	kg	437	495	1,584	2,608	5,275	2,012	2,268	..	..	..
Zinc ..	Tonne	284,716	308,323	350,838	294,733	314,901	306,823	246,576	187,241	114,597	301,838
Zircon†	Tonne	216,463	228,629	239,820	285,266	253,404	240,074	175,428	*	*	187,957

\* Dissection not available—mainly for export.

† From 1970-71, includes the metallic contents (when finally separated) of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in N.S.W. and finally separated in Queensland; in 1969-70 and earlier years, the metallic contents of these concentrates were assessed (and included in the figures shown) before despatch of the concentrates to Queensland. The metallic contents of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in Queensland and finally separated in N.S.W. are excluded in all years.

## ANTIMONY

In recent years antimony concentrates have become the principal source of antimony within New South Wales—production being undertaken in the areas around Armidale, Bellingen, and Kempsey. Lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill are another important source of antimony; the antimony is recovered in the form of antimonial lead during treatment of the concentrates at Port Pirie (South Australia). The total mine production of antimony in New South Wales during the last five years is summarised in the next table; part of this production is not available for recovery in Australia, as part of the Broken Hill lead concentrates and almost all of the antimony concentrates are exported for treatment overseas.

Table 37.10. Mine Production of Antimony, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
Antimony Concentrates ..	203	323	930	860	990
Antimony Ore .. ..	...	...	...	...	7
Lead Concentrates .. ..	663	712	619	574	675
Lead-Zinc Middlings ..	22	26	34	12	10
Total Antimony .. ..	887	1,061	1,583	1,446	1,682

## CADMIUM

Cadmium occurs in association with lead-zinc ore deposits and is recovered during the treatment of these ores. Metallic cadmium is produced at three Australian refineries—at Risdon (Tasmania), as a by-product of the electrolytic refining of zinc (mainly from Broken Hill zinc concentrates); at Port Pirie (South Australia), as a by-product of the smelting of Broken Hill lead concentrates; and at Cockle Creek (in New South Wales), as a by-product of the smelting of both lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill. Mine production of cadmium in New South Wales is shown below, but only part of this output was available for recovery in Australia, as part of the Broken Hill concentrates is exported for treatment overseas.

Table 37.11. Mine Production of Cadmium, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
Lead Concentrates .. ..	83	88	48	42	52
Lead-Zinc Middlings ..	7	22	29	22	21
Zinc Concentrates .. ..	932	1,016	936	715	879
Zinc Concentrates from Slime Dumps .. ..	21	26	53	73	67
Total Cadmium .. ..	1,043	1,152	1,066	852	1,019

## COPPER

Copper ore bodies occur widely throughout New South Wales, but exploitation has been handicapped by the low grade of most deposits. Most of the copper at present produced in the State is contained in the copper concentrates produced at Cobar and in the lead and zinc concentrates mined at Broken Hill.

Mine production of copper in the last five years is given in the next table.

**Table 37.12. Mine Production of Copper, N.S.W.**

Mineral in which contained	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
Copper Ore .. ..	131	170	66	48	16
Copper Concentrates ..	10,304	6,595	11,481	10,732	9,730
Copper Oxide .. ..	...	...	...	...	16
Copper Precipitates ..	103	146	119	122	10
Copper Slag .. ..	204	62	...	15	11
Lead Concentrates ..	2,886	3,155	2,784	2,445	2,794
Lead-Zinc Middlings ..	92	133	174	134	128
Zinc Concentrates ..	669	719	708	691	830
Silver-Lead-Zinc Copper Ore	...	...	4	...	...
Total Copper .. ..	14,389	10,980	15,336	14,187	13,535

**GOLD**

The progress of gold mining in New South Wales has been described in earlier issues of the Year Book. Virtually all the gold currently being produced in the State is recovered as a by-product from silver-lead-zinc ores mined at Broken Hill.

The mine production of gold, since its discovery in this State in 1851, is given in the next table:—

**Table 37.13. Mine Production of Gold, N.S.W.**

Period	Quantity	Value*	Year	Quantity	Value*
	Grams fine	\$ thous.		Grams fine	\$ thous.
1851-1900	354,564,597	96,844	1966	282,358	285
1901-1910	70,071,551	19,139	1967	333,305	336
1911-1920	35,619,262	9,729	1968	269,605	271
1921-1925	4,147,185	1,133	1969†	156,731	178
1926-1930	2,186,172	597	1969-70	328,764	340
1931-1935	5,072,701	2,590	1970-71	315,078	332
1936-1940	12,612,376	7,641	1971-72	351,377	403
1941-1945	10,415,256	7,067	1972-73	301,746	580
1946-1950	7,383,909	5,759	1973-74	259,438	726
1951-1955	5,469,302	5,592	1974-75	335,486	1,319
1956-1960	3,280,673	3,353			
1961-1965	1,706,711	1,719	Total to 30 June 1975	515,463,583	165,933

\* Figures for 1950 and later years represent the mine production of fine gold valued at market price, including receipts from premium sales and gold subsidy (see below).

† Six months ended 30 June 1969.

The mine production of gold, according to the mineral in which it was contained, is shown for the last five years in the next table:—

**Table 37.14. Mine Production of Gold, N.S.W.**

Mineral in which contained	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	Grams fine	Grams fine	Grams fine	Grams fine	Grams fine
Copper Ore .. ..	31	...	...	...	...
Gold* .. ..	2,115	55,769	21,808	11,485	9,754
Lead Concentrates ..	242,141	232,592	220,686	194,135	230,202
Lead-Zinc Middlings ..	21,275	17,325	23,072	21,533	28,444
Silver-Gold Concentrates	...	...	...	...	2,506
Silver-Gold Ore .. ..	...	...	...	...	10,121
Zinc Concentrates ..	49,517	45,691	36,180	32,285	54,459
Total Gold .. ..	315,078	351,377	301,746	259,438	335,486

\* Comprises bullion, alluvial, and retorted gold.

Part IV of the Banking Act, 1959–1974, which required all newly-mined gold to be sold to the Reserve Bank (as described on pages 184 and 968 of Year Book No. 63), was suspended from 1 February 1976. As a result, Commonwealth restrictions on the freedom of Australian residents to own, buy, and sell gold in Australia have been removed and gold may now be exported and imported subject to normal exchange control and customs procedures.

Under the Gold-mining Industry Assistance Act, 1954–1972, the Australian Government paid a subsidy in respect of gold won by mines producing mainly gold. The last subsidy scheme (described on page 968 of Year Book No. 63) expired on 30 June 1975 and to date has not been replaced.

Income from gold mining is exempt from income taxation in the hands of the producer.

### IRON ORE

Iron ore of good quality occurs in only relatively small deposits in New South Wales. The ore used in smelting at the Port Kembla and Newcastle steelworks is obtained from South Australia and Western Australia.

### IRON OXIDE

Iron oxide is produced in various localities of New South Wales. Total production in 1974–75 was 25,328 tonnes (valued at \$136,702), which was won mainly in the Mudgee, Rylstone, and Grafton areas and used in the manufacture of quick-drying cement.

### MINERAL SANDS (ZIRCON, RUTILE, ILMENITE, AND MONAZITE)

Rutile, zircon, ilmenite, and monazite concentrates are recovered from naturally concentrated sands along the coast of New South Wales, principally in the Newcastle area and the far North Coast. The sands are mined mainly by suction dredging, and are fed through separators to extract the minerals. Most mining operations are now confined to dunes and swamp areas lying behind beaches where high-grade deposits have been exhausted.

The principal uses of rutile concentrates, which account for the greater part of the value of output of the industry, are in the manufacture of titanium dioxide pigment for paints, the coating of welding rods, and the production of titanium metal. The more extensive use of rutile by overseas pigment manufacturers has strengthened the demand for Australian rutile concentrates.

Zircon concentrates are used mainly in the ceramic, refractory, and foundry fields, and minor quantities are used in the production of zirconium metal.

Ilmenite concentrates are produced in large quantities during separation of the mineral sands, but a chrome impurity renders them unsuitable for pigment manufacture, their principal use; limited quantities are used in sand-blasting. Monazite concentrates are recovered only in small quantities.

The following table illustrates the development of the mineral sands industry in New South Wales during the last eleven years. Most of the industry's output is exported overseas.

Table 37.15. Mine Production of Titanium Dioxide, Zircon, and Monazite, N.S.W.

Year	Titanium Dioxide Contents of—			Total Titanium Dioxide*	Zircon Contents of—		Total Zircon*	Monazite Contents of Monazite Concentrates
	Rutile Concentrates*	Zircon-Rutile Concentrates	Ilmenite Concentrates*		Zircon Concentrates*	Zircon-Rutile Concentrates		
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
1965	157,784	34,070	3,730	195,585	157,747	36,187	193,933	555
1966	168,759	38,382	5,356	212,497	154,701	36,083	190,784	401
1967	179,854	28,857	5,191	213,902	177,303	31,951	209,253	441
1968	188,182	25,301	5,367	218,849	187,391	29,072	216,463	484
1968-69	198,823	16,882	5,309	221,013	206,243	22,387	228,630	662
1969-70	217,637	17,597	5,067	240,301	215,574	24,246	239,820	367
1970-71	248,886	†	13,789	262,674	285,266	†	285,266	390
1971-72	225,255	†	5,278	230,534	253,404	†	253,404	2,032
1972-73	208,119	†	5,452	213,571	240,074	†	240,074	1,774
1973-74	177,195	†	6,871	184,066	175,428	†	175,428	1,282
1974-75	175,775	†	7,923	183,698	187,957	†	187,957	742

\* From 1970-71, includes the metallic contents (when finally separated) of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in N.S.W. and finally separated in Queensland; in 1969-70 and earlier years, the metallic contents of these concentrates were assessed (and included in the figures shown) before despatch of the concentrates to Queensland. The metallic contents of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in Queensland and finally separated in N.S.W. are excluded in all years. In 1974-75, 72,684 tonnes of zircon-rutile concentrates (containing 23,110 tonnes of titanium dioxide and 24,624 tonnes of zircon) were dispatched from N.S.W. to Queensland, and 54,760 tonnes of zircon-rutile concentrates (containing 13,021 tonnes of titanium dioxide and 15,625 tonnes of zircon) were dispatched from Queensland to N.S.W. for final separation.

† See footnote \*.

A general slow-down in world industrial activity led to a decline in the production of rutile and zircon concentrates in 1971-72 and, despite renewed world demand in 1973, production of these mineral sands concentrates continued to fall. During the early half of 1974, world demand for rutile and zircon concentrate reached boom proportions, but production was not significantly affected as producers and merchants depleted existing stocks. Overseas demand for rutile eased in the latter part of 1974 as a result of reduced industrial activity. These weaker market conditions continued into 1975 when reduced demand for titanium dioxide pigments was particularly noticeable. Increased usage in foundry applications was a significant reason for the rise in demand and prices offered for zircon during 1974-75.

#### SILVER, LEAD, AND ZINC

Silver-lead-zinc mining in New South Wales is dominated by the mines working the Broken Hill field, which is 1,125 kilometres by rail west of Sydney and 412 kilometres from Port Pirie (South Australia).

The Broken Hill lode is a massive, high-grade ore deposit. The ore body is formed of mixed sulphides of lead and zinc with a high silver content and, at the surface, oxides and carbonates of lead with various silver minerals. The ore is mined mainly by horizontal cut and fill methods, and is concentrated at Broken Hill by flotation methods. From the inception of operations in 1883 to the end of 1974-75, 123.7 million tonnes of ore had been extracted. The average grade of the ore currently mined is about 10 per cent lead, 102 grams silver per tonne, and 11 per cent zinc. Apart from the silver, lead, and zinc contents, the concentrates also contain gold, copper, cadmium, cobalt, antimony, sulphur, and manganese, which are recovered during smelting and refining.



The bulk of the lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill is railed to Port Pirie for sintering, smelting, and refining; the lead finally emerges as a market product assaying 99.99 per cent lead or 99.97 per cent lead, depending on trace elements present in the concentrates. During the refining process, the silver and gold contained in the bullion are extracted in a high state of purity; refined cadmium and antimonial lead are also produced, and the copper in the concentrate is recovered in the form of copper matte and dispatched overseas for further treatment. The zinc in the lead concentrate was formerly not recovered, but passed into the slag dump; since 1968, however, the zinc has been recovered by slag-fuming processes. Production of sulphuric acid from the lead sinter gas commenced in 1956.

Rather more than half of the zinc concentrate currently produced at Broken Hill is shipped from Port Pirie to Risdon (Tasmania) or railed to Cockle Creek (New South Wales) for smelting and refining; the remainder is exported overseas. At the Risdon plant, refined zinc (mostly at 99.95 per cent purity but occasionally at 99.99 per cent purity) and cadmium are produced after the concentrates have been roasted for the recovery of sulphur dioxide; copper residues and silver-lead residues obtained during refining are dispatched to Port Kembla and Port Pirie, respectively, for further treatment.

The smelting and refining plant at Cockle Creek, near Newcastle, treats lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill and Cobar. The lead bullion produced is exported overseas for treatment, while most of the refined zinc is used locally. Cadmium, sulphuric acid, and copper-lead dross are recovered as by-products during smelting and refining.

Lead and zinc concentrates have been produced in conjunction with copper concentrates at Cobar since 1967. The lead concentrates are dispatched to Cockle Creek for smelting and refining, and the zinc concentrates are dispatched either to Cockle Creek or to Risdon.

The following table shows the mine production of lead and zinc in New South Wales during the last eleven years:—

**Table 37.16. Mine Production of Lead and Zinc, N.S.W.**

Year	Lead Contents of—			Total Lead	Zinc Contents of—			Total Zinc
	Lead Concentrates	Zinc Concentrates	Other Minerals		Zinc Concentrates	Lead Concentrates	Other Minerals	
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
1965	296,911	3,697	815	301,423	259,817	14,913	555	275,285
1966	280,615	4,289	2,683	287,587	261,613	14,197	3,798	279,608
1967	275,672	4,664	6,365	286,702	286,276	14,758	2,431	303,466
1968	244,153	5,564	3,775	253,492	267,983	13,406	3,328	284,717
1968-69	253,224	5,352	2,934	261,510	292,318	13,093	2,912	308,323
1969-70	273,483	6,206	10,776	290,465	326,467	14,455	9,916	350,838
1970-71	242,095	5,601	7,348	255,045	275,050	12,724	6,959	294,733
1971-72	263,355	5,442	5,322	274,119	295,169	13,359	6,373	314,901
1972-73	226,800	6,072	6,901	239,773	284,357	12,307	10,159	306,823
1973-74	207,858	6,118	2,964	216,940	229,601	10,640	6,335	246,576
1974-75	247,617	6,008	2,983	256,608	285,097	11,582	5,159	301,838

The quantity of refined lead produced in Australia exceeds local requirements, and a large proportion is exported. Lead is used mainly in the manufacture of storage batteries, lead sheet and pipe, lead pigments, cable sheathing and alloys, solder, bearing metals, and petrol additives.

Of the total mine production of zinc in 1974-75, 114,597 tonnes (38 per cent) were contained in concentrates destined for export, and the balance was available for recovery in Australia. Part of the zinc refined in Australia is also exported. Zinc is used mainly in galvanising; other important uses are in the manufacture of brass, solders and other alloys, zinc oxide and other chemicals, zinc strips and sheets, and in die-casting.

A slackening of economic activity in the major industrial countries in 1969-70 restricted the normal growth of consumption of lead and zinc. With a large increase in world mine production in 1969-70, producers' stocks rose to high levels; as a result, many refineries were forced to reduce output during the latter half of 1970, and prices declined until the end of 1971 under growing competition for sales. A resurgence of demand and speculation on increased producer prices led to a recovery in world lead and zinc prices early in 1972.

Bolstered by continuing strong demand, rising consumption and a generally uneasy currency situation, the upward trend in lead prices continued unabated during 1972 and 1973 (except for a mid-year lull). The upward trend in zinc prices was accelerated in 1973 by an increasingly tight supply situation and strong market demand. In 1973, London prices for both lead and zinc attained their highest levels for over twenty years. Mine and metal production, however, was rather slow to respond to this strong growth in demand.

In late September 1973, a cave-in at one of the Broken Hill mines seriously disrupted production until well into the first quarter of 1974; this loss is reflected in the decrease in 1973-74 of New South Wales mine production of lead and zinc.

A marked downturn in the world demand for lead became evident in the second quarter of 1974 as most world economies were subjected to the full impact of sharply rising oil prices. This downturn continued for the rest of 1974 and into 1975, resulting in an increase in producer and consumer stocks and a drop in world prices. World mine production and refined zinc output in 1974 was maintained close to the record levels of output attained in 1973. There was, however, a rapid decline in zinc consumption in the second half of 1974. World-wide production cuts were reported in late 1974 and early 1975 as producers attempted to maintain prices by matching supply more closely with demand. The downward trend in world consumption steepened in the first half of 1975 being particularly affected by slumps in the building and automobile industries.

Since 1925, the employees of the Broken Hill mining companies have received a lead bonus in addition to ordinary salaries and wages. In terms of the current agreement between the companies and the employees, bonus is paid at the rate of 5c per shift for each \$1.97 rise over \$31.49 in the average realised price per tonne of lead sold during the calendar month next but one preceding the month in which the fortnight ends. The average amount of lead bonus per week per employee was \$42.83 in 1974-75, compared with \$22.94 in 1971-72, \$21.56 in 1968, \$32.43 in 1951, and \$0.89 in 1939.

The mine production of silver in the last five years is shown in the next table. Approximately half of the silver refined in Australia is subsequently exported; the silver retained is used mainly in photographic materials, electroplating, and surgical equipment.

Table 37.17. Mine Production of Silver, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	Grams fine	Grams fine	Grams fine	Grams fine	Grams fine
Copper Concentrates .. ..	7,822,686	4,564,874	8,022,838	7,661,398	7,172,639
Lead Concentrates .. ..	259,222,292	282,064,765	230,864,783	218,921,603	244,471,894
Lead-Zinc Middlings .. ..	24,660,006	16,745,658	23,880,394	15,642,848	16,842,072
Silver-Gold Ore .. ..	...	...	...	...	595,600
Silver-Gold Concentrates .. ..	...	...	...	...	112,320
Silver-Lead Ore .. ..	8,616	133,776	957,311	150,433	69,740
Zinc Concentrates .. ..	15,157,700	17,005,714	18,380,837	22,905,151	20,820,694
Other Minerals .. ..	280	24,167	130,448	505	770
Total Silver .. ..	306,871,580	320,538,954	282,236,611	265,281,938	290,085,729

### SULPHUR

There are no known deposits of native sulphur in Australia, and the sulphur required for use is obtained as imported native sulphur, from the roasting of locally produced lead, zinc, and pyrite concentrates, or is recovered from oil refinery feedstock. Lead-zinc concentrates produced at Broken Hill are roasted for sulphur recovery at Risdon (zinc concentrate), Port Pirie (lead concentrate), and Cockle Creek (both concentrates). The sulphur dioxide gas given off during the process is used to produce sulphuric acid, most of which is used in making superphosphate.

The mine production of sulphur in New South Wales in the last five years is shown in the next table:—

Table 37.18. Mine Production of Sulphur, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
Lead Concentrates .. ..	47,861	52,356	46,261	41,118	49,015
Lead-Zinc Middlings .. ..	1,749	4,309	5,515	3,223	3,036
Zinc Concentrates .. ..	160,902	175,008	166,203	136,734	173,022
Total Sulphur .. ..	210,512	231,673	217,979	181,075	225,073

Australia currently uses imported sulphur as the raw material for about 70 per cent of its sulphuric acid production.

### TIN

Tin is restricted in its geographical and geological range and is the rarest of the common industrial metals. The principal tin-producing centres in New South Wales are the New England area and Ardliehan (in the south-west). About 75 per cent of the State's mine production of tin is currently being won from alluvial deposits, and the remainder from lode deposits worked by open cut methods.

Australia's tin exports are regulated by the Australian Government and by quotas imposed by the International Tin Council (of which Australia is a member) under International Tin Agreements. The agreements provide for the regulation of exports and stocks to stabilise the market in the event of persistent disequilibrium beyond the capacity of the buffer stock mechanism to control. (Producing countries are required to contribute a quantity of tin or its equivalent in cash to buffer short-term fluctuations in the world market price of tin.)

The following table shows the tin concentrates produced in New South Wales and the mine production of tin in the last ten years:—

**Table 37.19. Tin Produced in N.S.W.**

Year	Tin Concentrates Produced		Tin Content of Concentrates	Year	Tin Concentrates Produced		Tin Content of Concentrates
	Quantity	Value			Quantity	Value	
	Tonnes	\$ thous.			Tonnes	\$ thous.	
1966	2,667	3,941	1,389	1970-71	3,186	5,298	1,880
1967	2,712	4,270	1,594	1971-72	4,166	7,004	2,460
1968	2,512	3,683	1,471	1972-73	5,265	8,592	2,998
1968-69	2,503	3,849	1,509	1973-74	4,157	10,053	2,234
1969-70	2,983	5,168	1,743	1974-75	3,475	8,128	1,854

## COAL

The principal coal producing centres in New South Wales are the Cessnock, Newcastle, and Singleton-Muswellbrook districts (north of Sydney), the Bulli-Wollongong and Burragorang Valley districts (south of Sydney), and the Lithgow district (to the west). The coal produced at these centres is almost entirely of bituminous grade. The two principal uses are steam-raising and the production of coke. All districts produce steaming coal, but only the southern districts can supply low volatile coking coals. High volatile coking coal comes predominantly from the three northern districts.

### ORGANISATION AND CONTROL OF THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY

Authority to regulate the coal mining industry in New South Wales rests with both the Joint Coal Board and the New South Wales Department of Mines.

The Joint Coal Board was established in 1947, in terms of complementary Coal Industry Acts passed by the Australian and New South Wales Parliaments, to regulate and assist the coal mining industry in New South Wales. The Board comprises three members appointed by the two Governments, and is subject to direction by the Prime Minister acting in agreement with the State Premier. The Australian and State Governments contribute equally towards the administrative costs of the Board.

The powers of the Joint Coal Board are very wide. The Board has to ensure that the quantity and quality of coal produced in New South Wales are sufficient to meet Australian and export requirements, that coal resources are conserved and developed, and that coal is used economically and distributed to best advantage. It may give directions as to methods of

mining, grading, and marketing, may regulate coal prices and profits in the industry, may regulate the employment, recruitment, and training of mine-workers, and may take measures to promote the health and welfare of miners and the social and economic advancement of coal-mining communities.

The Board administers a Welfare Fund, which was formerly financed by annual contributions from the Australian and State Governments and allocations from the Board's Workers' Compensation Fund. Total expenditure approved from Government contributions to the Fund amounted to \$6,941,000 to 30 June 1970. On 30 June 1970, the Board transferred investments with a face value of \$1,894,000 from its Workers' Compensation Fund to the Welfare Fund; the income from these investments (\$128,000 in 1974-75) now takes the place of the former contributions from the Governments. The allocation from the Workers' Compensation Fund to the Welfare Fund in 1974-75 was \$425,000. The Fund is used to finance such projects as the Board considers will benefit the mineworker in respect of his health and safety, his domestic welfare, and the welfare of the community in which he lives. A medical service has been established—which is concerned with the examination of mine workers and persons seeking employment in the industry and with pathological and physiological research. Subsidies are granted for first-aid classes and for safety footwear, and expenditure is authorised to encourage accident prevention. Other expenditure by the Fund includes subsidies to miners' co-operative building societies, payment of production grants (death benefits to dependants of deceased miners), university scholarships, and grants toward the cost of recreational facilities, halls, health centres, libraries, school equipment, and other amenities in coalfields communities.

Colliery proprietors must insure against their liability to pay workers' compensation through an insurance scheme established by the Board and described in the chapter "Employment".

Two important Acts relating to the New South Wales coal mining industry are the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1912, as amended, and the Coal Mining Act, 1973, as amended, both passed by the New South Wales Parliament. The Coal Mines Regulation Act is, in essence, a comprehensive safety code designed to ensure that coal mining operations are carried out with safety. The Coal Mining Act sets out conditions regarding the issue of mining titles (see page 1039). The administration of both these Acts is the responsibility of the New South Wales Department of Mines.

#### INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY

Under the Coal Industry Acts, industrial matters pertaining to the relations of employers and employees in the coal mining industry are dealt with by a Coal Industry Tribunal and its subsidiary Local Coal Authorities.

The Coal Industry Tribunal has all the powers of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Industrial Commission of New South Wales to consider and determine any industrial dispute or matter in the industry. Except with leave of the Tribunal (or in its jurisdiction, of a Local Coal Authority), counsel, a solicitor, or a paid agent may not appear at hearings. Local matters may be referred by the Tribunal to Local Coal Authorities for settlement.

The Local Coal Authorities, which are appointed by the Tribunal for a term not exceeding three years, have power to settle local disputes in the industry. They are required to report upon, and if so directed, to settle any dispute or matter referred by the Tribunal, and generally to keep the Tribunal advised of disputes and matters arising or likely to arise. Either party may appeal to the Tribunal, by leave, against a decision of a Local Coal Authority, but leave will be granted only if the Tribunal considers that the decision should be reviewed in the public interest (including the likelihood of it leading to industrial unrest).

Particulars of industrial disputes in the coal mining industry are shown in the chapter "Employment".

### CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

A feature of employment conditions in the coal mining industry is the widespread application of incentive schemes in the form of bonuses related to the level of production; for the week ended 25 January 1975, these bonuses averaged \$32.50 for every employee (whether in receipt of a bonus or not). Current award rights include severance pay (after five years' service), accident pay, four weeks' annual leave, and long service leave.

Long service leave accrues at the rate of 5/32 of a day for each five consecutive shifts worked (approximately three months' leave for every eight years of service). Leave normally becomes due when 13 weeks have accumulated. Where, before he has accumulated 13 weeks of leave, an employee dies or retires (because of ill-health or reaching the prescribed retiring age), a lump sum payment is made in lieu of the leave standing to his credit. An employee whose services are terminated because of slackness of trade receives payment for leave due, provided he has accumulated at least six years (eight years, before December 1971) of continuous service and other suitable employment in the industry is not available.

The scheme is financed by an excise duty levied on all coal mined in Australia, except coal mined by the Electricity Trust of South Australia and brown coal produced by open cut methods. The general rate of duty has been 4.3c per tonne since July 1975. The proceeds of coal excise are paid into a Commonwealth Trust Fund, and, although no excise is payable on coal produced by mines controlled by the State Mines Control Authority, the Authority contributes to the Trust Fund an amount equivalent to the excise. Payments are made to the States from this Fund for reimbursement of employers in the industry who, with prior approval, have made payments to employees for long service leave. Reimbursements from the Fund to employers in New South Wales amounted to \$2,114,931 in 1974-75.

### ELECTRICITY COMMISSION COAL MINES

The Electricity Commission of N.S.W. (through companies it controls) operates nine collieries (Awaba, Liddell, Munmorah, and Wyee, which were transferred from the State Mines Control Authority in July 1973, and Huntley, Newstan, Newvale, Newvale No. 2, and Newcom). Two

open cut mines, Swamp Creek and Ravensworth No. 2, are operated by contractors to the Electricity Commission. Raw coal production from all of these collieries amounted to 10,660,000 tonnes in 1974-75, and represented 25 per cent of the total coal production in the State; most of the coal produced is used in the generation of electricity but some of it is exported overseas or used by the Australian steel industry.

### COAL RESERVES

The latest assessment of black coal reserves in New South Wales was made by the Joint Coal Board during 1973-74; this assessment resulted from a minor updating of its April 1973 estimates. Total resources were estimated at 111,770 million tonnes in situ. Of this total, 16,154 million tonnes were classified as first category reserves and 95,616 million tonnes as second category reserves. First category reserves comprise coal which would be recoverable under current economic conditions, using current mining technology, from seams about which there is a substantial amount of information available. Second category reserves comprise estimated deposits in coal-bearing lands where drilling has been limited and exploration insufficient to justify inclusion in the first category.

### COAL PRODUCTION

From the inception of coal mining operations to the end of June 1975, the recorded production of coal in New South Wales has amounted to 1,150 million tonnes.

The following tables show particulars of coal production in New South Wales during recent years.

The next table shows the output of raw coal in each of the three principal coal mining districts in New South Wales in the last eleven years:—

**Table 37.20. Coal Production\* in New South Wales**

Year	Northern District			Southern District	Western District	Total, N.S.W.		
	Under-ground Mines	Open Cut Mines	Total, All Mines	Under-ground Mines	Under-ground Mines	Under-ground Mines	Open Cut Mines	Total, All Mines
Thousand tonnes								
1965	12,062	910	12,972	9,832	1,714	23,608	910	24,517
1966	12,832	1,190	14,022	10,253	1,604	24,688	1,190	25,879
1967	13,580	1,142	14,722	10,960	1,561	26,102	1,142	27,243
1968	15,258	1,982	17,239	11,697	1,900	28,854	1,982	30,836
1968-69	16,106	1,945	18,051	12,519	1,828	30,453	1,945	32,397
1969-70	17,184	2,791	19,975	13,435	1,962	32,581	2,930†	35,511
1970-71	17,839	2,520	20,359	13,124	2,153	33,117	2,587†	35,704
1971-72	15,608	4,644	20,253	14,032	2,350	31,991	4,644	36,635
1972-73	16,468	5,456	21,923	14,109	2,028	32,604	5,456	38,060
1973-74	15,693	6,477	22,170	12,474	1,987	30,155	6,477	36,632
1974-75	16,359	9,371	25,730	14,085	2,654	33,098	9,385†	42,482

\* Raw coal equivalent of the quantity of raw or washed coal produced.

† Includes a small quantity of coal produced by an open cut mine in the Western District.

To meet the marked increase in overseas demand for coal (mainly from Japan) and the increasing requirements of the local electricity generating and steel and coke industries, coal production has risen steadily since 1963, exceeding 30 million tonnes for the first time in 1968 and (despite a slight drop backward in 1973-74) 40 million tonnes in 1974-75. Most of the State's coal output has been won from underground mines.

Open cut methods were first used in 1940 in the western district, and during the period of coal shortage in the early post-war years, there was a rapid development of open cut mining. By 1952, the shortage had been overcome, and open cut mining was deliberately restricted at the direction of the Joint Coal Board. Since 1966, however, there has been a substantial increase in open cut mining in that part of the northern coalfields north of Singleton; the proportion of coal won from open cut mines rose from 4.6 per cent in 1966 to 12.7 per cent in 1971-72, and to 22.1 per cent in 1974-75. Approximately 50 per cent of the production of open cut mines in 1974-75 was consumed by the Liddell power station.

About 61 per cent of the coal produced in New South Wales is currently obtained from the northern district, about 33 per cent from the southern district, and the remaining 6 per cent from the western district. In recent years, slightly more than half the coal exported overseas from New South Wales has come from the northern district, and the bulk of the remainder from the southern district; only a very small proportion has been provided by the western district.

The next table shows, for each coal mining district in New South Wales, the quantities of raw coal produced, disposed of, and held in stocks in each of the last three years:—

**Table 37.21. Raw Coal: Production, Disposals, and Colliery Stocks, N.S.W.**

Year and District	Pro- duction	Disposals				Colliery Stocks		
		Sales and Transfers*	Washed†	Colliery Con- sumption	Miners' Coal	At 1 July	At 30 June	Increase during Year‡
		Thousand tonnes						
1972-73—								
Northern ..	21,923	11,322	10,632	7	2	480	525	(-) 39
Southern ..	14,109	5,111	9,107	...	...	425	316	(-)109
Western ..	2,028	1,283	722	...	2	92	115	21
Total, N.S.W. ..	38,060	17,715	20,461	7	4	997	955	(-)127
1973-74—								
Northern ..	22,170	11,268	10,826	1	1	524	611	75
Southern ..	12,474	4,805	7,877	...	...	312	104	(-)208
Western ..	1,987	1,195	796	...	2	115	104	(-) 6
Total, N.S.W. ..	36,632	17,267	19,499	1	3	951	820	(-)139
1974-75—								
Northern ..	25,730	12,777	13,273	1	1	621	347	(-)323
Southern ..	14,085	5,227	8,782	...	...	104	205	76
Western ..	2,668	1,413	1,017	2	3	104	213	233
Total, N.S.W. ..	42,482	19,417	23,072	3	4	829	765	(-) 14

\* Excluding sales and transfers between establishments within the coal mining industry. ("Transfers" cover coal physically transferred from a mine to another establishment of the same business enterprise, for further processing or for sale, etc.)

† Raw coal washed (or blended with washed coal) within the coal mining industry. Details of the disposals and colliery stocks of washed coal produced from this coal are shown in Table 37.22.

‡ Includes stock adjustment.



The next table shows, for each coal mining district in New South Wales, the quantities of washed coal produced, disposed of, and held in stocks in each of the last three years:—

**Table 37.22. Washed Coal\*: Production, Disposals, and Colliery Stocks, N.S.W.**

Year and District	Pro- duction	Disposals			Colliery Stocks		
		Sales and Transfers†	Colliery Con- sumption	Miners' Coal	At 1 July	At 30 June	Increase during Year‡
		Thousand tonnes					
1972-73—							
Northern ..	7,987	7,725	1	...	910	1,173	261
Southern ..	6,918	6,967	...	3	760	690	(—) 52
Western ..	595	577	...	2	12	28	16
Total, N.S.W. ..	15,500	15,269	1	5	1,683	1,892	224
1973-74—							
Northern ..	8,026	8,725	...	1	1,170	458	(—) 700
Southern ..	5,995	6,459	...	2	687	201	(—) 466
Western ..	657	615	...	2	28	24	40
Total, N.S.W. ..	14,679	15,800	1	5	1,885	683	(—) 1,127
1974-75—							
Northern ..	9,576	9,159	...	1	442	846	417
Southern ..	6,675	6,446	...	2	201	401	226
Western ..	818	855	...	...	24	24	(—) 37
Total, N.S.W. ..	17,069	16,460	1	3	667	1,271	606

\* Includes raw coal blended with washed coal.

† Excludes sales and transfers between establishments within the coal mining industry. ("Transfers" cover coal physically transferred from a mine or washery to another establishment of the same business enterprise, for further processing or for sale, etc.)

‡ Includes stock adjustment.

### COAL QUALITY

Coal produced in New South Wales has for many years been facing firm competition from alternative fuels (mainly petroleum oils from local refineries and, in other States, brown coal and natural gas) in some of its traditional markets, while the rising overseas demand for coal has been for coal of coking quality. In order to improve the quality of coal offered for sale, New South Wales producers have installed "washing" plants for the removal of stone, shale, etc., thereby reducing the ash content of the coal and improving its coking quality. These washing plants are generally situated at the mine, but some have been centrally located at rail sidings where they are able to process coal from various mines in the locality.

Coal washing plants have also been attached to the steelworks at Newcastle and Port Kembla. These plants (consumer's washeries) are not regarded, for statistical purposes, as within the coal mining industry. The washed coal produced at these plants is therefore not included in washed coal figures in the above tables.

The following table shows the quantities of raw coal washed, refuse discarded, and washed coal produced by washeries in the coal mining industry and in consumer's washeries in each of the last eleven years. Details of consumer's washeries operations in each coal mining district of New South Wales relate to the district in which the washery is located, and the figures shown for coal treated include some coal imported from other districts. The coal treated in consumer's washeries includes some washed

coal produced by coal industry washeries; the total of washed coal produced by coal industry and consumer's washeries therefore includes a measure of duplication.

**Table 37.23. Coal Washery Operations, New South Wales**

Year and District	Coal Industry Washeries			Consumer's Washeries*		
	Raw Coal Washed	Refuse Discarded	Washed Coal Produced†	Coal Treated	Refuse Discarded	Washed Coal Produced‡
Thousand tonnes						
1965	12,111	1,842	10,269	5,530	1,204	4,326
1966	13,813	2,243	11,570	5,454	1,123	4,331
1967	14,761	2,533	12,228	6,351	1,293	5,058
1968	16,400	3,013	13,387	7,088	1,460	5,628
1968-69	17,440	3,216	14,224	7,115	1,515	5,600
1969-70	20,303	4,108	16,194	7,492	1,582	5,910
1970-71	19,681	4,556	15,125	7,286	1,454	5,832
1971-72	20,790	4,847	15,943	6,755	1,263	5,492
1972-73	20,461	4,961	15,500	7,443	1,383	6,060
1973-74	19,499	4,820	14,679	7,277	1,445	5,832
1974-75	23,072	6,003	17,069	7,740	1,486	6,254
1974-75—						
Northern ..	13,273	3,697	9,576	2,948	730	2,219
Southern ..	8,782	2,107	6,675	4,792	756	4,035
Western ..	1,017	199	818	...	...	...

\* See text preceding table. Particulars of operations at these plants have been supplied by the Joint Coal Board.

† Includes raw coal blended with washed coal.

‡ From 1968-69, includes raw coal blended with washed coal.

### VALUE OF COAL PRODUCED

As from 1968-69, improved methods of valuing coal production were introduced. The effect of these changes was that the value of coal produced in 1968-69 was somewhat lower than if the earlier valuation methods had been retained.

The next table shows, for each coal mining district of New South Wales, the value of coal produced in each of the last eleven years:—

**Table 37.24. Value of Coal Produced in New South Wales**

Year	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	Total, N.S.W.
	\$ thousand			
1965	55,128	51,353	5,622	112,103
1966	59,733	52,665	5,228	117,626
1967	62,574	59,030	4,843	126,446
1968	73,658	65,253	5,988	144,899
1968-69*	76,408	66,684	5,679	148,772
1969-70	88,670	82,082	6,903	177,655
1970-71	98,218	91,376	7,242	196,836
1971-72	103,504	101,399	8,801	213,704
1972-73	109,934	111,752	8,345	230,031
1973-74	121,617	112,451	9,338	243,406
1974-75	217,839	215,055	18,984	451,879
1974-75—				
Raw Coal† .. ..	79,093	70,463	12,193	161,749
Washed Coal .. ..	138,746	144,592	6,792	290,130

\* Values for 1968-69 and later years are not strictly comparable with values for 1968 and earlier years; see explanatory text preceding table.

† Excludes raw coal treated during the year at washeries within the coal mining industry.

International demand for coal (both coking and steaming) increased in 1973 and 1974. The prices paid for coking coal increased sharply in 1974 and again in 1975. These factors have resulted in increases in the value of coal production since 1972-73, with a particularly steep rise in 1974-75.

### EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES

About 60 per cent of all persons engaged in mining and quarrying in New South Wales are employed in coal mines. The following table shows the employment in underground and open cut mines in each district of the State at the end of each of the last ten years:—

Table 37.25. Persons Employed\* in Coal Mines, N.S.W.

Particulars	1966	1967	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
<b>UNDERGROUND MINES</b>										
Northern District—										
Below Ground	3,645	3,674	4,016	4,115	4,363	4,435	4,301	4,185	4,175	4,493
Above Ground	2,178	2,174	2,228	2,258	2,403	2,392	2,297	2,163	2,210	2,335
<i>Total</i>	5,823	5,848	6,244	6,373	6,766	6,827	6,598	6,348	6,385	6,828
Southern District—										
Below Ground	3,914	4,061	4,191	4,262	4,375	4,720	4,673	4,650	4,597	4,990
Above Ground	1,566	1,633	1,691	1,721	1,737	1,862	1,688	1,652	1,605	1,724
<i>Total</i>	5,480	5,694	5,882	5,983	6,112	6,582	6,361	6,302	6,202	6,714
Western District—										
Below Ground	372	346	348	333	341	358	287	270	376	505
Above Ground	207	194	201	196	213	219	205	182	218	277
<i>Total</i>	579	540	549	529	554	577	492	452	594	782
Total, N.S.W.—										
Below Ground	7,931	8,081	8,555	8,710	9,079	9,513	9,261	9,105	9,148	9,988
Above Ground	3,951	4,001	4,120	4,175	4,353	4,473	4,190	3,997	4,033	4,336
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,882</b>	<b>12,082</b>	<b>12,675</b>	<b>12,885</b>	<b>13,432</b>	<b>13,986</b>	<b>13,451</b>	<b>13,102</b>	<b>13,181</b>	<b>14,324</b>

### OPEN CUT MINES †

Total, N.S.W.	212	227	285	329	377	393	463	468	533	674
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### TOTAL, UNDERGROUND AND OPEN CUT MINES

Northern District	6,035	6,075	6,529	6,702	7,112	7,220	7,061	6,816	6,918	7,502
Southern District	5,480	5,694	5,882	5,983	6,112	6,582	6,361	6,302	6,202	6,714
Western District	579	540	549	529	585	577	492	452	594	782
<b>Total, N.S.W.</b>	<b>12,094</b>	<b>12,309</b>	<b>12,960</b>	<b>13,214</b>	<b>13,809</b>	<b>14,379</b>	<b>13,914</b>	<b>13,570</b>	<b>13,714</b>	<b>14,998</b>

\* At end of year. Includes employees on long service leave.

† Except at the end of 1969-70, when an open cut mine was operating in the western district, all persons engaged in open cut coal mining are employed in the northern district.

### MANSHIFTS WORKED AND LOST

The next two tables, showing details of manshifts worked and lost and the causes of manshift losses in coal mines, have been compiled by the Joint Coal Board.

The next table shows, for underground mines, the number of manshifts actually worked compared with the number of manshifts possible in each of the last eleven years:—

**Table 37.26. Underground Coal Mines: Manshifts Worked**

Year	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	New South Wales		
	Manshifts Worked	Manshifts Worked	Manshifts Worked	Total Manshifts Worked	Total Manshifts Possible	Ratio of Manshifts Worked to Manshifts Possible
	Thousands					Per cent
1965	1,387	1,213	159	2,759	2,999	91.99
1966	1,388	1,253	140	2,781	3,039	91.50
1967	1,420	1,337	126	2,883	3,124	92.29
1968	1,510	1,377	134	3,021	3,286	91.94
1968-69	1,526	1,385	131	3,042	3,330	91.35
1969-70	1,571	1,390	132	3,093	3,463	89.33
1970-71	1,681	1,573	144	3,398	3,738	90.89
1971-72	1,609	1,639	150	3,398	3,835	88.61
1972-73	1,584	1,507	119	3,210	3,513	91.36
1973-74	1,508	1,435	132	3,075	3,462	88.82
1974-75	1,569	1,548	175	3,292	3,690	89.21

Industrial disputes, sick leave, and compensation absences are the principal causes of manshift losses in underground mines, as illustrated in the following table:—

**Table 37.27. Underground Coal Mines: Ratio Per Cent of Manshifts Lost to Manshifts Possible**

Cause of Manshift Losses	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Industrial disputes .. ..	4.01	2.69	4.92	1.25	2.99	2.69
Breakdowns, repairs, abnormal weather, etc. .. ..	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.04
Accidents to men .. ..	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.08
Men on compensation .. ..	1.51	1.46	1.76	2.06	2.51	2.54
Sick leave .. ..	3.90	3.85	3.70	4.15	4.29	4.37
Other absenteeism .. ..	1.05	0.97	0.93	1.06	1.28	1.02
Other causes .. ..	0.13	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.07
Total, All Causes .. ..	10.67	9.11	11.39	8.64	11.18	10.79

The proportion of manshifts possible lost as a result of industrial disputes was 2.7 per cent in 1974-75, compared with 9.9 per cent in 1948 when these statistics were first compiled.

Further details of industrial disputes are given in the chapter "Employment".

#### COAL OUTPUT PER MANSHIFT

The following statistics of the production of coal per manshift worked in underground mines in New South Wales have been compiled by the Joint Coal Board. For the purposes of the statistics, "at the coal face" includes all workers at the coal face and those normally engaged on the roadway within thirty metres of the coal face. The calculations exclude manshifts worked by contractors' employees at mines in course of development.

**Table 37.28. Underground Mines: Raw Coal Produced per Manshift Worked**

Year	Production per Manshift worked at the Coal Face				Production per Manshift worked by all Persons Employed			
	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
1967	45.18	29.83	45.41	37.16	9.56	8.20	12.37	9.05
1968	48.27	31.77	54.74	40.13	10.10	8.49	14.18	9.55
1968-69	50.67	34.26	54.87	42.50	10.51	9.00	13.92	9.97
1969-70	50.86	36.03	57.86	43.76	10.89	9.61	14.76	10.47
1970-71	48.30	31.67	58.99	40.38	10.63	8.34	14.96	9.75
1971-72	45.10	29.38	59.49	37.06	9.79	8.65	15.78	9.50
1972-73	45.70	30.50	62.12	38.44	10.40	9.22	16.98	10.16
1973-74	43.80	29.57	47.37	36.68	10.41	8.69	15.07	9.81
1974-75	43.46	31.61	40.32	37.28	10.39	9.06	15.09	10.01

In June 1970, the Coal Industry Tribunal ordered that standard hours in the industry be reduced to 35 per week, to be accomplished in two stages. The first stage (reducing hours to 37½ per week) took effect on 17 August 1970, and the second stage operated from 5 July 1971. The Tribunal's order gave management the right to carry out productive operations, development work, and all necessary devices incidental thereto for 24 hours of each day, Monday to Friday inclusive. The shorter shifts, in combination with several other factors, resulted in production per manshift falling from 43.76 tonnes in 1969-70 to 37.06 tonnes in 1971-72 for men employed at the coal face, and from 10.47 tonnes in 1969-70 to 9.50 tonnes in 1971-72 for all persons employed in or about the mines.

#### CONSUMPTION OF NEW SOUTH WALES COAL

Particulars of the disposal of New South Wales coal in each of the last eleven years are given in the next table. The quantity of coal shown as available for consumption in the State in each year represents the total production less the refuse discarded at coal industry washeries (including dump losses) and the exports of cargo and bunker coal. Stock variations have been taken into account in estimating the actual consumption in the State in each year.

**Table 37.29. Consumption of New South Wales Coal**

Year	Total Production	Mine Washery Refuse, etc.	Exports*		Available for Consump- tion in N.S.W.	Changes in Stocks Held in N.S.W.		Actual Consump- tion in N.S.W
			Overseas Countries	Other Australian States		Held at Mines, in Transit, etc.	Held by Consumers	
Thousand tonnes								
1965	24,517	1,858	5,580	1,123	15,956	(+) 82	(+) 230	15,644
1966	25,879	2,249	6,912	916	15,802	(+) 206	(+) 128	15,468
1967	27,243	2,563	7,584	859	16,239	(-) 379	(+) 164	16,451
1968	30,836	3,104	9,146	1,038	17,548	(+) 301	(+) 177	17,070
1968-69	32,397	3,360	10,303	1,092	17,642	(+) 460	(-) 62	17,120
1969-70	35,511	3,919	12,221	1,409	17,962	(-) 879	(-) 253	17,336
1970-71	35,704	4,717	11,985	1,122	17,880	(-) 299	(-) 465	17,116
1971-72	36,635	5,131	12,649	831	18,024	(+) 426	(+) 213	17,385
1972-73	38,060	4,990	11,168	918	20,984	(+) 238	(-) 1,592	19,153
1973-74	36,632	4,766	12,731	909	18,226	(-) 1,517	(+) 655	19,088
1974-75	42,482	6,004	14,812	891	20,725	(+) 658	(-) 132	20,199

\* Cargo and bunker coal.

Total stocks on hand in New South Wales at the end of 1974-75 amounted to 7,773,000 tonnes, or about four months' supply at current rates of consumption. Of the total, 2,034,000 tonnes were held at collieries and 4,705,000 tonnes were held by consumers.

Japan has been the major recipient of New South Wales coal exports for many years. During 1974-75, Japan received 67 per cent of New South Wales coal exports, the United Kingdom 13 per cent, and Northern European ports 7 per cent.

Most of the coal consumed in New South Wales is used in iron, steel, and metallurgical coke works (about 45 per cent) and in electricity generating stations (about 46 per cent), and only small quantities are now used as fuel for railway locomotives and other non-industrial purposes. Since 1967-68, the use of coal in iron, steel, and metallurgical coke works (mainly in the manufacture of metallurgical coke for blast furnaces) has increased by 17 per cent, and its use in electricity generating plants has increased by 45 per cent. During the same period, the usage of coal for the manufacture of town gas decreased by 91 per cent, while railway locomotive usage decreased by 96 per cent. The uses of coal shown in the next table together absorb almost 100 per cent of the total quantity of black coal consumed in the State:—

Table 37.30. Principal Consumers of Coal in New South Wales

Source: Joint Coal Board

Consumer	Year ended 30 June							
	1968r	1969r	1970r	1971r	1972r*	1973	1974	1975
	Thousand tonnes							
Public Utilities—								
Electricity .. ..	6,369	6,731	7,297	7,357	8,333	8,864	8,938	9,253
Town Gas .. ..	637	549	368	298	168	59	54	55
Other (incl. Hospitals) ..	423	405	328	269	240	197	176	177
Industrial—								
Iron, Steel, and Metallurgical Coke ..	7,675	7,587	7,390	7,558	7,346	8,432	8,346	9,017
Cement .. ..	475	479	532	549	536	595	596	670
Food Processing .. ..	252	251	268	253	248	238	239	241
Bricks, Tiles, and Pottery ..	241	247	237	198	181	151	125	101
Other Industrial ..	631	650	679	622	597	570	601	564
Total, Public Utility and Industrial Users ..	16,703	16,899	17,099	17,104	17,649	19,105	19,075	20,078

\* Period of 53 weeks.

### COAL PRICES

Coal produced in New South Wales is not sold at a standard price. There are many types of coal which have varying inherent qualities, and which are mined under widely varying conditions. In addition, as between mines, there are differences in the type of coal, degree of preparation, and production costs.

The trend in coal prices during the last sixteen years is illustrated by the figures in the following table. These figures represent the average value of saleable coal at the pit-top (or at screens or mine-washeries where these are situated at a distance from the mine). This excludes miners' coal, coal consumed at collieries, and refuse discarded at mine-washeries. In calculating these values, coal won by producer-consumers is excluded.

Table 37.31. Average Value of Coal at Pit-top

Year	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts	Year	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts
S per tonne					S per tonne				
1960	5.11	5.50	4.73	5.19	1968	4.60	5.91	3.28	4.87
1961	5.06	5.42	4.61	5.14	1968-69	4.74	5.97	3.25	5.03
1962	5.04	5.20	4.36	5.04	1969-70	4.97	7.46	3.49	5.60
1963	4.78	5.14	3.86	4.81	1970-71	5.45	8.37	3.64	6.16
1964	4.54	5.38	3.69	4.75	1971-72	5.80	8.90	4.05	6.62
1965	4.45	5.59	3.42	4.75	1972-73	5.58	9.84	4.39	6.70
1966	4.51	5.32	3.37	4.71	1973-74	6.12	11.50	5.06	7.45
1967	4.53	5.64	3.15	4.82	1974-75	9.74	21.15	7.97	12.47

Reductions in production costs (flowing from increased mechanisation, other technological changes in the industry, etc.) and a more competitive market resulted in a steady reduction in average coal prices in the years after 1952. This trend was brought to a halt in 1967, mainly as a result of the increased quantities of coal exported. Recent rises reflect the higher costs resulting from new coal industry awards and the effect of higher prices obtained for exports.

#### COAL EXPORT DUTY

In August 1975, the Australian Government introduced an export duty at the rates of \$6 per tonne for coal having an ultimate carbon content equal to or more than 85 per cent dry-ash-free and \$2 per tonne for coal below this value. A subsequent amendment exempted certain lower quality steaming coal from the duty. In August 1976, the duty on non-coking coal was removed and the rates of duty on coking coal were reduced to \$4.50 per tonne for high quality coal and \$1.50 per tonne for other coal. The Government announced its intention to phase out the duty within three years.

#### PETROLEUM OIL

Since 1955, exploratory drilling for petroleum oil has been undertaken in various localities in New South Wales without result.

#### CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

The Hawkesbury formation in the central coastal area provides excellent sandstone for architectural use. The supply is very extensive, and the stone is finely grained, durable, and easily worked. Desert sandstone in the north-western portion of the State and freestone in the northern coal districts also provide good building stone.

Deposits of trachyte, granite, and marble, which are eminently suitable for use as building and monumental stone, also occur in many districts in New South Wales. Considerable quantities of crushed basalt (blue metal, used for ballast and for making concrete) are quarried in the Kiama, Blacktown, and Penrith areas, and several large producers dredge river gravel from the Nepean River near Penrith.

The following table summarises the recorded production of construction materials in New South Wales in recent years:—

**Table 37.32. Construction Materials Produced in N.S.W.**

Material	Quantity			Value		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	Tonnes			\$ thousand		
<b>Dimension Stone (Building, Ornamental, and Monumental)*—</b>						
Granite .. ..	500	335	218	21	15	8
Marble (incl. Limestone) .. ..	1,424	833	425	111	56	41
Sandstone (incl. Quartzite) .. ..	15,481	13,347	11,070	187	179	199
Other .. ..	1,112	875	350	38	45	17
<b>Crushed and Broken Stone†—</b>						
Basalt (incl. Dolerite) .. ..	7,071,137	7,226,768	8,594,803	14,999	16,748	25,999
Breccia .. ..	1,936,106	1,937,714	1,923,129	4,033	4,514	5,408
Granite .. ..	771,463	463,073	700,766	1,767	1,453	1,915
Limestone (incl. Marble) .. ..	118,702	74,815	27,234	437	445	414
Porphyry (incl. Rhyolite) .. ..	254,391	415,188	442,576	530	1,120	1,456
Sandstone (incl. Quartzite) .. ..	251,978	445,088	352,772	514	996	775
Other .. ..	1,143,255	1,094,011	1,083,915	2,024	2,605	3,121
Gravel‡ .. ..	3,534,596	3,605,378	3,813,514	9,603	10,335	13,854
Sand¶ .. ..	8,150,756	8,606,478	9,114,815	11,828	14,749	17,451
Other Materials (Unprocessed)§ .. ..	37,208,454	27,439,237	26,112,287	15,478	13,889	13,861
<b>Total, Construction Materials .. ..</b>	...	...	...	61,570	67,149	84,520

\* Comprises "rough" and "dressed" stone, quarried in blocks and/or slabs.

† Includes fine-crushed rock, and material for prepared road base, but excludes gravel.

‡ Washed, screened, and/or crushed gravel (including river gravel).

¶ Comprises "processed" and "unprocessed" sand. Excludes sand for industrial use.

§ Includes "unprocessed" materials (ridge gravel, shale, loam, etc.) used for roads and/or for fill.

## OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERALS

The table on page 1030 shows details of all non-metallic minerals (other than coal and construction materials) produced in New South Wales in recent years.

### ASBESTOS

Deposits of both chrysotile and amphibole asbestos occur in several localities in the State, but the relatively small deposit of chrysotile asbestos at Baryulgil on the North Coast and the substantially larger deposit at Woods Reef near Barraba (where mining commenced early in 1972) have been the only ones worked in recent years. In 1974-75, production amounted to 36,558 tonnes, valued at \$7,960,000.



Table 37.33. Non-Metallic Minerals\* Produced, N.S.W.

Mineral	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
					\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Asbestos, Chrysotile†—							
Fibre .. .. .	tonne	32,354	37,646	36,555	3,256	4,140	7,960
Fines .. .. .	tonne	4	5	3	...	...	...
Barite .. .. .	tonne	406	634	591	2	2	2
Chlorite .. .. .	tonne	487	223	403	13	7	10
Clays—							
Brick Clay and Shale ..	tonne	3,226,536	3,535,102	2,914,465	4,313	5,023	4,565
Cement Clay and Shale ..	tonne	105,062	135,226	183,227	87	157	272
Fireclay .. .. .	tonne	59,405	62,249	81,779	117	132	236
Fuller's Earth .. .. .	tonne	30	78	7	...	1	...
Kaolin and Ball Clay—							
For Refractories .. ..	tonne	25,379	31,517	33,118	198	283	415
For Pottery .. .. .	tonne	13,632	21,698	18,071	134	137	126
For Other Purposes ..	tonne	3,806	1,177	5,600	33	5	55
Other Pottery Clay and Shale .. .. .	tonne	9,297	1,740	...	9	2	...
Stoneware Clay .. ..	tonne	117,214	62,395	48,878	166	100	117
Terra Cotta Clay—							
For Roofing Tiles .. ..	tonne	73,158	108,360	76,834	126	191	177
For Other Purposes ..	tonne	3,463	18,478	21,397	6	32	31
Diatomite .. .. .	tonne	1,426	1,613	356	20	27	8
Dolomite† .. .. .	tonne	868	902	874	15	18	20
Felspar (including Cornish Stone) .. .. .	tonne	1,700	1,325	2,021	15	21	34
Garnet† .. .. .	tonne	111	109	...	2	2	...
Gems—							
Opal† .. .. .	...	...	...	...	5,466	5,644	2,583
Rhodonite .. .. .	kilogram	29,974	32,800	23,400	14	22	11
Sapphire .. .. .	...	...	...	...	4,320	4,972	2,810
Turquoise .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gypsum—							
Washed .. .. .	tonne	33,930	35,158	44,615	233	273	394
Unwashed .. .. .	tonne	37	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Gypsum .. ..	tonne	33,967	35,158	44,615	233	273	394
Limestone† .. .. .	tonne	3,676,627	3,708,088	3,705,647	4,408	6,223	6,140
Magnesite, Crude .. ..	tonne	21,308	20,030	18,687	315	288	286
Peat, Horticultural ..	tonne	4,522	1,805	2,324	73	32	62
Pyrophyllite .. .. .	tonne	12,718	11,357	14,264	123	103	156
Quartz† .. .. .	tonne	1,581	694	968	26	11	12
Quartzite† .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Ferro Alloys .. ..	tonne	15,083	25,000	31,722	68	148	209
For Silica Brick .. ..	tonne	13,482	9,899	16,251	99	244	325
For Other Purposes ..	tonne	640	339	87	6	3	1
Sand†—							
Foundry Sand .. .. .	tonne	158,089	141,651	145,060	746	759	882
Glass Sand .. .. .	tonne	204,328	260,500	223,105	541	713	642
Other Sand .. .. .	tonne	11,593	30,229	4,817	67	67	183
Sandstone†—							
Grinding Stones .. ..	tonne	41	5	3	1	...	...
For Foundry Sand .. ..	tonne	1,548	3,233	3,244	14	30	34
For Other Purposes ..	tonne	477	126	...	2	...	...
Sea Shells .. .. .	tonne	371	221	375	8	7	12
Shale Ash .. .. .	tonne	1,206	6,578	13,504	3	12	22
Sillimanite (including Kyanite) .. ..	tonne	42	...	...	1	...	...
Talc (including Steatite) ..	tonne	853	2,824	3,851	8	21	26
Total, Non-metallic Minerals* .. ..	...	...	...	...	25,055	29,854	28,818

\* Other than coal and construction materials.

† Despatches from the mine (or sales), as distinct from production.

‡ Excludes materials used directly as a building or road material.

§ Estimated.

## CLAYS

Brick clay and shale are won mainly in the Sydney, East Maitland, Newcastle, Illawarra, and Queanbeyan districts. Terra cotta clay is used mainly in the manufacture of roofing tiles. White kaolin and ball clays are used for refractories, for pottery, and for other industrial purposes (e.g., as a filler in paper manufacture).

## GEMS—OPAL

The most important deposits of precious opal are at Lightning Ridge and White Cliffs. The gems from the Lightning Ridge field, the only significant producing centre in recent years, are remarkable for colour, fire, and brilliance. The estimated value of opal won in New South Wales was \$5,466,000 in 1972-73, \$5,644,000 in 1973-74, and \$2,583,000 in 1974-75. The decrease in 1974-75 was caused primarily by a general slackening in world demand.

## GEMS—SAPPHIRE

Most sapphires are obtained in the Glen Innes and Inverell districts of the State. The year 1974-75 saw a marked decrease in sapphire mining activity caused by a combination of factors including a general downturn in the world economy and increased competition from synthetic silicon carbides in industrial applications. The estimated value of sapphires won in the State increased from \$4,320,000 in 1972-73 to \$4,972,000 in 1973-74 and then dropped to \$2,810,000 in 1974-75. Most of the sapphires mined are exported as uncut stones to South East Asian countries, principally Thailand.

## GYPSUM

Gypsum deposits are widely distributed throughout the State, but many are too low in grade or too remote for economic exploitation. The major producing centres are in the Bourke and Hay districts.

The gypsum produced is used mainly in the local plaster and cement industries. Production in 1974-75 amounted to 44,615 tonnes valued at \$394,000.

## LIMESTONE

Immense reserves of limestone are distributed widely throughout New South Wales, but the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to market. The main producing centres are Portland, Marulan, Kandos, and Brogan's Creek.

The next table shows particulars of the limestone produced in recent years:—

Table 37.34. Limestone\* Produced in N.S.W.

Use	Quantity			Value		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	Tonnes			\$ thousand		
Cement Manufacture .. ..	2,239,349	2,193,845	2,388,681	2,553	4,268	4,352
Flux .. ..	1,020,483	1,068,627	955,893	1,140	1,199	1,036
Dead Burnt Lime .. ..	232,236	246,285	183,271	299	337	234
Agricultural Purposes .. ..	162,223	174,443	57,507	280	245	211
Other .. ..	22,336	24,888	120,295	136	174	308
<b>Total Limestone .. ..</b>	<b>3,676,627</b>	<b>3,708,088</b>	<b>3,705,647</b>	<b>4,408</b>	<b>6,223</b>	<b>6,141</b>

\* Excludes material used directly as a building or road material.

## MAGNESITE

Deposits of magnesite are distributed widely throughout the State, but their exploitation depends largely on their location in relation to transport and centres of consumption. The Fifield and Young districts are at present the major producing centres. The low level of production since the early 1960's reflects the extent to which local requirements have been met from overseas imports of dead-burned magnesite.

Most of the magnesite produced (18,687 tonnes valued at \$286,000 in 1974-75) is used for refractory purposes in the Newcastle and Port Kembla steelworks.

## PYROPHYLLITE

Pyrophyllite is produced in an area around Pambula on the far south coast of the State, and from a smaller area north-east of Mudgee. Being physically similar to talc, pyrophyllite can be used as a substitute for talc in many of its industrial applications, especially in the field of industrial fillers. In the ceramics industry, a talc-pyrophyllite mixture often has properties superior to those of pure talc, while for use as a base or carrier for powder insecticides pure pyrophyllite is frequently preferred to talc.

## PRICES OF METALS

The trend in London metal prices (quoted in sterling) during the last twelve years is illustrated in the next table :—

Table 37.35. London Metal Prices\*

Year	Copper (Electrolytic)	Silver	Lead	Zinc (Virgin)	Tin
	£ per tonne	New pence per oz fine	£ per tonne		
1964	345.45	46.67	90.42	116.00	1,217.11
1965	460.58	46.67	113.29	111.16	1,389.32
1966	546.12	46.67	93.65	100.37	1,276.06
1967†	411.35	59.17	82.48	98.94	1,203.38
1968	516.90	91.67	100.16	109.38	1,302.52
1968-69	507.44	82.92	107.48	112.10	1,430.70
1969-70	670.71	74.58	132.01	123.77	1,523.08
1970-71	478.37	70.63	114.80	121.34	1,476.93
1971-72	427.84	58.58	106.57	141.26	1,435.41
1972-73	507.88	83.50	137.64	177.04	1,629.81
1973-74	978.41	161.94	236.23	576.95	2,871.36
1974-75	600.42	188.10	216.63	360.24	3,267.60

\* Spot prices, averages of buyers' and sellers' quotes. The prices are annual averages, quoted in sterling.

† London metal prices were adjusted upwards following devaluation of the £ sterling in November 1967.

Lack of consumer demand forced the price of copper down in 1970 and 1971. The price remained at low levels during 1972 but rose sharply in 1973 in response to improved world demand and restricted supply from some of the major producing countries. The London Metal Exchange copper price rose from £475 per tonne in January 1973 to £960 in December 1973 and reached an all time high of £1,268 in April 1974. Copper experienced falling prices after mid-1974 as a modest increase in production interacted with reduced consumption. The downturn in world industrial activity continued into 1975 keeping copper stocks at high levels and depressing prices. The price per tonne in June 1975 was £522.

From mid-1970, lead and tin prices fell, in accord with a generally depressed world metal market, while the price of zinc (responding to European producer price increases) maintained a steady rise. Strong demand and speculation on increased producer prices resulted in the lead price recovering strongly in 1972 and in the steady rise in the price of zinc being maintained; this strong upward trend continued during 1973, with the London Metal Exchange price per tonne for lead rising from £135 in January 1973 to £255 in December 1973 and the price for zinc rising from £164 to £697 over the same period. A rapid downturn in world demand for lead and zinc in late 1974 and early 1975 resulted in falling prices, the prices per tonne in June 1975 being £155 for lead and £329 for zinc. The increases in tin prices during 1972 and 1973 represented adjustments necessitated by currency fluctuations. The price of tin firmed during 1974 (rising on the London Metal Exchange from £2,930 per tonne in January to £3,951 in September), under the impact of strong demand and reduced production caused by mining problems, but it dropped sharply in October 1974 to £3,181. Despite a mid-January rally, early 1975 saw the London Metal Exchange price fluctuating between £3,000 and £3,100.

In 1970 and 1971, in a speculative market marked by lack of confidence, the price of silver dropped sharply from that recorded in 1968 and 1969, but recovered in 1972. World currency uncertainty led to a sharp rise in silver prices in December 1973 and January and February 1974, with prices remaining relatively stable in subsequent months.

Price index numbers summarising the movement in Australian export prices of metals and coal are given in the chapter "Overseas Trade".

The next table shows the home consumption selling prices of the principal metals on both a calendar year and financial year basis in each of the last six years:—

Table 37.36. Prices of Metals in Australia\*

Period	Copper (Electrolytic)	Lead	Zinc (Electrolytic)	Tin
	\$ per tonne			
Year ended 31 December—				
1970	1,358.19	286.62	304.71	3,523.95
1971	1,023.09	246.76	332.97	3,351.66
1972	957.50	245.36	351.74	3,353.14
1973	1,242.54	275.35	394.04	3,505.32
1974	1,290.28	393.33	550.65	5,747.58
1975	949.68	324.37	633.58	5,491.92
Year ended 30 June—				
1970	1,474.75	278.82	291.55	3,425.43
1971	1,072.57	258.63	297.30	3,305.39
1972	961.85	234.24	344.47	3,253.33
1973	993.15	246.05	356.50	3,239.99
1974	1,427.98	354.71	461.70	4,697.17
1975	1,052.49	367.66	618.58	5,712.35

\* Annual average home consumption selling prices. The bases are—copper: ex-works, Port Kembla; lead: f.o.r. Port Pirie; zinc: free on wharf Sydney until December 1970, delivered buyers' works Sydney from 1971; tin: delivered Sydney until January 1975, ex-works spot price from February 1975.

### MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Statistics of exploration for minerals are derived from two sources. The statistics of exploration for minerals *other than petroleum* are derived from the annual Mineral Exploration Census (excluding petroleum exploration) carried out by this Bureau in conjunction with the N.S.W. Mines Department. This census was first carried out in respect of the year ended 31 December 1965. As from 1968-69, the reporting period for the census has related to a year ended 30 June, to conform with a similar change in the annual Mining Census. Statistics relating to *petroleum* exploration are collected by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, and relate to years ended 31 December in all cases.

#### MINERAL EXPLORATION (OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM)

Mineral exploration consists of the search for mineral deposits, the appraisal of newly-found deposits, and the further appraisal of known deposits (including those being worked) by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other methods (including drilling). Exploration for water is excluded. The construction of shafts, adits, etc. is included if primarily for exploration purposes. Excluded are mine development activities (which include the construction of drives, shafts, winzes, etc.) in underground mines and the preparation of quarrying sites for open cut extraction (including overburden removal) carried out primarily for the purpose of commencing or extending mining and quarrying operations. Mine development activities (including mines under development) are included in the scope of the annual Mining Census, the results of which are published earlier in this chapter.

The data obtained in the Mineral Exploration Census are divided into the following categories:—

*Private exploration on production leases.* This relates to exploration carried out *on the production lease* by privately operated mines currently producing or under development for production of minerals. This also includes particulars of exploration within their production leases by business undertakings operated by State governmental authorities. Mines included in this section of the mineral exploration collection are also included in the annual Mining Census.

*Private exploration other than on production leases.* This relates to exploration carried out on areas covered by exploration licences, authorities to enter, authorities to prospect, and similar licences and authorities issued by the State government for exploration for minerals. It also includes exploration for minerals which is not directly connected with areas under lease, licence, etc., including general surveys, aerial surveys, report writing, map preparation, and other off-site activities not directly attributable to particular lease or licence areas.

*Exploration by Government.* Relates to exploration for minerals carried out by the Joint Coal Board and N.S.W. Government bodies. In addition, some government exploration expenditure is incurred by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, but separate figures for New South Wales are not available.

The following table shows private and government expenditure on mineral exploration (other than for petroleum) during each of the last seven years.

**Table 37.37. Private and Government Expenditure on Mineral Exploration (Other than for Petroleum), N.S.W.**

Type of Exploration	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$ thousand						
<b>Private Exploration—</b>							
On Production Leases—							
On Drilling .. .. .	864	1,207	1,278	1,182	534	692	1,683
Other* .. .. .	269	1,358	2,044	1,829	1,081	1,385	1,080
Total .. .. .	1,132	2,565	3,322	3,011	1,614	2,077	2,763
Other—							
On Drilling .. .. .	2,365	3,940	5,928	3,513	2,272	2,112	3,099
Other* .. .. .	3,774	10,056	11,987	8,569	8,787	7,355	6,004
Total .. .. .	6,139	13,996	17,916	12,082	11,059	9,467	9,103
<b>Total Private Exploration—</b>							
On Drilling .. .. .	3,229	5,147	7,207	4,695	2,806	2,804	4,782
Other* .. .. .	4,043	11,415	14,032	10,398	9,867	8,740	7,084
Total .. .. .	7,272	16,562	21,238	15,093	12,673	11,544	11,866
<b>Government Exploration†—</b>							
On Drilling .. .. .	165	183	415	210	341	275	368
Other* .. .. .	454	437	722	751	994	1,511	1,716
Total .. .. .	619	620	1,137	961	1,335	1,786	2,084
<b>Total Expenditure—</b>							
On Drilling .. .. .	3,394	5,330	7,622	4,905	3,147	3,079	5,150
Other* .. .. .	4,497	11,852	14,754	11,148	10,862	10,251	8,800
Total .. .. .	7,891	17,182	22,375	16,054	14,008	13,330	13,950

\* Includes geological, geophysical, geochemical, etc. exploration, including construction of shafts, adits, etc.

† Comprises expenditure by Joint Coal Board and N.S.W. Government bodies. Excludes expenditure by Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics (which is not available on a State basis). In 1974-75, the Bureau spent \$5,091,271 on mineral exploration (other than for petroleum) in Australia.

Details of mineral exploration expenditure by private enterprise in 1974-75, classified by type of expenditure and type of exploration, are given in the next table:—

**Table 37.38. Private Mineral Exploration (Other than for Petroleum) in N.S.W.: Type of Expenditure and Type of Exploration, 1974-75**

Type of Expenditure	Type of Exploration		Total
	Production Leases	Other	
	\$ thousand		
Salaries and wages paid .. .. .	1,073	3,097	4,170
Materials purchased .. .. .	324	910	1,234
Net expenditure on fixed tangible assets .. .. .	100	273	373
Payments to contractors, consultants, etc. .. .. .	1,017	2,907	3,924
Other exploration expenditure .. .. .	249	1,917	2,166
<b>Total exploration expenditure—</b>			
On drilling .. .. .	1,683	3,099	4,782
Other .. .. .	1,080	6,004	7,084
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,763</b>	<b>9,103</b>	<b>11,866</b>

The next table shows the number of metres drilled in private exploration in the State during the last seven years :—

Table 37.39. Private Mineral Exploration (Other than for Petroleum) in N.S.W.: Metres Drilled

Year ended 30 June	Core drilling*	Non-core drilling†	Total
ON PRODUCTION LEASES (Thousand metres)			
1969	57	19	76
1970	63	55	118
1971	27	78	104
1972	52	48	100
1973	11	59	70
1974	18	73	91
1975	38	43	81
OTHER (Thousand metres)			
1969	87	183	269
1970	107	229	336
1971	137	232	369
1972	87	172	260
1973	58	162	221
1974	56	185	241
1975	53	155	208
TOTAL (Thousand metres)			
1969	143	202	346
1970	170	284	454
1971	163	310	473
1972	140	220	360
1973	69	222	291
1974	74	258	333
1975	91	198	289

\* Diamond drilling, or any kind of drilling in which cores are taken.

† Alluvial, percussion, and other drilling in which cores are not taken.

### PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

Statistics of petroleum exploration appearing below have been collected and compiled by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics.

Petroleum exploration consists of the search for and/or appraisal of deposits of crude oil and/or natural gas and natural gas liquids by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other means, including drilling. Included in the expenditures are the costs of drilling oil and/or gas wells and the testing of such wells. Also included are the costs of access roads, site construction, permits, licences and similar fees, relevant office buildings and furniture, transportation equipment, storage facilities, plant and equipment, and review work, all of which are undertaken primarily for purposes of exploration for deposits of crude oil or natural gas. Excluded are the costs of drilling developmental oil and/or gas wells, expenditure on production facilities and pipelines, and production costs, etc.

It should be noted that the scope of the data in regard to Petroleum Exploration differs in some respects from the scope of the data published in regard to Mineral Exploration (other than for Petroleum). The differences are mainly in definition of terms and the range of data collected, and there is not, therefore, complete comparability between the two series.

The following table shows details of petroleum exploration expenditure by private enterprise in New South Wales during the last eleven years. The figures include Australian Government subsidies paid under the Petroleum Search Subsidy Act, 1959–1973.

**Table 37.40. Petroleum Exploration in N.S.W.: Expenditure by Private Enterprise\*, by Type of Exploration**

Year ended December	Type of Exploration				Total Expenditure
	Geological	Geophysical	Drilling	Other	
	\$ thousand				
1964	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	1,955
1965	197	2,176	1,347	552	4,273
1966	153	792	1,240	245	2,430
1967	125	456	1,006	213	1,800
1968	100	487	917	96	1,600
1969	148	1,393	1,208	272	3,022
1970	54	1,452	1,380	117	3,003
1971	60	167	81	204	512
1972	60	...	73	67	200
1973	57	142	210	107	516
1974	27	97	171	5	300

\* Includes expenditure financed by payments under the Petroleum Search Subsidy Act, 1959–1973. In 1974, this amounted to \$130,151 for New South Wales.

Particulars of petroleum exploration wells drilled in New South Wales during the last five years are given in the next table :—

**Table 37.41. Petroleum Exploration in N.S.W.: Number of Wells and Metres Drilled**

Item	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Wells drilled*—					
As oil producers .. .. . No.	...	...	...	...	...
As gas producers .. .. . No.	1	...	...	...	1
Plugged and abandoned .. .. . No.	11	1	1	4	1
Total .. .. . No.	12	1	1	4	2
Average final depth of wells drilled .. m	789	98	1,146	930	890
Drilling still in progress at 31 December (uncompleted holes) .. .. . No.	...	...	...	1	...
Metres drilled—					
Completed wells .. .. . m	9,467	98	1,146	3,718	1,130
Uncompleted holes† .. .. . m	...	...	...	631	...
Total .. .. . m	9,467	98	1,146	4,369	1,130

\* Number of holes which reached total depth during the year.

† Wells suspended or drilling at 31 December of the year shown.

## ADMINISTRATION OF MINING LAWS

The general supervision of the mining industry in the State and the administration of the relevant enactments are shared by the Mines Department and the Joint Coal Board.



## OCCUPATION OF LAND FOR MINING

From 29 March 1974, the occupation of lands for the purpose of prospecting for, or mining (including dredging), minerals other than petroleum is subject to the Mining Act, 1973–1976, and the Coal Mining Act, 1973–1976, the latter of which repealed the Mining Act, 1906 (as amended). Petroleum prospecting and mining in on-shore areas are subject to the Petroleum Act, 1955–1967, and exploration for and production of petroleum in Australian off-shore areas (the territorial sea-bed and the outer continental shelf) are controlled in terms of joint legislation enacted by the Australian and each State Government in 1967.

*Minerals other than Coal, Shale, and Petroleum*

The Mining Act, 1973–1976, provides for the issue of titles authorising the prospecting for, or mining of, minerals other than coal, shale, and petroleum in Crown lands and private lands or mixed Crown and private lands. There are five forms of title—prospecting licence, exploration licence, claim, mining lease, and mining purposes lease—giving the holder exclusive right to prospect for or mine specified minerals in defined areas. The Act also provides for the setting aside of areas of Crown lands or private lands to enable amateur fossickers (who must possess a fossicking licence) to search for and remove gold, gemstones, semi-precious stones, and rocks. Private lands are reserved for this purpose only at the request of the owner. No commercial mining activities are permitted in these areas.

*Prospecting licences* may be granted over an area of land in the form of a square or rectangle with minimum dimensions of 200 metres by 200 metres and maximum dimensions of 1,600 metres by 1,600 metres. These licences confer exclusive prospecting rights for a specified mineral within the area covered, for an initial period of one year. Except in special circumstances, such licences may be renewed only for one further year.

*Exploration licences* may be granted for more extensive prospecting over areas in the form of a square having sides not less than 4 kilometres nor more than 16 kilometres in length. These licences grant the right to prospect for a specified group of minerals in the licence area for an initial period not exceeding two years. Licences may be renewed to enable the holder to complete his prospecting, but only in special circumstances will the total period of the initial grant and any renewals exceed four years. Half of the licence area must be relinquished on renewal.

Exclusive right to prospect for and mine specified minerals over a maximum area of 2,500 square metres of Crown land may be granted in the form of a *claim*.

The Mining Act provides for two forms of lease. A *mining lease* may be granted over an area in the form of a square or rectangle with sides up to a maximum of 1,600 metres in length, for the purpose of recovering specified minerals (other than coal and shale). A *mining purposes lease* may be granted for purposes ancillary to mining (such as construction of power lines, dams, and treatment plants). The area of the lease is determined in accordance with the requirements of the purpose. Both forms of lease may be issued for a period of up to twenty-one years, and the holder may apply for renewal.

Applicants for claims must give notice of the application to any occupiers of the Crown land concerned. Applicants for licences or leases are required to publish notice of the applications in appropriate newspapers and, in certain cases, to serve notice of the applications on the owners or occupiers of the land concerned. The owner or occupier of land which is the subject of an application for a prospecting or mining title has the right to object to the granting of the title on the ground that the land is agricultural land. Any person may lodge an objection to the granting of a mining lease or mining purposes lease.

Except with the consent of the owner or occupier, agricultural land, land in use as a garden, and land within 200 metres of a principal residence or other valuable improvements are not available for the issue of prospecting or mining titles.

The Mining Act prohibits the commencement of prospecting or mining operations by an owner of land, in respect of minerals owned by him, if those lands are already the subject of a licence or lease held or applied for by any person under the Act.

The holder of a prospecting or mining title is liable to pay compensation to any owner or occupier of lands suffering loss, or likely to suffer loss, as a result of his operations.

Where a prospecting licence, mining lease, or mining purposes lease includes the surface of land, annual rent is payable to the owner of the land. In the case of mining or mining purposes leases, the annual rent payable for each hectare is \$2.50 for Crown land and \$12.50 for private land. For a prospecting licence, the annual rent payable per hectare is \$0.20 for Crown land and \$1.00 for private land. The rental for private land may be varied by agreement between the owner of the land and the applicant for the title.

The need to protect and conserve the environment is taken into account in deciding whether or not to grant a prospecting or mining title. Conditions may be included in the title for this purpose and for the rehabilitation of land when mining has been completed.

Suits and actions relating to on-shore mining (including disputes concerning boundaries, compensation, and rights to minerals) are determined by Wardens' Courts under the sole jurisdiction of the warden in each mining district. Provision is made for appeals to the District and Supreme Courts.

### *Coal and Shale*

Exploration for, and mining of, coal and shale are controlled by the Coal Mining Act, 1973–1976. Under the Act, the State's surface is notionally divided into blocks of one minute arc of latitude by one minute arc of longitude, resulting in blocks of approximately 2.6 square kilometres in area. Three forms of title to prospect or mine may be granted—exploration permit, coal lease, and authorisation.

A system of tender and invitation has been adopted in respect of exploration permits and coal leases. In this way, exploration for, and mining of, coal takes place only in areas directed by the Government. The Minister may invite tenders for an *exploration permit* granting the exclusive right to prospect for coal (including shale) over an area of 100 blocks or less. Permits are granted initially for periods of up to two years and may be renewed, provided the total period of the initial grant and any renewals does not exceed four years. The holder of an exploration permit may apply for a *coal lease* in respect of a rectangular area covered by the permit and comprising not more than 12 blocks. Tenders may also be invited directly for a coal lease where (a) an exploration permit is cancelled or otherwise ceases to have effect over the land and it is not the subject of a pending application for a coal lease or (b) where the granting of an exploration permit over the land is unnecessary because of previous testing. Where the Minister considers it is in the public interest, he may invite a particular person to apply for a coal lease, either for additions to existing mines or to open new mines. A coal lease confers the exclusive right to prospect for or mine coal or any other specified mineral for an initial period of up to twenty-one years. A lease may be renewed. The period for which a coal lease is renewed shall not on any one occasion exceed 21 years. Applicants for a coal lease are required to publish notice of their application in appropriate newspapers and, in certain cases, to serve notice of their applications on the owners or occupiers of the land concerned.

Where a coal lease includes the surface of land, the annual rent is \$2.50 per hectare for Crown land and \$12.50 for private land. The rent payable on private land may be varied by agreement between the owner and lessee. An additional annual rent of \$1.50 per hectare is payable to the owner of the coal (the Crown or a private owner) in respect of the area of land containing the coal.

There are two types of authorisation which may be granted under the Coal Mining Act by the Minister. They authorise certain persons to prospect for, or to prospect for and mine, coal or shale in Crown or private lands. One type of authorisation allows the Department of Mines, or a person or corporation nominated by the Minister, to prospect in certain land for coal. In the case of persons and corporations, the authorisation extends only to land set aside as containing coal which should be retained for the purposes of the steel industry or power generation or for special purposes. The second type of authorisation entitles the owner of private coal, or a person with his consent, to prospect for or mine that coal.

The owners or occupiers of private lands, or of Crown lands held under a lease for pastoral purposes, may lodge an objection to the granting of coal leases or to the exercise of rights under the Act by the holder of an authorisation or an exploration permit, on the ground that the land is agricultural land. Any other person may also object to the granting of a coal lease.

Restrictions on the availability of land for the issue of prospecting and mining titles, provisions for payment of compensation to owners or occupiers of land, and provisions for the protection and conservation of the environment under the Coal Mining Act are similar to those under the Mining Act. Wardens' Courts also have jurisdiction in respect of coal mining.

*Petroleum*

Titles to prospect or mine for petroleum in on-shore areas are granted under the Petroleum Act, 1955–1967. Two forms of title may be granted—Petroleum Exploration Licence and Petroleum Mining Lease—with maximum areas of 10,000 square kilometres and 50 square kilometres, respectively. Applicants for either of these titles are required to furnish evidence as to the availability of skilled personnel and adequate financial resources, and a substantial bond or other security must be lodged as a guarantee that the conditions of the lease and of the Act will be observed. Under the Act, all petroleum and helium existing in a natural state on or below the surface of any lease within the State is the property of the Crown.

The State Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act, 1967, provides for the off-shore area contiguous to New South Wales to be divided into graticular blocks (each measuring five minutes of arc of latitude by five minutes of arc of longitude), and for the issue of two forms of title in respect of these blocks—an exploration permit and a production licence. Initially, an exploration permit is issued for a period of six years for a maximum of 400 blocks, but it may be renewed for successive five-yearly periods in respect of one-half of the permit area held at the end of the preceding period. A permit holder is required to carry out approved programmes of exploration work, and he may hold more than one permit. If petroleum is discovered in a permit area, the holder has the right to nominate a block as the centre of a “location” (a group of up to nine blocks) and to select some, or all, of the blocks within the location to be covered by production licences. However, if more than five blocks are selected, additional royalty must be paid on petroleum production from all the blocks taken up within the location. Any blocks in a location which are not taken up by the permit holder revert to the Crown, and may be disposed of by tender. Production licences are issued for an initial period of 21 years, with right of renewal for a further 21 years.

## MINING ROYALTIES

Royalties are payable to the Crown in respect of the minerals won from mining leases of Crown lands and of private lands where the minerals are reserved to the Crown. In the case of private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown, a royalty is collected by the Department of Mines on behalf of the owner and a small collection fee is charged. The royalty on gold is payable to the Crown in all cases. In certain instances the rent paid in respect of mining leases may be deducted from the amount of royalty payable for the year.

Royalty rates are prescribed in regulations made under the Mining Act and Coal Mining Act. Royalty is not payable in respect of minerals reserved to the Crown, if the value of the minerals won by the holder of a single mining title does not exceed \$2,000 in a year.

Rates of royalty payable in respect of new leases are assessed on the basis of either quantity or value of minerals won. For minerals other than coal and shale the rates may not exceed 4 per cent if payable on a value basis, and may not be less than 15c nor more than 50c per tonne if payable on a tonnage basis. Rate of \$1 per tonne is prescribed in the case of coal and shale, but there is provision for the payment of an excess royalty over and above the standard rate.

On renewal of a lease, royalty on metallic minerals is assessed at a graduated percentage on profits earned (for silver-lead-zinc minerals) or value of output (for other metallic minerals). The rates for coal and other non-metallic minerals are usually those currently being charged in respect of new leases.

Particulars of royalty collected in the last six years are shown in the next table. The fluctuations in the amount of royalty collected in respect of silver-lead-zinc minerals reflect the variations in overseas prices obtained for the minerals.

**Table 37.42. Royalty on Minerals, N.S.W.**

Mineral	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$ thousand					
Coal .. ..	2,532	2,609	2,590	3,024	3,063	10,232
Silver-Lead-Zinc .. ..	9,808	13,636	5,680	4,904	9,096	26,178
Other Minerals .. ..	764	869	916	1,006	988	1,400
Total Royalty .. ..	13,104	17,114	9,186	8,934	13,147	37,811
Royalty Repayments* ..	361	380	359	585	785	1,095
Net Royalty .. ..	12,743	16,734	8,827	8,349	12,362	36,715

\* Royalty in regard to mining on private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown is collected by the Mines Department on behalf of the owner.

### CONTROL OF MINERALS AND METALS

In terms of the Atomic Energy Act, 1953-1973, the Australian Government is empowered to control the mining and extraction of, and to acquire, substances which could be used in producing atomic energy. The discovery of any mineral containing such substances must be reported to the Minister.

The Australian Government maintains export controls over certain metals, petroleum and petroleum products, and all raw and semi-processed minerals, because of the need to conserve resources, the inadequacy of local production to satisfy demand, the strategic importance of the mineral, or the desire to encourage local refining of ores.

### GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO MINING

The State Mines Department renders scientific and technical assistance (including a free assay service in certain circumstances) and financial assistance to the mining industry. The Geological Survey Branch of the Department undertakes geological and geophysical surveys, and provides technical and scientific assistance in the fields of geology and geophysics. It publishes geological, metallogenic, and tectonic maps and reports, and maintains an information service related to maps, reports, and borehole cores. Grants are

made to prospectors who show that the locality to be prospected and the methods to be used are likely to yield the mineral sought. These grants are repayable only in the event of mineral in payable quantities being won from the mine, or where a prospector has, by sales or other transactions in connection with the mine, so improved his financial position as to be able to make such repayment. Loans, repayable by instalments, may be made to miners and prospectors for the purchase of plant and machinery. The Department also makes payments (in some cases in the form of repayable advances) to cover the cost of exploratory drilling campaigns in selected areas. The gross expenditure by the Mines Department on these grants, loans, and drilling payments amounted to \$361,964 in 1974-75. The Department has itself undertaken a programme of contract drilling to investigate the existence of mineral deposits in the State (including the testing and proving of coal measures); expenditure on the programme in 1974-75 amounted to \$147,738.

The Australian Government assists the mining industry, in part financially and in part through the activities of various government agencies. The Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics undertakes geological and geophysical surveys, and provides technical and scientific assistance in the fields of geology, geophysics, technology, mining engineering, and mineral economics. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization undertakes mineragraphic, ore dressing, and metallurgical investigations. The activities of the Joint Coal Board are described on page 1017. Financial assistance by the Australian Government is directed to the encouragement of projects of importance to the national economic welfare and development.

### INSPECTION OF MINES

The inspection of mines for the safeguarding of the health and safety of miners is conducted by officers of the Department of Mines in terms of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1912-1973 (which applies to coal and shale mines) and the Mines Inspection Acts (which apply to other mines and to quarries and dredges).

The Coal Mines Regulation Act contains general rules for the working of coal mines in regard to such matters as mining methods, ventilation, sanitation, the inspection and safeguarding of machinery, safety lamps, explosives, security of shafts, etc. It prescribes that every coal mine must be controlled and directed by a qualified manager and be personally supervised by him or by a qualified under-manager, and that competent deputies must carry out duties for the safety of the mine, with particular regard to gas, ventilation, the state of the roof and sides, and shot-firing. Persons employed at the face of the workings of a mine must have had two years' experience or must work in company with an experienced miner. Special rules are established in each mine for the safety, convenience, and discipline of the employees.

The Mines Rescue Act makes provision for rescue operations in coal and shale mines. Central rescue stations have been established in the Western, Southern, Newcastle, and South Maitland districts, and the mine owners in each district are required to contribute to a fund for their upkeep.

In the mines to which the Mines Inspection Acts relate, a qualified manager, exercising daily personal supervision, must be appointed if more than ten persons are employed below ground, and prescribed classes of machinery must be in the charge of a competent engine-driver. General rules are contained in the Act, and the Governor may make special rules for certain mines.

Certificates of competency to act in mines as managers, under-managers, deputies, engine-drivers, and electricians are issued in accordance with the Acts relating to inspection.

The records of the Department of Mines show the following particulars regarding persons killed or reported as seriously injured in accidents in mining and quarrying in recent years:—

Table 37.43. Mining Accidents in New South Wales

Year	Number of Persons				Rate per 1,000 Persons Employed			
	Coal and Shale Miners		Other Miners and Quarrymen		Coal and Shale Miners		Other Miners and Quarrymen	
	Killed	Injured*	Killed	Injured†	Killed	Injured*	Killed	Injured†
Average 1935-39	15	67	15	210	1.01	4.46	1.00	14.03
1969-70	14	85	6	321	1.04	6.30	0.47	25.35
1970-71	18	64	14	181	1.28	4.53	0.99	12.81
1971-72	9	73	7	209	0.62	5.04	0.52	15.50
1972-73	13	43	5	212	0.95	3.13	0.39	16.40
1973-74	8	44	8	210	0.59	3.26	0.71	18.62
1974-75	12	53	2	195	0.83	3.67	0.19	18.28

\* Figures relate to injuries caused by explosions or electricity, and serious injuries from all other causes.

† Figures relate to injuries causing incapacity for over 14 days.

The accident rates are based on the total number of persons who are subject to the provisions of the Mining Act, including persons engaged in connection with treatment plant at the mines and in quarries. In calculating the rates, no allowance is made for variations in the average number of days worked in each year.

Compensation for miners and quarrymen who suffer accidents, or who contract industrial diseases such as silicosis or lead poisoning, is payable under the Workers' Compensation Act and other Acts, particulars of which are shown in the chapter "Employment".

# MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

## TARIFFS AND BOUNTIES ON MANUFACTURES

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed on a policy of protection for economic and efficient Australian industries and preference for certain imports from Commonwealth countries and from certain developing countries. Bounties are paid by the Australian Government to encourage local manufacture of certain products.

The Industries Assistance Commission is a statutory authority whose general purpose is to advise the Australian Government on the nature and extent of assistance which should be given to domestic industries. This advice is given in reports which are generally made public and which are based on public inquiries into the industries concerned. The Commission, from January 1974, replaced the Tariff Board, a statutory authority, which since 1921 had advised the Government on the assistance to be granted to manufacturing industries by means of tariffs and bounties. Where urgent action appears necessary to protect an Australian industry against import competition pending a full inquiry by the Industries Assistance Commission, the Government may request a Temporary Assistance Authority to investigate whether temporary protection should be imposed. Determinations of tariff policies and the rates of duties, bounties, and other assistance are made by the Australian Government.

Further particulars relating to tariffs, the Industries Assistance Commission, and the Temporary Assistance Authority are given in the chapter "Overseas Trade".

The statutory provisions for a bounty usually fix a term of operation of the bounty, provide for payment at a specified rate, specify the annual maximum amount of bounty payable, and require bounty to be withheld or reduced if a producer's net profit in the production of the commodity exceeds a certain rate.

Bounties are currently payable to Australian manufacturers of books, cellulose acetate flake, metal working machine tools, nitrogenous fertilisers (subsidy), processed milk products, ships (subsidy), agricultural tractors, and refrigeration compressors. Particulars of the bounty on processed milk products and the subsidy on ship construction are given in the chapters "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping" and "Shipping", respectively.

The Cellulose Acetate Flake Bounty Act, 1956-1973, provides for a bounty on cellulose acetate flake produced in Australia and sold for use in the local manufacture of cellulose acetate rayon yarn. The bounty currently payable is 8.8c per kg and since 1971 has been limited to a payment of \$200,000 in any one financial year.



The Metal Working Machine Tools Bounty Act, 1972-1973, provides for the payment of a bounty, from August 1972, in respect of five classes of machine tools manufactured in Australia for domestic use. The bounty is equal to  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent of the total cost of production of the machine tool, provided that the content of locally produced materials and parts is at least 85 per cent.

Under the Phosphate Fertilizers Bounty Act, 1963-1971, which expired on 31 December 1974, a bounty was payable in respect of superphosphate and ammonium phosphate produced in Australia and either sold for use in Australia as a fertiliser or used for the production of a fertiliser mixture for use in Australia. Bounty was payable on the phosphorus pentoxide content at the rate of \$60 per ton (from 1969).

Under the Nitrogenous Fertilizers Subsidy Act, 1966-1974, subsidy is payable on natural sodium nitrate and manufactured nitrogenous substances sold for use in Australia as fertiliser or stockfeed supplement. The subsidy is payable to producers on fertilisers produced in Australia and to importers on such imports as are determined by the Minister to be necessary to meet the shortfall between local production and demand or when local producers are not prepared to match the selling price of imported fertiliser, provided that the fertiliser has not been imported at dumped prices. The rate of subsidy is \$78.74 per tonne of nitrogen content. The current legislation was due to expire on 31 December 1975; however, the Australian Government has announced that the subsidy will continue until 31 December 1976.

The bounty payable on agricultural tractors manufactured and sold for use in Australia or its Territories varies according to the output of the engine of the tractor and the proportion of Australian parts and materials used in its manufacture. Under the Agricultural Tractors Bounty Act, 1966-1973, the rate of bounty ranges from \$1,040 to \$1,560 per tractor payable to the manufacturer on the sale of the tractor.

The Book Bounty Act, 1969-1975, provides for the payment of a bounty in respect of books wholly produced in Australia. The bounty is equal to  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent (25 per cent until March 1975) of the total cost of production of the book.

The Refrigeration Compressors Act, 1975, provides for the payment from February 1974, of a bounty on compressors produced in Australia and used as refrigeration components in the manufacture of other goods that have been used, or are intended to be used, in Australia. The bounty payable is \$5 per compressor and a maximum of \$3,250,000 is payable in any one year.

The amounts of bounty paid to manufacturers in Australia in recent years are summarised in the following table.

Table 38.1. Bounty Payments to Manufacturers in Australia

Bounty	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$ thousand					
Books .. .. .	1,374	3,217	3,181	2,984	3,409	5,936
Cellulose Acetate Flake .. ..	276	200	166	171	206	136
Metal Working Machine Tools ..	...	...	...	657	974	1,711
Nitrogenous Fertilizer (Subsidy)*	9,876	9,716	9,757	13,116	13,573	13,983
Phosphate Fertilizers† .. ..	45,820	40,815	45,795	56,590	66,962	29,508
Processed Milk Products .. ..	516	2,729	2,052	884	476	633
Ship Construction (Subsidy) ..	18,206	18,932	15,455	22,473	17,093	25,468
Sulphate of Ammonia‡ .. ..	1,081	538	...	...	...	...
Sulphuric Acid§ .. ..	740	489	896	58	...	...
Agricultural Tractors .. ..	1,757	2,750	3,160	2,800	3,707	4,442
Urea § .. ..	496	449	...	...	...	...
Refrigeration Compressors ..	...	...	...	...	...	3,877
Total .. .. .	80,142	79,835	80,462	99,733	106,400	85,694

\* Includes payments to importers.

† Bounty expired December 1974.

‡ Bounty expired November 1970.

§ Bounty expired November 1970.

§ Bounty expired November 1970.

## INDUSTRIAL REGULATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND RESEARCH

### DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRY

The New South Wales Department of Labour and Industry is the principal statutory authority responsible for the registration of factories and for ensuring the implementation of legislation concerning the safety, health, and welfare of persons engaged in industry in the State.

### GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DECENTRALISATION

The Australian Department of Industry and Commerce is responsible for advising the Government on the development and efficiency of Australian manufacturing and tertiary industries, within the context of national economic and related policies, and for the formulation, and administration, where appropriate, of measures of assistance, including assistance to small businesses. The Department provides support to the Armed Services through defence production in the Government aircraft and munitions factories.

The N.S.W. Government's policy on industrial development and decentralisation is implemented by the Department of Decentralisation and Development. The Department provides a central organisation for the collection and presentation of information required by manufacturers, wholesalers, etc., and for the co-ordination of negotiations with all governmental authorities. A Country Industries Assistance Fund, created in 1958-59, is used to assist the establishment and expansion of manufacturing, wholesaling, and tourist industries in country centres; expenditure from the Fund in 1974-75 amounted to \$14,233,000 and included \$8,321,000 for factory loans, leases, and general loans, \$3,712,000 for the provision of housing for key personnel in country industries, \$510,000 for railway freight concessions, \$218,000 for industrial land, and \$1,096,000 for grants and other subsidies (mainly re-location grants).

Advice concerning industrial promotion and the balanced development of the State is provided to the Minister for Decentralisation and Development by the Development Corporation of New South Wales, set up in terms of the State Development and Country Industries Assistance Act, 1966. The Corporation is composed mainly of representatives of city and country industrial and commercial interests.

As a result of recommendations by the Corporation and the Department of Decentralisation and Development, a standard system of ten "regions" outside the "Sydney Region" has been adopted by the State Government under the provisions of the Regional Organisation Act, 1972, for all administrative and developmental purposes in New South Wales. (This system is compatible with the system of statistical divisions used for general statistical purposes in New South Wales from January 1970—see page 6.) Regional advisory councils, comprising representatives of government and local industrial and commercial interests advise in respect of the development of each individual region. (See also the chapter "Urban and Regional Development".)

#### COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization is governed by an Executive of a chairman, four other full-time members, and four part-time members, appointed by the Governor-General and responsible to the Minister for Science. It is the function of the Organization to initiate and conduct scientific research and investigations in connection with, or for the promotion of, primary and secondary industries in Australia and its Territories, to train scientific research workers, to award scientific research studentships and fellowships, to make grants in aid of scientific research, to support scientific research associations in industry, to maintain the Australian standards of measurement, to collect and disseminate information relating to scientific and technical matters, and to publish scientific and technical reports, periodicals and papers.

#### AUSTRALIAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The Isotope Division of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission produces and supplies a wide range of radio isotopes for use in medicine, industry, and research. It also undertakes research into the various uses of isotopes, and provides an advisory service on their application.

#### STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

The Standards Association of Australia, which is an independent body incorporated by Royal Charter, is governed by a council comprising representatives of the Australian and State Governments, scientific, professional, and commercial organisations, and private industry. Its funds are obtained from Australian and State Government grants, membership subscriptions, and the sale of publications.

The Association issues standard specifications for materials and codes of practice. Specifications and codes are prepared and revised periodically in accordance with the needs of industry, and standards are evolved and accepted by general consent.

#### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TESTING AUTHORITIES

The National Association of Testing Authorities co-ordinates testing facilities throughout Australia to meet private and governmental needs. Members' laboratories are examined regularly to ensure the maintenance of high standards of testing, and they are registered for the performance of specific classes of test. Certificates of test issued by these laboratories

and endorsed by the Association are widely recognised in Australia and overseas.

#### INDUSTRIAL DESIGN COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA

The Industrial Design Council of Australia was established in 1958 to promote high standards of design in Australian-manufactured goods and to widen understanding of industrial design amongst manufacturers and the general public. The Council and its State Committees are comprised of representatives from industry, commerce, architecture, engineering, education, and government.

The activities of the Council, which is financed by the Australian and State Governments and by Australian industry and commerce, include the provision of advice and guidance to manufacturers on product design and development, the recommendation of appropriate designers for specific projects, the recognition, by award, of outstanding designs, and the organisation of displays, exhibitions, publications, training courses, seminars, and films dealing with design.

### STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

#### STATISTICS FOR 1967-68 AND EARLIER YEARS

A series of substantially uniform statistics for the manufacturing industries in New South Wales is available in respect of the period from 1901 to 1967-68. The development of the manufacturing industries during this period is illustrated by the following table:—

Table 38.2. Factories\* in N.S.W., 1901 to 1967-68

Year	Establishments	Persons Employed†	Motive Power Installed	Salaries and Wages Paid‡	Value of Production	Value of Land, Buildings, Plant, and Machinery
			Thous. H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1901	3,367	61,764¶	57	9,890	20,022	27,398
1911	5,039	104,551¶	213	20,096	38,864	51,302
1920-21	5,837	139,211	492	51,238	86,256	119,088
1928-29	8,465	180,756	1,028	77,090	147,254	205,482
1931-32	7,397	126,355	1,383	45,502	93,307	193,482
1938-39	9,464	228,781	1,792	89,213	180,532	240,093
1945-46	12,287	310,870	2,349	175,295	306,359	305,738
1950-51	17,129	406,965	3,053	422,678	732,217	533,919
1957-58	22,270	445,802	5,172	793,383	1,515,724	1,532,014
1958-59	22,684	449,518	5,740	826,029	1,610,630	1,719,901
1959-60	23,274	467,139	6,201	922,289	1,832,893	1,894,373
1960-61	23,515	472,061	6,819	980,032	1,932,758	2,218,148
1961-62	23,629	461,087	7,347	976,139	1,931,612	2,628,235
1962-63	23,729	475,249	7,825	1,027,216	2,074,886	2,817,915
1963-64	23,642	487,753	8,143	1,101,021	2,267,917	2,958,722
1964-65	24,368	508,980	8,541	1,229,957	2,521,476	3,103,577
1965-66	24,531	519,364	9,461	1,303,680	2,664,771	3,331,316
1966-67	24,849	524,054	10,709	1,399,746	2,928,227	3,622,460
1967-68	24,884	531,185	11,627	1,498,067	3,130,982	3,828,139

\* Includes establishments engaged mainly in the generation of electricity or the manufacture of town gas.

† Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

‡ Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

¶ Estimated.

More detailed statistics for the manufacturing industries up to 1967-68 are given in Year Book No. 62 and earlier issues. As explained below, the employment and financial data relating to the manufacturing industries in these years are not comparable with those available for 1968-69 and later years.

#### STATISTICS FOR 1968-69 AND LATER YEARS

The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of the annual manufacturing census and other integrated economic censuses from 1968-69 are described in the chapter "Integrated Economic Censuses". That chapter also contains an explanation of how these new reporting units, concepts, definitions, and procedures differed from those used in earlier economic censuses.

Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced from 1968-69 (new units, concepts, etc.), direct comparison of employment and financial census data with those derived from economic censuses for 1967-68 and earlier years will, in most cases, not be possible. However, although the integration of economic censuses from 1968-69 was accompanied by major changes in the scope of the various censuses, and therefore in the scope of industry statistics, these changes had (in general) no significant effect on the commodity statistics published from 1968-69. In the case of manufacturing commodities, details now relate to the value of sales instead of value of output (as formerly), although the output of individual commodities is still collected in terms of quantities produced (where appropriate), along with the quantity and value of their sales.

The scope of "manufacturing", as defined in the A.S.I.C., includes all establishments engaged mainly in activities which are classifiable in the broad sense as the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products (whether this transformation is carried out by power-driven machines or by hand). Repair activities usually carried out in association with manufacturing (e.g., "major" repairs such as re-conditioning of motor vehicle engines and the repair of industrial machinery) are in general classified to manufacturing. Installation of those types of plant, equipment, etc., which are normally installed by the establishment manufacturing the plant are, in general, classified to manufacturing, except in those relatively few cases (e.g., heating and air conditioning equipment) where the installation activity has been recognised as a separate industry class in a non-manufacturing division. In principle, blending and assembly are considered to be manufacturing activities, but mere breaking-down of bulk quantities and consequent repacking or bottling are regarded as non-manufacturing activities; in practice, however, activities of these types are usually classified according to the same industry class as the other activities (if any) with which they are commonly associated at establishments.

The detailed classification of the manufacturing division of A.S.I.C. into industry sub-divisions (2-digit level), groups (3-digit level), and classes (4-digit level) is as set out in the following pages.

## 21-22 FOOD, BEVERAGES, AND TOBACCO.

- 211 Meat Products.
  - 2111 Fresh, Preserved, and Canned Meat (including Tallow, Meals, and Fertilisers of Animal Origin).
  - 2112 Fresh and Frozen Poultry.
  - 2113 Bacon, Ham, and Smallgoods.
  - 2114 Casings of Animal Origin.
- 212 Milk Products.
  - 2121 Liquid Milk and Cream.
  - 2122 Butter.
  - 2123 Cheese.
  - 2124 Ice Cream and Other Frozen Confections.
- 2125 Milk Products, n.e.c.
- 213 Canned and Preserved Fruit and Vegetable Products.
  - 2131 Canned and Preserved Fruit Products.
  - 2132 Canned and Preserved Vegetable Products.
- 214 Margarine and Oils and Fats, n.e.c.
  - 2140 Margarine and Oils and Fats, n.e.c.
- 215 Flour Mill and Cereal Food Products.
  - 2151 Flour Mill Products.
  - 2152 Starch, Gluten, and Starch Sugars.
  - 2153 Cereal Foods, Prepared Flour, and Baking Mixes.
- 216 Bread, Cakes, and Biscuits.
  - 2161 Bread.
  - 2162 Cakes and Pastries.
  - 2163 Biscuits.
- 217 Sugar.
  - 2171 Raw Sugar.
  - 2172 Refined Sugar.
- 218 Other Food Products.
  - 2181 Confectionery, Chocolate, and Cocoa Products.
  - 2182 Preserved and Canned Fish and Other Seafoods.
  - 2183 Prepared Animal and Bird Foods.
  - 2184 Food Products, n.e.c.
- 219 Beverages and Malt.
  - 2191 Soft Drinks, Cordials, and Syrups.
  - 2192 Beer.
  - 2193 Malt.
  - 2194 Wine and Brandy.
  - 2195 Alcoholic Beverages, n.e.c.
- 221 Tobacco Products.
  - 2210 Tobacco Products.

## 23 TEXTILES.

- 231-232 Textile Fibres, Yarns and Woven Fabrics, and Household Textiles.
  - 2311 Cotton Ginning.
  - 2312 Scoured and Carbonised Wool.
  - 2313 Wool and Man-made Fibre Tops.
  - 2314 Man-made Fibres and Yarns.
  - 2315 Man-made Fibre Broadwoven Fabrics.
  - 2316 Cotton, Silk, and Flax Yarns and Broadwoven Fabrics.
  - 2317 Worsted Yarns and Broadwoven Fabrics.
  - 2318 Woollen Yarns and Broadwoven Fabrics.
  - 2319 Narrow Woven Fabrics (including Broadwoven Elastic or Elastomeric Fabrics).
  - 2321 Textile Finishing.
  - 2322 Household Textiles (except Floor Coverings).
- 233 Other Textile Products (except Knitted Goods and Clothing).
  - 2331 Textile Floor Coverings.
  - 2332 Felt and Felt Products.
  - 2333 Canvas Products and Associated Textile Products, n.e.c.
  - 2334 Rope, Cordage, and Twine.
  - 2335 Textile Products, n.e.c.

## 24 CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR (INCLUDING KNITTING MILLS).

- 241 Knitting Mills.
  - 2411 Hosiery.
  - 2412 Cardigans and Pullovers.
  - 2413 Knitted Goods, n.e.c.
- 242 Clothing.
  - 2421 Women's and Girls' Blouses and Frocks.
  - 2422 Women's and Girls' Outerwear, n.e.c.
  - 2423 Men's and Boys' Trousers and Shorts; Work Clothing.
  - 2424 Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats; Waterproof Clothing.
  - 2425 Underwear, Nightwear, Men's and Boys' Shirts, and Infant's and Babies' Clothing, n.e.c.
  - 2426 Foundation Garments.
  - 2427 Headwear.
  - 2428 Clothing, n.e.c. and Clothing Trade Services.
- 243 Footwear.
  - 2431 Rubber Footwear.
  - 2432 Footwear, n.e.c.

## 25 WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND FURNITURE (EXCEPT SHEET METAL).

- 251 Wood and Wood Products (except Furniture).
  - 2511 Log Sawmilling.
  - 2512 Resawn and Dressed Timber.
  - 2513 Plywood, Veneers, and Manufactured Boards of Wood.
  - 2514 Joinery and Wooden Structural Fittings.
  - 2515 Wooden Containers.
  - 2516 Wood, Cork, Bamboo, and Cane Products, n.e.c.
- 252 Furniture (except Sheet Metal) and Mattresses.
  - 2521 Furniture (except Sheet Metal).
  - 2522 Mattresses (except Rubber or Wire).

## 26 PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS, PRINTING, AND PUBLISHING.

- 261 Paper and Paper Products.
  - 2611 Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard.
  - 2612 Paper Bags (including Textile Bags).
  - 2613 Solid Fibreboard Containers.
  - 2614 Corrugated Fibreboard Containers.
  - 2615 Paper Products, n.e.c.
- 262 Printing and Publishing.
  - 2621 Publishing (including Printing and Publishing).
  - 2622 Commercial and Job Printing (including Stationery and Book-binding).
  - 2623 Printing Trade Services, n.e.c.

## 27 CHEMICAL, PETROLEUM, AND COAL PRODUCTS.

- 271 Basic Chemicals.
  - 2711 Chemical Fertilisers.
  - 2712 Industrial Gases.
  - 2713 Plastic Materials, Synthetic Resins, and Synthetic Rubber.
  - 2714 Organic Industrial Chemicals, n.e.c.
  - 2715 Inorganic Industrial Chemicals, n.e.c.
- 272 Other Chemical and Related Products.
  - 2721 Ammunition, Explosives, and Fireworks.
  - 2722 Paints, Varnishes, and Lacquers.
  - 2723 Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Products.
  - 2724 Pest Control and Agricultural Chemical Products, n.e.c.
  - 2725 Soap and Other Detergents.
  - 2726 Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations.
  - 2727 Inks.
  - 2728 Chemical Products, n.e.c.

- 27 **CHEMICAL, PETROLEUM, AND COAL PRODUCTS—continued.**
- 273 Petroleum Refining.  
2730 Petroleum Refining.
- 274 Petroleum and Coal Products, n.e.c.  
2740 Petroleum and Coal Products, n.e.c.
- 28 **GLASS, CLAY, AND OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS.**
- 281 Glass and Glass Products.  
2811 Plate and Sheet Glass.  
2812 Glass Bottles and Jars.  
2813 Glass Products, n.e.c.
- 282 Clay Products and Refractories.  
2821 Clay Bricks and Clay Refractories.  
2822 Ceramic Construction Goods (except Vitreous China or Porcelain).  
2823 China and Other Ceramic Goods, n.e.c.
- 283 Cement and Concrete Products.  
2831 Cement.  
2832 Ready Mixed Concrete.  
2833 Concrete Pipes.  
2834 Concrete Products (except Pipes).  
2835 Asbestos Cement Products.
- 284 Other Non-metallic Mineral Products.  
2841 Plaster Products.  
2842 Stone Products.  
2843 Non-metallic Mineral Products, n.e.c.
- 29 **BASIC METAL PRODUCTS.**
- 291 Basic Iron and Steel.  
2911 Iron Ore Pelletising and Metallising.  
2912 Iron and Steel Basic Products.  
2913 Iron and Steel Castings and Forgings.  
2914 Steel Pipes and Tubes.
- 292-293 Non-ferrous Metal Basic Products.  
2921 Smelting and Refining of Copper.  
2922 Smelting and Refining of Silver, Lead, and Zinc.  
2923 Alumina.  
2924 Smelting of Aluminium.  
2925 Smelting and Refining of Nickel.  
2926 Smelting and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals, n.e.c.  
2927 Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Aluminium.  
2928 Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Non-ferrous Metals, n.e.c.  
2929 Non-ferrous Metal Castings.  
2931 Secondary Recovery and Alloying of Non-ferrous Metals, n.e.c.
- 31 **FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS.**
- 311 Fabricated Structural Metal Products.  
3111 Fabricated Structural Steel.  
3112 Architectural Aluminium Products.  
3113 Architectural Metal Products, n.e.c.  
3114 Boiler and Plate Work.
- 312 Sheet Metal Products (including Metal Cans).  
3121 Metal Cans, Canisters, and Containers.  
3122 Sheet Metal Furniture and Storage Equipment.  
3123 Sheet Metal Products, n.e.c.
- 313 Other Fabricated Metal Products (except Machinery and Equipment).  
3131 Cutlery, Industrial Knives, and Hand Tools (except Power Operated).  
3132 Springs and Wire Products.  
3133 Nuts, Bolts, Screws, and Rivets.  
3134 Metal Coating and Finishing.  
3135 Steam, Gas, and Water Fittings (Non-ferrous Metal).  
3136 Blinds and Awnings (except Textile, Bamboo, or Cane).  
3137 Fabricated Metal Products, n.e.c.
- 32 **TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT.**
- 321 Motor Vehicles and Parts.  
3211 Motor Vehicles.  
3212 Truck and Bus Bodies, Trailers, and Caravans.  
3213 Motor Vehicle Instruments, Heaters, and Electrical Equipment (except Batteries).  
3214 Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories, n.e.c.
- 322 Other Transport Equipment.  
3221 Ship Building and Repair.  
3222 Boat Building and Repair.  
3223 Railway Locomotives and Rolling Stock Manufacture and Repair.  
3224 Aircraft Building and Repair.  
3225 Transport Equipment, n.e.c.
- 33 **OTHER INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES.**
- 331 Photographic, Professional, and Scientific Equipment.  
3311 Photographic Equipment and Supplies, Optical Instruments, and Film Processing.  
3312 Measuring Apparatus and Professional and Scientific Equipment and Supplies, n.e.c.
- 332 Household Appliances and Electrical Equipment.  
3321 Television Sets, Radios, Communication and Other Electronic Equipment.  
3322 Refrigerators and Household Appliances.  
3323 Water Heating Systems.  
3324 Electric and Telephone Cable, Wire and Strip.  
3325 Batteries.  
3326 Electrical Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies, n.e.c.
- 333 Other Machinery and Equipment.  
3331 Agricultural Machinery and Equipment.  
3332 Construction and Earthmoving Machinery and Equipment.  
3333 Materials Handling Equipment.  
3334 Woodworking and Metalworking Machinery and Equipment.  
3335 Pumps, Pumping Equipment, and Air and Gas Compressors.  
3336 Commercial and Industrial Space Heating and Air Conditioning Equipment.  
3337 Dies, Saw Blades, and Machine Tool Accessories.  
3338 Food Processing Machinery.  
3339 Industrial Machinery and Equipment, n.e.c.
- 34 **LEATHER, RUBBER, AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURING, N.E.C.**
- 341 Leather and Leather Products.  
3411 Leather Tanning and Finishing, Fur Dressing and Dyeing.  
3412 Leather and Leather Substitute Products, n.e.c.
- 342 Rubber Products.  
3421 Rubber Tyres, Tubes, Belting, Hose, and Sheeting.  
3422 Rubber Products, n.e.c.
- 343 Plastic and Related Products.  
3431 Flexible Packaging and Packaging Materials (except Paper), Adhesive Tapes and Abrasive Coated Papers.  
3432 Rigid Plastic Sheeting.  
3433 Hard Surface Floor Coverings, n.e.c.  
3434 Plastic Products, n.e.c.
- 344 Other Manufacturing Industries.  
3441 Ophthalmic Articles.  
3442 Jewellery and Silverware.  
3443 Brooms and Brushes.  
3444 Signs and Advertising Displays.  
3445 Sporting Equipment.  
3446 Writing and Marking Equipment.  
3447 Manufacturing, n.e.c.

The general structure of the manufacturing industries in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of manufacturing establishments in 1971-72, 1972-73, and 1973-74 according to industry sub-division:—

**Table 38.3. Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations, by Industry Sub-division, N.S.W.**

Industry Sub-division	A.S.I.C. Code No.	Establish- ments Operating at 30 June*	Employ- ment† (Average over whole year)	Wages and Salaries Paid‡	Value Added¶	Fixed Capital Expendi- ture§
				\$ thousand		
1971-72						
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	1,340	66,412	268,950	526,923	60,795
Textiles ..	23	337	17,569	62,665	113,367	11,708
Clothing and Footwear ..	24	1,266	41,611	116,724	186,255	5,750
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture ..	25	1,956	27,625	100,560	176,147	13,074
Paper and Paper Products, Printing ..	26	1,555	41,390	178,439	324,754	27,087
Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products ..	27	552	32,113	156,072	426,382	49,975
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	28	689	21,768	105,252	199,188	25,240
Basic Metal Products ..	29	231	57,808	279,748	529,107	141,572
Fabricated Metal Products ..	31	2,076	46,882	194,409	323,669	20,981
Transport Equipment ..	32	520	46,424	206,742	306,913	36,235
Other Machinery and Equipment ..	33	2,182	86,996	374,228	615,328	40,144
Miscellaneous Manufacturing ..	34	1,239	29,320	114,911	211,553	16,110
Total, Manufacturing .. ..		13,943	515,918	2,158,702	3,939,586	448,671
1972-73						
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	1,285	66,052	301,216	589,498	67,410
Textiles ..	23	310	16,294	65,805	121,780	7,963
Clothing and Footwear ..	24	1,202	37,776	119,455	189,885	5,966
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture ..	25	1,929	27,924	111,858	203,276	16,320
Paper and Paper Products, Printing ..	26	1,553	41,012	196,163	358,510	23,612
Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products ..	27	553	32,018	175,082	458,321	53,003
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	28	681	21,780	115,110	226,508	32,064
Basic Metal Products ..	29	239	57,880	307,022	600,474	113,405
Fabricated Metal Products ..	31	2,113	44,853	205,658	329,901	17,892
Transport Equipment ..	32	490	46,168	224,172	324,858	32,537
Other Machinery and Equipment ..	33	2,041	82,205	382,706	624,209	42,870
Miscellaneous Manufacturing ..	34	1,223	29,667	127,751	234,846	12,423
Total, Manufacturing .. ..		13,619	503,629	2,331,998	4,256,666	425,464
1973-74						
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	1,236	66,140	357,291	664,087	77,068
Textiles ..	23	309	16,320	78,996	149,034	10,060
Clothing and Footwear ..	24	1,222	37,099	140,987	231,342	6,130
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture ..	25	1,974	28,477	136,275	260,115	20,289
Paper and Paper Products, Printing ..	26	1,561	41,818	236,318	442,863	25,490
Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products ..	27	536	32,758	206,531	555,396	50,085
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	28	688	22,387	142,578	253,821	23,742
Basic Metal Products ..	29	240	58,184	381,838	118,843	91,025
Fabricated Metal Products ..	31	2,165	45,892	249,143	422,473	20,574
Transport Equipment ..	32	478	47,329	271,662	388,278	37,253
Other Machinery and Equipment ..	33	2,134	87,963	474,197	799,253	48,412
Miscellaneous Manufacturing ..	34	1,266	31,854	164,087	298,947	23,655
Total, Manufacturing .. ..		13,809	516,221	2,841,904	5,184,450	433,782

\* Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

† Working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

‡ Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

¶ Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (see also Table 38.5).

§ Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.



The following table summarises the operations of manufacturing establishments in New South Wales in 1973-74, classified by individual industry groups:—

**Table 38.4. Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations, by Industry Group, N.S.W., 1973-74**

Industry Group	A.S.I.C. Code No.	Establish- ments Operating at 30 June*	Employ- ment* (Average over whole year)	Wages and Salaries Paid*	Value Added*	Fixed Capital Expend- iture*
				\$ thousand		
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco—						
Meat Products .. ..	211	227	16,960	83,956	132,648	21,905
Milk Products .. ..	212	87	6,676	37,548	62,045	5,004
Fruit and Vegetable Products	213	56	3,813	18,283	37,052	3,562
Margarine and Oils and Fats, n.e.c. .. ..	214	11	1,663	12,007	30,281	1,896
Flour Mill and Cereal Food Products .. ..	215	67	4,330	24,668	60,850	4,419
Bread, Cakes, and Biscuits ..	216	408	12,230	58,642	86,982	4,705
Sugar .. ..	217	185	10,019	57,730	112,006	8,256
Other Food Products .. ..	218					
Beverages and Malt .. ..	219					
Tobacco Products .. ..	221					
Textiles—		195	10,449	64,458	142,223	27,321
Textiles, Yarns, and Woven Fabrics .. ..	231—232	142	11,804	57,051	97,106	6,656
Other Textile Products .. ..	233	167	4,516	21,944	51,927	3,404
Clothing and Footwear—						
Knitting Mills .. ..	241	99	3,622	16,058	28,889	1,707
Clothing .. ..	242	1,024	29,525	108,082	176,650	4,053
Footwear .. ..	243	99	3,952	16,847	25,803	370
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture—						
Wood and Wood Products ..	251	1,304	18,152	85,817	173,861	15,121
Furniture and Mattresses ..	252	670	10,325	50,458	86,253	5,168
Paper and Paper Products, Printing—						
Paper and Paper Products ..	261	138	10,264	61,920	116,467	9,072
Printing and Publishing ..	262	1,423	31,554	176,398	326,396	16,417
Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products—						
Basic Chemicals .. ..	271	94	7,221	54,816	154,166	17,293
Other Chemical and Related Products .. ..	272	423	23,098	131,299	345,948	20,734
Petroleum Refining .. ..	273	6	1,836	16,407	49,050	11,713
Petroleum and Coal Products, n.e.c. .. ..	274	13	603	4,009	6,232	344
Non-metallic Mineral Products—						
Glass and Glass Products ..	281	28	4,432	29,595	54,486	3,875
Clay Products .. ..	282	140	7,028	40,406	73,854	6,454
Cement and Concrete Products	283	400	8,123	54,841	91,829	10,546
Other Non-metallic Mineral Products .. ..	284	120	2,804	17,736	33,651	2,868
Basic Metal Products—						
Basic Iron and Steel .. ..	291	126	49,336	322,557	587,121	79,996
Non-ferrous Metal .. ..	292—293	114	8,848	59,281	131,723	11,029
Products .. ..						
Fabricated Metal Products—						
Fabricated Structural Metal Products .. ..	311	671	13,038	73,877	119,677	4,711
Sheet Metal Products .. ..	312	487	12,331	67,004	117,195	5,815
Other Fabricated Metal Products .. ..	313	1,007	20,523	108,262	185,601	10,048
Transport Equipment—						
Motor Vehicles and Parts ..	321	283	22,271	121,122	199,228	16,086
Other Transport Equipment ..	322	195	25,058	150,540	189,050	21,166
Other Machinery and Equip- ment—						
Photographic, Professional, and Scientific Equipment ..	331	134	3,049	15,652	28,465	2,876
Household Appliances and Equipment .. ..	332	725	55,679	288,171	484,146	31,423
Industrial Machinery and Equipment .. ..	333	1,275	29,235	170,373	286,642	14,114
Miscellaneous Manufacturing—						
Leather and Leather Products	341	196	3,264	14,449	25,355	715
Rubber Products .. ..	342	51	5,316	34,446	56,825	4,000
Plastic and Related Products ..	343	403	13,825	73,928	142,746	11,918
Other Manufacturing .. ..	344	616	9,449	41,264	74,020	7,022
Total, Manufacturing .. ..		13,809	516,221	2,841,904	5,184,450	433,782

\* See footnotes, Table 38.3.

The following table shows the value added in manufacturing industries, by industry sub-division, in 1971-72, 1972-73, and 1973-74:—

**Table 38.5. Turnover, Stocks, Purchases, etc., and Value Added by Manufacturing Establishments, by Industry Sub-division, N.S.W.**

Industry Sub-division	A.S.I.C. Code No.	Turnover *	Stocks		Purchases, Transfers In, and Selected Expenses	Value Added †
			At Beginning of Year	At End of Year		
			\$ thousand			
1971-72						
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	1,589,956	190,730	210,061	1,082,366	526,923
Textiles ..	23	267,392	59,502	63,281	157,805	113,367
Clothing and Footwear ..	24	423,392	67,708	72,658	242,087	186,255
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture ..	25	384,334	44,767	48,375	211,795	176,147
Paper and Paper Products, Printing Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products ..	26	641,512	82,905	86,552	320,405	324,754
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	27	908,543	170,687	183,981	495,454	426,382
Basic Metal Products ..	28	398,852	55,531	62,992	207,125	199,188
Fabricated Metal Products ..	29	1,506,062	253,462	264,147	987,640	529,107
Transport Equipment ..	31	691,720	121,821	127,369	373,596	323,669
Other Machinery and Equipment ..	32	680,535	132,076	144,246	385,791	306,913
Miscellaneous Manufacturing ..	33	1,336,449	306,154	323,237	738,204	615,328
	34	446,988	70,741	75,571	240,263	211,553
Total, Manufacturing .. ..		9,275,735	1,556,084	1,662,470	5,442,531	3,939,586
1972-73						
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	1,832,229	211,333	233,021	1,264,419	589,498
Textiles ..	23	298,091	63,715	67,292	179,889	121,780
Clothing and Footwear ..	24	436,415	69,720	70,411	247,222	189,885
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture ..	25	442,937	50,921	56,189	244,928	203,276
Paper and Paper Products, Printing Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products ..	26	713,072	86,851	89,279	356,991	358,510
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	27	995,080	185,066	181,775	532,968	458,821
Basic Metal Products ..	28	451,588	63,476	63,348	230,852	220,608
Fabricated Metal Products ..	29	1,648,279	266,228	287,284	1,068,860	600,474
Transport Equipment ..	31	720,183	129,193	124,952	386,041	329,901
Other Machinery and Equipment ..	32	718,522	139,541	123,671	377,794	324,858
Miscellaneous Manufacturing ..	33	1,364,819	318,971	312,532	734,170	624,209
	34	497,857	75,971	79,642	266,682	234,846
Total, Manufacturing .. ..		10,119,072	1,660,986	1,689,396	5,890,816	4,256,666
1973-74						
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	2,078,989	234,632	277,781	1,458,051	664,087
Textiles ..	23	362,474	66,319	85,526	232,647	149,034
Clothing and Footwear ..	24	516,006	72,399	89,579	301,843	231,342
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture ..	25	555,987	54,857	72,062	313,078	260,115
Paper and Paper Products, Printing Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products ..	26	856,651	90,167	113,278	436,899	442,863
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	27	1,181,861	174,854	217,502	669,113	555,396
Basic Metal Products ..	28	521,825	64,656	73,195	276,544	253,821
Fabricated Metal Products ..	29	1,967,815	289,372	330,165	1,289,766	718,843
Transport Equipment ..	31	865,427	125,563	153,930	471,321	422,473
Other Machinery and Equipment ..	32	790,590	113,677	154,708	443,343	388,278
Miscellaneous Manufacturing ..	33	1,631,543	307,750	387,247	911,788	799,253
	34	603,338	80,738	106,552	330,205	298,947
Total, Manufacturing .. ..		11,932,507	1,674,984	2,061,525	7,134,597	5,184,450

\* Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use.

† Represents turnover *plus* stocks at end of year *less* stocks at beginning of year *less* purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

The following table shows the number of males and females employed in manufacturing industries, by industry sub-division, in 1971-72, 1972-73, and 1973-74:—

**Table 38.6. Employment in Manufacturing Establishments, by Industry Sub-division, N.S.W.**

Industry Sub-division	A.S.I.C. Code No.	Employment* (Average over whole year)					
		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	48,605	17,807	48,735	17,317	47,919	18,221
Textiles ..	23	9,636	7,933	8,926	7,368	8,787	7,533
Clothing and Footwear ..	24	7,991	33,620	7,177	30,599	6,986	30,113
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture ..	25	24,070	3,555	24,166	3,758	24,319	4,158
Paper and Paper Products, Printing ..	26	29,369	12,021	28,936	12,076	29,324	12,494
Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products ..	27	21,879	10,234	21,813	10,205	22,051	10,707
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	28	19,562	2,206	19,483	2,297	20,035	2,352
Basic Metal Products ..	29	54,624	3,184	54,835	3,045	54,475	3,709
Fabricated Metal Products ..	31	37,176	9,706	35,265	9,588	35,468	10,424
Transport Equipment ..	32	41,452	4,972	41,212	4,956	41,398	5,931
Other Machinery and Equipment ..	33	62,328	24,668	58,535	23,670	60,937	27,026
Miscellaneous Manufacturing ..	34	18,570	10,750	18,855	10,812	19,665	12,189
<b>Total, Manufacturing ..</b>		<b>375,262</b>	<b>140,656</b>	<b>367,938</b>	<b>135,691</b>	<b>371,364</b>	<b>144,857</b>

\* Working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

The following table shows the value of fixed capital expenditure by manufacturing industries, by industry sub-division, and by type of expenditure for the period 1971-72 to 1973-74:—

**Table 38.7. Fixed Capital Expenditure\* by Manufacturing Establishments, by Industry Sub-division, and by Type of Expenditure, N.S.W.**

Industry Sub-division	A.S.I.C. Code No.	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
		Land, Buildings, and other Structures	Vehicles, Plant, and Machinery	Land, Buildings, and other Structures	Vehicles, Plant, and Machinery	Land, Buildings, and other Structures	Vehicles, Plant, and Machinery
		\$ thousand					
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	18,063	42,732	14,926	52,484	22,259	54,810
Textiles ..	23	1,541	10,167	752	7,210	1,680	8,380
Clothing and Footwear ..	24	1,085	4,665	2,326	3,639	859	5,271
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture ..	25	3,544	9,530	6,521	9,798	7,029	13,260
Paper and Paper Products, Printing ..	26	4,203	22,884	6,297	17,315	4,996	20,494
Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products ..	27	8,124	41,851	10,374	42,629	12,607	37,478
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	28	4,536	20,704	3,608	28,457	3,184	20,558
Basic Metal Products ..	29	21,457	120,115	18,301	95,104	14,437	76,587
Fabricated Metal Products ..	31	3,574	17,407	1,587	16,305	3,097	17,477
Transport Equipment ..	32	14,197	22,038	12,134	20,403	15,537	21,715
Other Machinery and Equipment ..	33	6,520	33,624	5,768	37,102	11,573	36,839
Miscellaneous Manufacturing ..	34	(—) 83	16,193	(—) 643	13,067	3,793	19,862
<b>Total, Manufacturing ..</b>		<b>86,760</b>	<b>361,911</b>	<b>81,953</b>	<b>343,513</b>	<b>101,051</b>	<b>332,731</b>

\* Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (—) denotes excess of disposals over outlay on fixed tangible assets.

### Size of Establishments

Statistics are compiled periodically in respect of selected items of data for manufacturing establishments classified by employment size-group. The most recent data of this type are for 1968-69 and are shown in Year Book No. 63.

*Geographical Distribution of Manufacturing*

The following table shows details of manufacturing establishments operating in the various statistical divisions of the State for the period 1971-72 to 1973-74:—

**Table 38.8. Manufacturing Establishments in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W.**

Statistical Division	Establishments Operating at 30 June*	Employment* (Average over whole year)	Wages and Salaries Paid*	Value Added*	Fixed Capital Expenditure*
			\$ thousand		
1971-72					
Sydney .. .. .	10,475	393,957	1,659,900	3,005,784	266,821
Outer Sydney .. .. .	237	3,883	13,433	26,522	3,179
Hunter—					
Newcastle Statistical					
District .. .. .	599	43,122	181,231	317,964	33,863
Balance .. .. .	107	1,678	5,590	12,948	545
Total .. .. .	706	44,800	186,821	330,912	34,408
Illawarra—					
Wollongong Statistical					
District .. .. .	301	34,018	157,723	292,281	114,200
Balance .. .. .	146	2,837	11,877	25,798	2,005
Total .. .. .	447	36,855	169,600	318,079	116,205
North Coast .. .. .	596	9,797	31,727	69,099	4,558
Northern .. .. .	329	4,498	15,640	31,873	6,745
North-Western .. .. .	180	2,265	7,789	15,274	944
Central West .. .. .	282	8,802	33,269	59,265	2,561
South-Eastern .. .. .	253	3,799	13,675	26,872	3,877
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	240	4,476	17,265	35,920	2,999
Murray .. .. .	167	2,482	8,465	18,249	6,341
Far West .. .. .	31	304	1,118	1,735	32
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	13,943	515,918	2,158,702	3,939,586	448,671
1972-73					
Sydney .. .. .	10,201	382,772	1,784,343	3,195,727	282,860
Outer Sydney .. .. .	237	4,073	16,427	31,381	2,627
Hunter—					
Newcastle Statistical					
District .. .. .	597	41,445	191,261	353,236	41,473
Balance .. .. .	102	1,683	6,191	16,491	1,382
Total .. .. .	699	43,128	197,452	369,727	42,855
Illawarra—					
Wollongong Statistical					
District .. .. .	289	33,998	175,781	338,541	68,656
Balance .. .. .	138	2,645	12,032	28,725	1,250
Total .. .. .	427	36,643	187,813	367,266	69,906
North Coast .. .. .	600	9,977	36,411	77,219	4,384
Northern .. .. .	318	5,081	20,448	40,237	3,977
North-Western .. .. .	167	2,096	7,848	15,863	950
Central West .. .. .	276	8,682	37,303	62,864	2,840
South-Eastern .. .. .	259	3,740	14,809	30,374	8,385
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	236	4,576	18,599	41,378	2,924
Murray .. .. .	166	2,552	9,301	22,690	3,668
Far West .. .. .	33	309	1,243	1,940	90
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	13,619	503,629	2,331,998	4,256,666	425,464
1973-74					
Sydney .. .. .	10,300	392,171	2,173,458	3,892,078	293,762
Outer Sydney .. .. .	255	4,839	22,303	43,478	3,544
Hunter—					
Newcastle Statistical					
District .. .. .	626	42,705	235,348	434,065	53,227
Balance .. .. .	106	1,589	7,128	18,079	2,006
Total .. .. .	732	44,294	242,475	452,144	55,233
Illawarra—					
Wollongong Statistical					
District .. .. .	301	34,138	215,349	414,408	42,788
Balance .. .. .	136	2,685	14,157	34,024	1,483
Total .. .. .	437	36,823	229,507	448,432	44,271
North Coast .. .. .	618	10,326	44,646	90,791	10,945
Northern .. .. .	307	4,813	23,246	47,536	4,795
North-Western .. .. .	176	2,043	8,792	18,348	960
Central West .. .. .	275	9,160	43,741	70,713	7,886
South-Eastern .. .. .	266	3,720	17,638	39,763	2,310
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	239	4,942	23,101	49,717	6,331
Murray .. .. .	172	2,787	11,609	29,267	3,712
Far West .. .. .	32	303	1,389	2,183	33
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	13,809	516,221	2,841,904	5,184,450	433,782

\* See footnotes, Table 38.3.

The manufacturing industries of New South Wales are located mainly in the Sydney Statistical Division, where an extremely diversified range of manufacturing activity is undertaken. Other important manufacturing centres are adjacent to the major coal-fields in the Newcastle Statistical District (within the Hunter Statistical Division) and the Wollongong Statistical District (within the Illawarra Statistical Division); iron and steel works in each of these districts are associated with ancillary plants engaged in the further processing of steelworks products.

In the remainder of the State, large-scale manufacturing establishments consist mostly of portland cement works and meat, milk, and other food processing plants, the locations of which are determined by the availability of raw materials. However, movement towards decentralisation has led to the establishment of some large textile, clothing, and domestic appliance factories in country towns other than satellites of the industrial cities. The most widely distributed manufacturing activities in country towns are sawmilling, baking, printing, and the manufacture of ready-mixed concrete and aerated waters.

#### PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES PRODUCED

The major changes which occurred in the scope of the manufacturing and other censuses, as a result of the integration of economic censuses in 1968-69 (see page 991), did not (in general) have a significant effect on the scope of commodity statistics. Manufacturing commodity statistics have (from 1968-69) been collected not only from establishments classified to the manufacturing industries (and therefore within the scope of the manufacturing census), but also from establishments which are classified to the mining, electricity and gas, wholesale, and retail industries and which have, as a subsidiary activity, a manufacturing turnover exceeding \$10,000 in the year. The output of individual commodities is still collected in terms of quantities produced (where applicable), but the value of output is no longer collected; from 1968-69, details of the quantity (where applicable) and value of sales (and transfers out) have been collected. Transfers out of individual commodities (to other establishment(s) of the same business enterprise) are valued at the prices for which the goods would have been sold to the establishment to which they were transferred if it had been under separate ownership (i.e. on a commercial valuation basis). Commodities produced and used within the same establishment, and commodities produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments (e.g., wholesale and retail establishments), do not come within the definition of sales of manufacturing commodities, and are included only in the details of quantities produced.

Table 38.9 shows the total quantity produced and the quantity and value of sales and transfers out of most of the principal manufacturing commodities produced in New South Wales in 1972-73 and 1973-74. Those manufacturing commodities for which substantial quantities of the commodities are produced by manufacturing establishments on commission for non-manufacturing establishments have (as far as possible) been identified in the table by a special footnote. Other important manufacturing commodities are also produced in New South Wales, but particulars of these products cannot be disclosed because the greater part of their manufacture is undertaken by only a few establishments.

Table 38.9. Principal Manufacturing Commodities

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1973			Year ended 30 June 1974		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
					\$ thousand			\$ thousand
	Fresh Meat (excluding Poultry and Rabbit Meat)—For Human Consumption—							
021.59	Carcasses, Whole or Butchered*	...			99,234			111,303
021.61	Boned*	...			134,782			151,567
	Offal, Bones, etc.—	...						
021.71	Edible (Heart, Liver, Brains, etc.)	...			6,908			6,279
021.73	Inedible (Wells, Horns, Hooves, Hides, and Skins, etc.)†	...			21,352			18,556
	Finished Bacon and Ham—	...						
023.18, 19	Other than Canned: Smoked	Thous. kg	13,776	13,364	20,676	14,278†	13,831†	26,541†
023.20, 21	Not Smoked	Thous. kg	4,002	3,951	6,811	3,858	3,825	8,173
025.32	Smallgoods	...			38,029			48,582
	Fresh Poultry—For Human Consumption—	...						
027.46	Chickens	Thous. kg	60,025	64,320	53,848	74,688	69,917	69,839
027.51	Turkeys	Thous. kg	6,591	6,890	6,538	7,320	6,771	7,569
051.35	Total Cheese from Cow's Milk (excluding Processed Cheese)	Thous. kg	9,262	8,447	7,082	9,361	8,652	8,804
052.34	Ice Cream†	Thous. litres	79,955	80,361	26,405	76,709	76,549	27,920
051.61	Liquid Whole Milk (Cow's Milk)—							
	Pasteurised Whole Milk (including Homogenised, but excluding Flavoured and Standardised Milk)—							
051.86	Bulk†	Thous. litres			7,559			10,244
051.91	Packed†	Thous. litres			90,187			97,335
052.05, 07	Total Cream from Cow's Milk†	Thous. kg	544,072	50,362	493,560	560,864	484,850	10,420
†	Butterf.	Thous. kg	24,919	9,435	5,784	25,410	6,922	11,729
	Wheaten Cereal Products—	...			15,258			
062.01	Flour, White (including Sharps)	Tonne	17,541	16,296		13,270	12,067	
063.11	Barley Malt	Thous. kg	466,770	471,028	53,635	503,180	508,576	61,725
064.21	Biscuits (excluding Dog Biscuits)	Thous. kg	77,312	78,347	95,111	86,108	95,785	13,084
064.45	Cakes, Pastries, Pies, and Puddings—Ready to Eat—Not Canned†	Thous. kg	45,663	45,360	39,482	46,040†	45,634†	44,455†
		...	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
					29,976			35,640

\* Substantial quantities of this commodity are produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments. See text on page 1058.

† Includes details for Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Includes ice cream combined with other confections, including those aerated milk based confections which contain ten per cent or more butterfat.

§ Comprises commodity codes 051.30, 052.20, 22, 24. Includes butter equivalent of butter oil produced directly from cream.

|| Value of sales and transfers only collected.

|| Includes all equalisation payments received during the year.

Table 38.9. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1973			Year ended 30 June 1974		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
				\$ thousand			\$ thousand	
	Bread*—							
	2 lb Loaves (including Equivalent of 4lb Loaves)—	Thousand						
064.03	Wrapped .. .. .	Thousand	37,050	33,613		39,880	36,450	
064.04	Unwrapped .. .. .	Thousand	38,916	35,451		37,874	34,516	
064.05	1½ lb Loaves: Wrapped .. .. .	Thousand	157,528	139,481		166,084	148,002	
064.06	Unwrapped .. .. .	Thousand	20,394	18,952	81,652	25,434	23,307	
064.07	1 lb Loaves: Wrapped .. .. .	Thousand	89,434	78,980		90,659	80,160	
064.08	Unwrapped .. .. .	Thousand	38,386	34,937		36,547	32,858	
064.09	Rolls, Hamburger Buns, etc. .. .. .	Thousand	16,560	14,659		15,799	14,106	
064.11	Other Sizes, n.e.i. .. .. .	Thous. kg	5,009	4,384		3,698	3,310	
076.60	Jams (including Conserves, Fruit Spreads, etc.) .. .. .	Thous. kg	10,830	10,524	4,971	9,036	9,922	
099.01	Potato Crisps, Flakes, etc. .. .. .	Thous. kg	7,476	7,406	9,733	6,814	6,826	
102.01	Raw Sugar .. .. .	Tonne	102,941	n.d.	n.d.	121,662	n.d.	
104.06-18	Confectionery: Chocolate (excluding Coverture) .. .. .	Thous. kg	14,055	13,827	17,501	13,114	13,199	
104.21-29	Other than Chocolate .. .. .	Thous. kg	26,508	26,010	25,096	26,196	28,253	
121.01	Margarine—Table* .. .. .	Thous. kg	11,241	10,916	9,175	13,889	13,924	
121.08	In packs of over 1lb .. .. .	Thous. kg	14,564	14,269	5,280	15,406	15,293	
127.11	Starch (including Cornflour) from Wheat .. .. .	Thous. kg	77,152	53,144	6,824	85,338	59,877	
127.31	Gluten—Dried .. .. .	Thous. kg	14,971	15,324	6,877	17,526	17,708	
156.16	Meat and Bone Meal (excluding Blood Meal and Liver Meal) .. .. .	Thous. kg	111,208	112,754	11,753	91,015	89,395	
	Prepared Stock and Poultry Feed—							
159.11	Poultry Pellets and Crumbles .. .. .	Tonne	390,580	390,821	35,514	475,836	475,499	
159.15	Poultry Mash .. .. .	Tonne	111,048	111,410	8,099	101,542	9,418	
159.21	Other Prepared Stock and Poultry Feed .. .. .	Tonne	302,740	303,233	21,126	304,844	303,004	
	Aerated and Carbonated Waters—							
171.03	Canned .. .. .	Thous. litres	100,491	103,057	27,419	114,309	112,974	
171.07.08	Bottled*	Thous. litres	208,158	207,875	43,294	209,808	208,576	
171.06.10	Cordials and Syrups*	Thous. litres	26,892	25,225	10,479	28,952	27,947	
	Ale, Beer, and Stout: Bulk .. .. .	Thous. litres	418,869	416,651	42,953†	402,238	398,061	
172.02	Bottled and Canned .. .. .	Thous. litres	247,318	248,650	49,976†	276,089	270,884	
172.42.46	Beverage Wine (including Fortifying Spirits Added)	Thous. litres	39,482	39,686	12,049†	47,265	43,262	
172.50	Distillation Wine .. .. .	Thous. litres	18,701	18,701	+	13,434	+	

\* Includes details for Australian Capital Territory.

† Excluding excise duty.

‡ Quantity and value of sales and transfers not collected.

Table 38.9. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1973			Year ended 30 June 1974		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
					\$ thousand			\$ thousand
301.47	Leather—Dressed or Finished—	Thous. sq m	1,293	1,280	9,281	1,277	1,273	10,485
324.02	Chrome Tanned—Grain—Cattle	Thous. kg.	12,641	11,630	7,968	12,062	12,062	8,335
	Tread Rubber (Cameback) ..	..						
	Undressed Sawm Timber*—							
	Recovered from Sawm Logs—							
	Australian Grown—							
331.01.03	From Forest Hardwoods	Cubic metre	803,988			826,034		
331.05.07	From Brushwoods and Scrubwoods ..	Cubic metre	40,560			33,335		
	From Softwoods (non-pored Timbers)—							
331.09.11	Native Forest Pines: Cypress†	Cubic metre	67,890			73,194		
331.17.19	Plantation Grown Pines†	Cubic metre	137,231			113,750		
	Dressed Timber and Mouldings—Floorboards†	Cubic metre	84,120	82,101	6,858	81,027	79,625	7,969
332.06.08	Building or Roofing Papers, Felts, and Foils, Bitumen or	Thous. sq m	16,558	16,565	5,031	19,619	19,525	5,902
357.02	Tar treated, Laminated or Impregnated ..	..						
	Spun Yarns†—							
363.17-31	Wool Worsted ..	Thous. kg	1,448	1,154	6,751	1,081	840	6,300
363.47-75	Woolen ..	Thous. kg	2,506	1,691	4,460	2,238	1,467	4,457
364.11	Pure Cotton—Weaving ..	Thous. kg	6,861	6,530	10,433	8,932	8,704	16,353
	Broadwoven Cloth†—							
372.02-50	Wool‡	Thous. sq m	3,508	2,751	7,829	3,883	2,987	10,048
§	Cotton (including Towelling) ..	Thous. sq m	17,047	11,262	9,408	22,285	16,684	16,132
374.02-34	Cellulosic and Synthetic Fibres ..	Thous. sq m	32,460	26,359	18,496	39,527	36,078	26,039
373.62	Woven Towels (Turkish and/or Terry)—	..						
	Over 22 inch up to and including 30 inch width ..	Dozen	232,314	259,842	5,644	267,144	245,840	6,720
391.24	Rendered Tallow—Inedible ..	Thous. kg	65,259	64,884	8,445	61,113	60,721	15,783
391.14.16	Edible (including Dripping)†	Thous. kg	34,985	33,100	5,760	21,333	20,333	6,386

\* Excludes quantity of timber recovered from logs peeled or sliced for veneers.

† Includes details for Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Mixtures are included with the predominant fibre.

§ Includes blanketing and rug material.

|| Comprises commodity codes 373-02-52 and 373-71-77.

¶ Quantity and value of sales and transfers not collected.



Table 38.9. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1973			Year ended 30 June 1974		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
					\$ thousand			\$ thousand
	Paints, Enamels, and Clears*							
410.01-07	Architectural and Decorative—							
410.11-17	Solvent Thinned .. .. .	Thous. litres	19,987	19,546	22,304	20,643	20,437	25,366
410.31-49	Water Thinned .. .. .	Thous. litres	11,516	11,129	11,537	11,911	11,651	12,600
	Industrial .. .. .	Thous. litres	21,788	21,557	21,079	23,707	23,412	25,579
419.41	Printing Inks—Other than New Inks	...	\$	\$	10,456	\$	\$	13,401
423.11	Unsupported Plastics Film (Thickness less than 0.010 inch)	Thous. kg	15,735	15,973	12,241	19,450	18,764	15,318
	Polyethylene—Low Density .. .. .							
432.20	Industrial Diesel Fuel (including Marine)† .. .. .	Tonne	406,668	**	**	516,698	**	**
442.04.08	Pig Iron .. .. .	Thous. tonnes	5,278	n.a.	n.a.	5,665	n.a.	n.a.
442.80-83	Raw Steel .. .. .	Thous. tonnes	6,174	n.a.	n.a.	6,409	n.a.	n.a.
446.12	Steel Rail Fastenings—Fish Plates, Sleeper Plates, and other Rail Accessories .. .. .	Tonne	67,082	55,767	9,871	52,752	45,929	8,921
451.40	Aluminium and Alloy—Rods, Bars, and Sections (Solid and Hollow) .. .. .	Thous. kg	20,732	21,214	24,157	24,515	25,466	33,257
461.18	Processed Reinforcing Steel Rods .. .. .	Tonne	155,773	154,471	27,702	155,890†	162,420†	30,258†
461.20	Fabricated Constructional Steel† .. .. .	Tonne	215,612	211,918	72,933	224,179	222,065	85,223
461.31	Aluminium Window Frames (including Curtain Walls)† .. .. .	...	\$	\$	31,114	\$	\$	33,300
461.71	Aluminium Profiled Decking and Cladding .. .. .	Thous. sq m	1,976	1,976	8,222	2,226	2,274	8,378
463.08	Welded Wire Fabric .. .. .	Tonne	66,938	63,399	14,086	62,113	62,996	16,076
463.12	Woven or Linked Wire Fabric† .. .. .	...	...	...	5,102	...	...	4,910
465.04	Bolts and Nuts (Steel and Non-ferrous) .. .. .	...	...	...	11,019	...	...	15,831
467.04.08	Springs .. .. .	...	...	...	14,057	...	...	18,121

\* Includes primers, undercoats, varnishes, clear plastic coatings, and two-pack type coatings. Excludes heavy duty coatings, bituminous paints, and marine coatings.

† Substantial quantities of this commodity are produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments. See text on page 1058.

‡ Includes details for Australian Capital Territory.

§ Excludes the value of glass and glazing.

|| Value of sales and transfers only collected.

\*\* Year ended 31 May.

\*\*\* Quantity and value of sales and transfers not collected.

Table 38.9. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1973			Year ended 30 June 1974		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value \$ thousand		Quantity	Value \$ thousand
472.01, 03	Clay Bricks**†	Thousand	734,153	743,460	46,899	793,060	774,904	58,356
472.36	Stoneware Pipes and Fittings (excluding Agricultural Pipes)	...			11,871			12,163
472.43	Bricks, Blocks, and other Constructional Shapes‡	Tonne	70,228	73,682	7,717	86,331	82,882	10,006
472.44	Castables, Cements, and other Mixes	Tonne	46,789	47,056	5,145	50,275	50,320	6,378
472.45	Other Refractory Products (including Ladle Bricks, Crucibles, Nozzles, etc.)	...			5,278			5,407
475.27	Concrete Blocks—Basic Building and Paving Blocks**†	Thousand	16,590	16,679	6,445	20,862	22,527	9,835
475.46	Concrete Pipes (excluding Agricultural Pipes)*	Tonne	280,526	282,876	13,101	329,023	309,226	15,678
475.90	Ready Mixed Concrete	Thous. cu m	3,831	3,818	87,262	3,870	3,870	99,134
493.06	Doors (excluding Small Cupboard Type)—Household and Commercial (Stock Size)—Timber-Framed—Flush—Packed Core	Thousand	1,674	1,652	10,463	1,571	1,586	13,064
493.53	Metal or Metal-framed (all types)—Aluminium	Thousand	134*	135*	6,587*	147	149	7,717
503.13-16	Electric Motors (excluding Automotive)—Rated Horse-power—	Number	1,287,169	576,343		1,740,739	832,650	
503.22, 23	Up to and including $\frac{1}{2}$ hp	Number	644,695	455,773		763,462	554,383	
503.24	Over $\frac{1}{2}$ hp up to and including $\frac{3}{4}$ hp	Number	192,965	188,931	24,079	261,789	261,789	32,944
503.25, 26	Over $\frac{3}{4}$ hp up to and including 1 hp	Number	149,266	118,525		214,931	136,627	
503.27-32	1 hp and over	Number	164,583	94,955		197,228	125,659	
507.51	Pumps and Pumping Machinery of all Types	...			21,653			25,450
511.01	Conveyors and Appliances	...			14,125			16,852
512.01	Hoists, Cranes and Lifting Machinery—Other than Electric Hoists or Hydraulic Hoists for Trucks	...			19,365			20,925
513.01	Powered Fork Lift Store Trucks	Number	1,694	1,679	12,607	1,993	2,004	15,138
521.01	Mining and Drilling Machinery and Parts	...			17,140			17,425

\* Includes details for Australian Capital Territory.

† Saleable bricks removed from kiln, excluding firebricks.

‡ Includes insulating bricks and blocks, but excludes ladle bricks.

\* Expressed in terms of 16 inch x 8 inch x 8 inch blocks; including decorative blocks, lintels, and sill blocks; excluding architectural screen blocks and similar fancy blocks.

† Value of sales and transfers only collected.

Table 38.9. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1973			Year ended 30 June 1974		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
					\$ thousand			\$ thousand
523.05	Metalworking Machinery and Parts—	...	††	††	9,130	††	††	11,073
571.10	Other than Machine Tools*	...	††	††	23,336††	††	††	21,623††
	Locomotives, Railway Rolling Stock, Trains, Trolleys	...						
	Cars, and Underframes	...						
	Motor Vehicles—Cars, Station Wagons, Utilities, and	Number	85,266	94,819	193,038	98,957	94,844	209,393
591.21, 23	Panel Vans†	Number	16,426	16,748	7,109	20,361	20,076	10,496
621.33	Small Boats less than 5 tons Gross—	Number	308,717	309,090	16,058	322,664	322,664	17,971
	Fibreglass and Aluminium	...						
	Tires—Pneumatic—Truck and Bus	...						
643.03	Radiograms—Automatic Multiple Play	Number	97,223	99,132	15,005	106,851	110,350	17,183
643.15-17	Radio Receiving Sets	Number	283,781	296,218	7,740	308,149	322,207	10,434
	Television Sets with Cabinets—	...						
	Black and White Sets—Not combined with Radio, etc.—	...						
643.49-50	Over 19 inches and under	Number	105,425	111,160	13,494	140,217	142,860	18,792
643.52	Over 19 inches up to and including 21 inches	Number	29,507	29,186	4,270	30,245	35,985	3,411
643.53	Over 21 inches up to and including 23 inches	Number	44,589	47,227	6,500	57,080	57,387	5,251
643.55	Over 23 inches	Number	62,028	64,164	10,843	62,914	67,949	11,465
	Hot Water Systems (Complete) up to 200 gal. Storage	...						
	Capacity—Storage—Displacement Type—Electric—	...						
652.21	Full Mains Pressure	Number	102,487	102,050	9,053	107,908	106,505	10,799
657.32	Domestic Electric Refrigerators§	Number	159,649	165,749	43,606	188,341	192,541	53,189
657.60	Fresisting Commercial Refrigeration Cabinet (all types)	...	††	††	13,069	††	††	13,230
	Cooking Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges—	...						
661.01	Electric—Domestic Type—Fixed Ranges**	Number	49,222	51,299	7,400	50,316	53,160	8,380
672.01	Steam, Gas, and Water Fittings, Valves and Parts (Non-ferrous)	...	††	††	22,760	††	††	25,603

\* Including metal shearing and pressing machines and bench grinders and drills.

† Comprises commodity codes 581.02-32 and 582.04, 06.

‡ Includes vehicles which are sold by the manufacturer in a partly finished state.

§ With heating source as an integral part of water storage cylinder.

|| Including combination refrigerator-freezers.

\*\* Includes details for Australian Capital Territory.

†† At least one hot plate/oven separately heated, top rating in excess of 10 amps but not more than 15 kW.

‡‡ Value of sales and transfers only collected.

††† Total amount received during the year, including progress payments received on long-term contracts, instead of the value of deliveries.

Table 38.9. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1973			Year ended 30 June 1974		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
681.01	Incandescent Lighting Units	..	..	..	\$ thousand	..	..	\$ thousand
681.11	Fluorescent Light Fittings*	..	..	..	7,259	..	..	9,848
684.01	Regulating, Starting, and Controlling Apparatus (Electric)†	..	..	..	16,118	..	..	18,759
685.13,17	Batteries—New, Wet Cell—Automotive S.L.I. (including Motor Cycle)	Thousand	846	841	46,551	836	840	58,095
693.02	Domestic Clothes Washing Machines—Fully Automatic‡	Number	98,129	99,101	13,263	118,858	119,806	14,283
741.01	Furniture—Wooden Furniture	..	..	..	22,601	..	..	28,810
744.05	Furniture and Storage Equipment Predominantly of Sheet Metal	..	..	..	73,483	..	..	95,884
744.07	Other Metal or Partly Metal Furniture and Office Equipment	..	..	..	9,883	..	..	13,805†
772.02	Outerwear—Men's and Youths* (excl. Evening Wear)—Short Length Coats and Jackets—Suit Coats§	Thousand	395	238	29,499	398	239	28,382
770.51,52	Trousers and Shorts—Suit Trousers (Long)¶	Thousand	461	384	7,514	446	331	9,149
772.58	Sports Trousers, Slacks, and Long School Trousers¶	Thousand	1,973	1,373	4,315	2,266	1,631	4,642
772.84	Jeans§	Thousand	2,913	2,167	13,186	2,601	n.a.	17,571
773.04,05	Shirts—Men's and Youths*—Woven: Collar Attached, Business or Formal¶	Dozen	269,118	166,576	11,618	278,961	159,248	n.a.
773.13,18	Knitted: Sports Shirts	Dozen	315,169	166,347	8,083	335,581	179,310	8,838
773.32,33	Brassieres (excluding Maternity Brassieres)¶	Dozen	320,950	301,714	9,940	338,570	320,881	10,145
777.49	Brassieres (excluding Maternity Brassieres)¶	Dozen	429,519	426,089	7,207	457,802	402,687	9,962
					13,030			13,781

\* Assembled ready for installation (excluding tubes and shades of glass, but including starters).

† Includes details for Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Complete cycle with one setting of the controls.

§ Substantial quantities of this commodity are produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments. See text on page 1058.

¶ Value of sales and transfers only collected.

Table 38.9. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1973				Year ended 30 June 1974			
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers			
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value		
784.24.26 784.56.58	Outerwear—Women's and Maids' (excl. Uniforms)—Suits (Other than Slack Suits)* Frocks (Other than Sports and Bridal Wear)*	Thousand Thousand	874 7,023	631 4,555	\$ thousand 7,974 36,863	689 7,187	408 4,415	\$ thousand 6,737 45,481		
793.21.22 793.31.32 793.34	Boots, Shoes, Sandals, etc.—Adult†—Uppers of Leather—Outer Soles of Rubber or Synthetic Material—Male— Injection Moulded or Vulcanised Soles Attached Soles	Thous. pair Thous. pair Thous. pair	n.a. n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a. n.a.	1,062 583 1,881	1,014 584 1,872	8,431 5,095 14,845		
793.68	Female—Attached Soles† Outer Soles of Leather or Composition Leather—Female‡	Thous. pair Thous. pair	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	446	434	5,228		
802.83 803.31 803.61	Hair Sprays—Aerosol Packs Deodorants—Personal Talcum Powder	Thous. kg Thous. kg Thous. kg	2,748 1,282 4,379	2,782 1,244 4,356	6,123 7,204 7,181	2,399 1,258 3,858	2,392 1,351 3,815	5,878 8,845 8,222		
806.06	Synthetic Detergents— For Personal Toilet Use— Liquid, Paste, and Cream—Shampoo	Tonne	4,054	4,027	8,522	4,354	4,177	9,029		
806.16	For Other Purposes— Small Packs† Non-Abrasive—Liquid, Paste, and Cream	Tonne	34,755	34,983	13,205	32,635	32,489	15,126		
841.85	Felts—Needled or Bonded of Jute or Jute/Hair Mixtures (all Types except Carpet Felt)	Thous. sq m	7,298	7,295	6,214	7,423	7,465	6,637		
844.22-27	Mattresses—Inner Spring Kitchenware (other than Electrically Powered)— Aluminium (excluding Cast Aluminium)	Thousand ...	286 \$	281 \$	7,595 5,402	283 \$	284 \$	9,340 4,757		

\* Substantial quantities of this commodity are produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments. See text on page 1058.

† Size 2 second series and above.

‡ Excluding boots.

§ Containing 7 lb or less for solids, 1 gallon or less for liquids. Excluding dairy cleansers regardless of pack size.

|| Value of sales and transfers only collected.

Table 38.9. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1973			Year ended 30 June 1974		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
864.31-39	Handbags—Ladies' .. .. .	Thousand	1,518	1,481	\$ thousand 9,736	1,540	1,525	\$ thousand 11,550
871.01	Pharmaceutical Products of all Types for Human Use ..	...	*	*	132,882	*	*	146,504
872.19	Animal and Veterinary Products— Drenches and Anthelmintics—Other than Phenothiazine and Organic Phosphates .. .. .	...	*	*	17,141	*	*	19,814
899.21	Labels—Pressure Sensitive .. .. .	...	*	*	4,901	*	*	7,272
901.15,16	Envelopes .. .. .	...	*	*	7,589	*	*	9,456
941.09	Metal Barrels, Kegs, Drums, Vats, and Tanks .. .. .	...	*	*	14,341	*	*	18,159
941.11	Metal Packers, Cans, Canisters, and Containers .. .. .	...	*	*	51,907	*	*	65,016
943.02	Containers, Bags, and Packets— Of Paperboard (including Strawboard, Chipboard, etc.)— Corrugated Fibre .. .. .	...	*	*	49,345	*	*	62,413
943.03	Solid Fibre: Set up Boxes .. .. .	...	*	*	4,601	*	*	5,996
943.05	Other .. .. .	...	*	*	26,611	*	*	29,951
943.19	Of Paper— Bags and Packets—Other than Multi-Wall .. .. .	...	*	*	8,621	*	*	10,695
945.72	Plastic Bags and Packets—Made from Sheet or Film— Polyethylene .. .. .	...	*	*	8,388	*	*	12,210
948.01	Plastic Bottle Tops, Caps, and Closures .. .. .	...	*	*	6,348	*	*	7,782

\* Value of sales and transfer only collected.



## Chapter 39

# ELECTRICITY AND GAS

### SYSTEM OF STATISTICS FOR ELECTRICITY AND GAS INDUSTRIES

In 1967–68 and earlier years, data relating to the production of electricity and gas were collected as part of the annual factory census. With the introduction of the system of integrated economic censuses in 1968–69, data relating to the electricity and gas industries were collected in a separate census (distinct from the manufacturing census), and the scope of the census was extended to include distribution as well as production. Following the 1968–69 Census of Electricity and Gas Establishments, similar censuses were conducted in respect of the years 1969–70, 1971–72, 1972–73, and 1974–75. It is proposed to conduct periodic censuses in the future with the next census planned in respect of 1977–78.

The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of the electricity and gas censuses and other integrated economic censuses from 1968–69 are described in the chapter “Integrated Economic Censuses”.

Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced from 1968–69 (new units, concepts, etc.), direct comparison of employment and financial census data with those derived from economic censuses for 1967–68 and earlier years will, in most cases, not be possible. However, although the integration of economic censuses from 1968–69 was accompanied by major changes in the scope of the various censuses, and therefore in the scope of industry statistics, these changes had (in general) no significant effect on the statistics of production of electricity and gas published from 1968–69.

### ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION

The electricity generation and distribution industry, as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (introduced from 1968–69), covers all establishments engaged mainly in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity (including establishments engaged mainly in the repair or maintenance of electricity transmission lines).

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The general structure of the industry in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of establishments classified to the industry in 1971-72 and 1972-73:—

**Table 39.1. Electricity Establishments, N.S.W.: Summary of Operations**

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73*	Particulars	1971-72	1972-73*
	No.	No.		\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Establishments Operating at 30 June .. .. .	49	48	Sales, Transfers Out, and Other Operating Revenue	707,288	764,112
Persons Employed at End of June†—			Stocks at—		
Males .. .. .	23,469	23,073	Beginning of Year ..	49,522	54,119
Females .. .. .	2,395	2,354	End of Year .. .. .	54,141	62,112
Persons .. .. .	25,864	25,427	Purchases, Transfers In, and Selected Expenses ..	345,021	371,310
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	Value Added‡ .. .. .	366,885	400,791
Wages and Salaries Paid ..	139,734	150,268	Fixed Capital Expenditure¶	154,313	144,268

\* An electricity and gas census was not conducted in respect of the year 1973-74.

† Includes own employees engaged on new construction.

‡ Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in the value of stocks, *less* purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (see also page 995).

¶ Outlay on fixed tangible assets *less* disposals.

The generation of electricity in New South Wales has expanded very considerably since the mid-1940's. This expansion has reflected the greatly increased industrial activity, the growth of population, the construction of new houses, the extension of electricity supplies to rural areas, and the increased use of domestic electric appliances.

Electricity generated in New South Wales amounted to 24,281 million kWh in 1971-72 and 26,089 million kWh in 1972-73. Electricity generating establishments used 8,360,419 tonnes of coal and 143,384 tonnes of fuel oil in 1971-72, and 9,118,664 tonnes and 107,037 tonnes, respectively, in 1972-73.

The State is dependent mainly on thermal stations using coal for the generation of electricity, although the contribution of the hydro-electric stations has increased significantly as the various stages of the Snowy Mountains Scheme (see page 1072) have been completed. In 1974-75, coal-fired stations and internal combustion plants generated 80 per cent of the total electricity output, and hydro-electric stations 20 per cent. As the principal producing centres for coal suitable for electricity generation are within a 200 kilometre radius of Sydney (at Newcastle, Bulli-Wollongong, and Lithgow), most of the electricity generating plant is located in this area.

Authorities engaged in retail distribution of electricity receive electricity in bulk through the N.S.W. Electricity Commission's Interconnected System. At 30 June 1975, there were 44 separate authorities (34 county councils, 5 municipal and shire councils, 1 governmental authority, and 4 private franchise holders) engaged in the retail distribution of electricity in the State. These authorities supplied 1,789,337 consumers (including 1,602,939 residential and 185,742 commercial and industrial consumers). The largest distributing authority in the State is the Sydney County Council, which at 30 June 1975 supplied 660,028 consumers (including 597,031 residential and 62,969 commercial and industrial consumers) in 27 metropolitan local government areas.

## ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Electricity Commission, which was established in 1950, is the major electricity generating authority in New South Wales. The electricity generated by the Commission is supplied in bulk to distributing authorities (mainly local government bodies), to the government transport authorities, and to certain large industrial consumers.

Under the Act which authorised its establishment, the Commission took over the major electricity generating undertakings in the State. It has since undertaken the construction of a number of new power stations (mainly thermal stations situated on the coal fields), interconnected high-tension transmission lines, and major sub-stations throughout the State. Some sections of the interconnected transmission system, through which most of the State's electricity consumers are now supplied, have been built for operation at 330,000 volts.

The Commission comprises a full-time chairman and vice-chairman and three part-time members, appointed for seven years, and is subject to the direction of the Minister for Mines and Energy.

## ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Electricity Authority of New South Wales was constituted in 1946, under the Electricity Development Act, to promote and regulate the co-ordination and development of electricity supply throughout the State, particularly in rural areas. The Authority does not generate or distribute electricity, but regulates the extension and interconnection of supply systems outside the area of operations of the Electricity Commission. Other functions of the Authority include the provision of technical advice to retail electricity supply authorities on such matters as the framing of retail electricity tariffs, the administration of the Traffic Route Lighting Subsidy Scheme, and the implementation of safety regulations relating to consumers' installations, licensing of electricians, etc.

The Authority comprises a full-time chairman and six part-time members, and is responsible to the Minister for Mines and Energy.

The Authority encourages the use of electricity for primary production purposes by subsidising the cost of rural electrification. Under the subsidy scheme, local electricity suppliers receive subsidies from the Authority towards the cost of new rural transmission lines. The basic subsidy ranges up to \$800 of the capital cost per consumer; if the cost exceeds \$1,200 per consumer, additional subsidy, up to a maximum of \$240 per consumer, is granted at the rate of 60 per cent of the cost in excess of \$1,200. Both the basic and additional subsidies are payable in equal instalments over fifteen years. Rural electricity extensions costing \$95 million and subsidies amounting to \$39 million had been approved under the scheme up to 30 June 1975. By June 1975, 103,627 kilometres of new transmission lines had been constructed, bringing power to 67,000 additional farms and 38,000 other rural consumers. The rural electrification scheme has been virtually completed with almost 95 per cent of all farms in New South Wales now being supplied with electricity, compared with only 22 per cent in 1946.

Part of the net liability of local supply authorities in respect of rural electrification is being offset by payments made by the Electricity Commission under a special scheme of financial assistance, which came into force in 1967-68, and was extended and modified in 1971, 1972, and 1975. Under the scheme as modified in 1972, a total amount of \$2,500,000

per annum was to be distributed by the Commission over the five years commencing on 1 January 1972. A general increase of 25 per cent in the rate of subsidy became effective from 1 January 1975, and the total payment during 1974-75 was \$2,806,156. The amount payable to each local supply authority is proportional to the ratio of its net liability to the total net liability of all local supply authorities in respect of rural electrification.

#### SNOWY MOUNTAINS HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

The Snowy Mountains Scheme, which was begun in 1949 and completed in 1974, is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. The Australian Parliament established the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority to implement the Scheme. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation, is used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels, and shafts, to operate power stations with an ultimate generating capacity of 3,740,000 kW. When finally discharged from the diversion networks, the water flows at low elevation into the Murrumbidgee and Murray river systems on the western side of the Range, and is used for irrigation. The Scheme provides approximately 2,350,000 megalitres per annum of additional water, of which 1,350,000 megalitres goes to the Murrumbidgee and 1,000,000 megalitres to the Murray. Details of the construction and operation of the Scheme are shown on pages 1034 to 1037 of Official Year Book No. 63.

#### *Utilisation of Power*

Power from the generating stations in the Snowy Scheme is fed into the New South Wales and Victorian interconnected systems at central switching stations erected near the perimeter of the Snowy Mountains area. Transmission is at 330,000 volts. In normal circumstances, the power is used to meet the peak load needs of the States.

A small proportion of the electricity produced by the Scheme is used to meet Federal requirements, and the balance is shared between the two States in the proportion of two-thirds to New South Wales and one-third to Victoria. The electricity is purchased by the States at its cost of production (which includes the capital cost of the Scheme amortised over 70 years). No charge is made for the irrigation water provided by the Scheme. Total expenditure on the Scheme amounted to \$810 million.

#### *Snowy Mountains Council*

The Snowy Mountains Council, established under the 1957 Agreements between the Australian, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments (which set out (a) the basis on which the Scheme was to be constructed and (b) the arrangements for the purchase of power and the sharing of the power and irrigation water made available by the Scheme), is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the works erected under the Scheme for the control of water and production of electricity. The Council comprises two members (one as Chairman) to represent the Australian Government, two members each to represent New South Wales and Victoria, and the Commissioner and another officer of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority.

At the request of the Council, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority carries out routine maintenance of the works erected under the Scheme, and the New South Wales Electricity Commission and State Electricity Commission of Victoria provide operating personnel in the power and switching stations.

### GAS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

The gas production and distribution industry, as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (introduced from 1968-69), covers all establishments engaged mainly in the manufacture of town gas from coal or petroleum, or in the distribution of town or natural gas through town gas systems. Natural gas absorption plants and establishments engaged mainly in operating pipelines for the transport of natural gas are excluded from the industry.

The general structure of the industry in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of establishments classified to the industry in 1971-72 and 1972-73:—

**Table 39.2. Gas Establishments, N.S.W.: Summary of Operations, 1971-72 and 1972-73\***

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73*	Particulars	1971-72	1972-73*
	No.	No.		\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Establishments Operating at 30 June .. .. .	23	23	Sales, Transfers Out, and Other Operating Revenue	48,570	48,596
Persons Employed at End of June†—			Stocks at—		
Males .. .. .	2,352	2,298	Beginning of Year ..	3,391	3,394
Females .. .. .	524	516	End of Year .. .. .	3,397	5,014
Persons .. .. .	2,876	2,814	Purchases, Transfers In, and Selected Expenses ..	18,378	18,514
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	Value Added‡ .. .. .	30,199	31,656
Wages and Salaries Paid ..	12,976	14,157	Fixed Capital Expenditure¶	4,208	2,920

\* An electricity and gas census was not conducted in respect of the year 1973-74.

† Includes own employees engaged on new construction.

‡ Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in the value of stocks, *less* purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (see also page 995).

¶ Outlay on fixed tangible assets *less* disposals.

The quantities of coal used and of town gas and coke produced in gas works in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

**Table 39.3. Gas Works, N.S.W.: Coal Used and Gas and Coke\* Produced**

Year ended 30 June	Coal used	Town gas produced†	Coke produced*	Year ended 30 June	Coal used	Town gas produced†	Coke produced*
	Tonnes	Million Megajoules	Tonnes		Tonnes	Million Megajoules	Tonnes
1939	589,690	6,243	421,246	1966	684,337	13,164	427,843
1946	811,880	8,523	509,148	1967	623,826	13,212	388,601
				1968	646,021	13,541	378,731
1962	811,506	13,051	516,709	1969	548,839	14,335	337,846
1963	741,575	12,873	455,900	1970	376,023	14,650	229,191
1964	744,543	13,012	453,973	1972	163,393 <sup>r</sup>	14,498	100,726 <sup>r</sup>
1965	749,078	13,274	460,667	1973	56,626	14,151	35,127

\* Includes coke breeze. Metallurgical coke is produced in coke works.

† Includes petroleum gas incorporated in town gas mixtures.

In 1972-73, town gas production was 66 per cent greater than in 1945-46 and 127 per cent higher than in 1938-39. The usage of coal in the production of gas has fallen in recent years, and has been replaced to a large

extent by oil and other petroleum feedstocks. The quantity of petroleum gas incorporated in town gas mixtures has also risen markedly.

Maximum prices and standards of heating power, purity, and pressure are prescribed by the Gas and Electricity Act for gas supplied to consumers by meter. Prices may be increased only on the recommendation of a Board of Inquiry appointed under the Act. Prices of gas are generally quoted in the form of block rates, in which the price per unit decreases as consumption increases.

#### NATURAL GAS

A pipeline is being constructed to supply New South Wales with natural gas from the Gidgealpa fields in the north-east of South Australia. The pipeline (from Gidgealpa to Sydney) is being constructed for the National Pipeline Authority.

## Chapter 40

# WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

### WHOLESALE TRADE

Statistics of the structure and pattern of wholesale trade in Australia were first collected in the census of wholesale establishments, conducted as one of a series of fully integrated economic censuses in respect of the year 1968-69. The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of these censuses, are described in the chapter "Integrated Economic Censuses".

#### CLASSIFICATION OF WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS

The scope of "wholesale trade" is defined in the A.S.I.C. in the broad sense to include the re-sale (by agents or principals) of new or used goods to retailers or other wholesalers, or to institutional (including government), professional, or other business users (including farmers and builders). The more important types of business engaged in wholesale trade are wholesale merchants (who take title to the goods they sell), manufactures' sales branches which hold stocks, commission agents (including import and export agents and purchasing agents), petroleum products distributors, and co-operatives and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

In the case of certain commodities such as farm supplies (e.g., seed, fertilisers) or building materials and supplies (e.g., paint, hand-tools, etc.), it is normal trade practice to regard as "retail sales" sales to such business users as farmers, building tradesmen, or professional users, although such sales are treated conceptually as "wholesale sales" in economic statistics. Moreover, it is quite common for establishments which sell such commodities to make, in addition, considerable sales of these items to final consumers for personal or household consumption. To take account of these practices, a number of the classes in the Wholesale Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. have been defined to include both wholesalers and retailers of such commodities. Thus, A.S.I.C. Class 4672 "Builders' Hardware and Building Materials, n.e.c." includes all establishments engaged mainly in the selling, whether by wholesale or retail, of such items as plumbers' fittings, paints, nails, hand-tools, gravel, glass, fence posts, bricks, or tiles.

Establishments engaged mainly in leasing or hiring industrial machinery, transport equipment (excluding motor vehicles), or other plant and equipment, without operators, for periods of one year or more, from stocks physically held for this purpose are treated as wholesale establishments.

Certain kinds of activity, other than selling, are commonly carried out by establishments classified to Wholesale Trade—and, for this reason, are included in the appropriate classes in the Wholesale Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. The more important activities, with the appropriate A.S.I.C. class specified, include the following:—

- (a) Blending industrial or lubricating oils from refinery base stock (Class 4640);
- (b) Repairing tractors, agricultural and construction machinery, and equipment (Class 4661);

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in May 1976.

- (c) Repairing or servicing business machines and equipment (Class 4664);
- (d) Glazing (Class 4672);
- (e) Washing or packing fresh fruit and vegetables (Class 4713);
- (f) Pulping, dehydrating, or preserving eggs (Class 4715);
- (g) Bottling or breaking down bulk quantities of wine and spirits (Class 4717); and
- (h) Blending or re-packing tea, re-packing flour, cereal food products, dried fruits, and certain groceries (Class 4719).

Similarly, the retailing of motor vehicles, motor cycles, etc., boats, out-board motors, and caravans is commonly carried out by establishments also engaged in the wholesaling of these commodities. Establishments engaged mainly in the wholesale or retail selling of these commodities are classified to the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. All wholesale sales made by these establishments are, however, included in wholesale trade commodity statistics.

The structure of the Wholesale Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. in terms of industry groups (3-digit level) and classes (4-digit level) is shown in Table 40.2.

#### STATISTICS OF WHOLESALE TRADE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The general structure of wholesale trade in New South Wales is illustrated in the next two tables, which summarise the operations of wholesale establishments in 1968-69 according to broad type of operation and industry class.

**Table 40.1. Wholesale Establishments: Summary of Operations, by Broad Type of Operation, N.S.W., 1968-69**

Broad Type of Operation	Establishments operating at 30 June*	Employment at end of June*	Wholesale Sales (including Transfers Out)	Sales or Purchases on Commission	Value Added*
Primary Produce Dealers or Agents .. .. .	1,141	10,182	235,462	790,181	67,998
Wholesale Merchants— Import and/or Export Merchants .. .. .	1,477	17,595	995,251	108,255	153,362
Other Wholesale Merchants ..	6,757	78,068	3,123,470	97,195	546,119
Manufacturers' Sales Branches holding Stocks .. .. .	423	9,507	493,969	170,159	102,669
Commission Agents or Brokers ..	1,178	6,239	124,324	1,001,752	47,605
Petroleum Distributors .. .. .	754	6,937	452,538	452,017	111,994
Repairers and Lessors of Machinery and Equipment ..	152	1,859	9,744	478	23,984
Total, Wholesaling .. .. .	11,882	130,387	5,434,757	2,620,038	1,053,729

\* See footnotes, Table 40.2.

**Table 40.2. Wholesale Establishments: Summary of Operations, by Industry Class, N.S.W., 1968-69**

Industry Group and Class	A.S.I.C. Code No. *	Establish- ments Operating at 30 June†	Employ- ment at end of June ‡	Wages and Salaries Paid ¶	Turnover §	Value Added 
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
General Wholesaling .. .. .	461	109	2,871	8,974	134,869	19,948
Wool Selling Brokers, Stock and Station Agents, and Wholesalers of Farm Supplies .. .. .	462	1,026	8,555	24,852	181,994	55,358
Wool Buying Brokers, Wool, Skin, and Hide Merchants (except Wool Selling Brokers), and Wholesalers of Cereal Grains and Agricultural Products, n.e.c.—	463					
Wool buying brokers and wool, skin, and hide merchants .. .. .	4631	219	1,750	6,207	199,173	14,761
Cereal grains .. .. .	4632	84	639	1,688	69,424	12,295
Agricultural products, n.e.c. .. .. .	4633	66	386	736	11,427	2,201
Petroleum and Petroleum Products .. .. .	464	767	7,091	24,858	529,469	113,324
Other Minerals, Metals, and Chemicals—	465					
Iron and steel .. .. .	4651	119	2,242	8,206	145,163	22,981
Metal scrap .. .. .	4652	110	770	2,292	32,646	5,130
Metals and minerals, n.e.c. .. .. .	4653	87	1,257	4,912	217,923	15,131
Chemicals and allied products, n.e.c. .. .. .	4654	183	2,743	10,190	178,448	32,240
Machinery and Equipment—	466					
Agricultural machinery, tractors, and con- struction equipment (including parts)	4661	604	6,169	18,633	244,304	51,906
Tyres and motor vehicle parts and access- ories .. .. .	4662	366	6,066	18,145	187,534	42,006
Professional and scientific equipment .. .. .	4663	118	1,480	4,891	38,731	11,245
Business machines and equipment (includ- ing electronic computers) .. .. .	4664	198	5,521	20,409	89,162	45,604
Electrical and electronic equipment, n.e.c. .. .. .	4665	380	5,201	17,336	204,535	42,059
Industrial machinery, parts, and equip- ment, n.e.c. .. .. .	4666	681	9,211	32,070	320,107	72,243
Building Materials and Supplies—	467					
Timber .. .. .	4671	365	3,619	10,684	165,888	23,916
Builders' hardware and building materials, n.e.c. .. .. .	4672	1,392	14,530	40,532	390,688	82,434
Household Appliances and Hardware, Furni- ture, and Floor Coverings—	468					
Household appliances, radio, and television sets .. .. .	4681	183	3,178	9,638	141,608	31,691
China, glassware, kitchenware, and garden equipment .. .. .	4682	194	1,520	4,163	42,218	10,426
Furniture and floor coverings .. .. .	4683	180	1,173	3,204	50,011	8,887
Clothing, Footwear, and Textile Products, n.e.c.—	469					
Men's and boys' clothing .. .. .	4691	203	1,540	4,383	83,007	12,757
Women's, girls', and infants' clothing .. .. .	4692	326	2,341	6,121	87,512	16,984
Footwear .. .. .	4693	96	654	1,836	27,930	5,313
Textiles and textile products, n.e.c. .. .. .	4694	511	3,827	11,609	176,531	30,109
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco Products—	471					
Meat .. .. .	4711	181	1,870	5,959	184,241	16,147
Poultry, smallgoods, and dairy products .. .. .	4712	288	2,804	8,272	161,532	17,498
Fruit and vegetables .. .. .	4713	319	2,568	6,263	70,883	13,520
Fish .. .. .	4714	77	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Eggs .. .. .	4715	29	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Confectionery and soft drinks .. .. .	4716	210	1,370	3,374	63,181	7,381
Beer, wine, and spirits .. .. .	4717	98	1,844	5,840	117,344	22,030
Cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco .. .. .	4718	63	1,367	4,204	185,242	13,380
Groceries and food, n.e.c. .. .. .	4719	491	5,867	17,072	380,177	46,282
Other Wholesaling—	472					
Photographic equipment and supplies .. .. .	4721	53	1,083	3,325	35,691	10,967
Watches, clocks, and jewellery .. .. .	4722	183	1,030	2,537	29,828	6,915
Toys and sporting goods .. .. .	4723	169	1,156	3,220	37,283	8,733
Books, periodicals, stationery, paper, and paper products .. .. .	4724	424	4,948	14,339	175,296	37,450
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products, cosmetics, toiletries, and soap .. .. .	4725	310	5,321	15,520	182,498	43,690
Wholesaling, n.e.c. .. .. .	4726	420	2,959	8,031	88,552	19,284
<b>Total, Wholesaling .. .. .</b>		<b>11,882</b>	<b>130,387</b>	<b>399,520</b>	<b>5,749,762</b>	<b>1,053,729</b>

\* Australian Standard Industrial Classification: Group or Class Code No.

† Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

‡ Working proprietors at end of June and employees on the pay-roll of the last pay-period in June, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

¶ Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

§ See text below table.

|| Represents sales on own account, transfers out and other operating revenue, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (see also page 995).



Turnover comprises sales of goods owned by the enterprise, commissions received on sales or purchases of goods owned by other enterprises, goods withdrawn from stocks for own use as fixed tangible assets or for rental or lease, transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, and all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise.

More detailed statistics from the 1968-69 Census are shown in Year Book No. 63.

## RETAIL TRADE

Statistics of the structure and pattern of retail trade in Australia are available principally from periodic censuses of retail establishments. The most recent census is that conducted in respect of the year ended 30 June 1974. It was the seventh retail census undertaken in Australia, previous censuses being conducted in respect of the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, 1961-62, and 1968-69.

The 1968-69 Census was conducted on a fully integrated basis with the annual mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas censuses, and with the periodic wholesale trade census (see the chapter "Integrated Economic Censuses"). Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced in integrating these censuses in respect of 1968-69 (newly defined reporting units, a standard industrial classification, standardised data items, variation in some commodity groupings, etc.), it is not possible to make direct comparisons between data obtained from the 1968-69 and 1973-74 Censuses and those obtained from previous retail censuses.

Supplementary data covering the operations of selected service establishments are collected as part of the censuses of retail establishments. The service establishments included in the 1973-74 Census were cafes and restaurants, licensed hotels, licensed motels, wine saloons, licensed clubs, and hairdressing and beauty salons.

In periods between censuses, movements in the value of retail sales, by broad commodity groups, are estimated from quarterly sample surveys of retail establishments and the total value of retail sales in Australia is estimated from monthly sample surveys. The scope and coverage of the sample surveys are essentially the same as in the censuses, with the quarterly survey estimates shown in this chapter being based on the 1968-69 Census (see Table 40.7).

## CLASSIFICATION OF RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

In the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.)—which has been used since 1968-69 to define the scope of the various economic censuses and to classify establishments to particular industries—the term "retail trade" is used, generally speaking, to include the re-sale of new or used goods to final consumers for personal or household consumption. The types of business engaged in retail trade are department stores and other shops, stalls, mail order houses, hawkers, door-to-door sellers, milk and bread vendors, vending machine operators, and consumer co-operatives. Establishments mainly selling goods on a commission basis to final consumers for personal

or household consumption are included. However, establishments such as cafes, restaurants, licensed hotels, clubs, etc. are included in the A.S.I.C. Division "Entertainment, Recreation, Restaurants, Hotels and Personal Services". Establishments engaged mainly in hiring out consumer goods and those engaged mainly in both baking and retailing cakes are included in retail trade, but those engaged mainly in both baking and retailing bread are included in manufacturing.

The sales of certain commodities, such as farm supplies, basic building materials, and builders' hardware and supplies are treated conceptually as wholesale sales in economic statistics, despite the fact that there is a considerable volume of sales of these commodities to final consumers for personal or household consumption. Establishments engaged mainly in selling these commodities are therefore classified to Wholesale Trade (see page 1075).

Certain kinds of activity, other than selling, are also commonly carried out by establishments classified to Retail Trade, and, for this reason, are included in the appropriate classes in the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. The more important activities, with the appropriate A.S.I.C. class code number specified, include the following:—

- (a) Installing or repairing blinds and awnings or laying floor coverings (Class 4841);
- (b) Making and installing curtains (Class 4842);
- (c) Installing household appliances of certain types, or repairing non-electric household appliances (Class 4851);
- (d) Repairing household electric appliances (Class 4852);
- (e) Repairing footwear (Class 4846);
- (f) Repairing or servicing motor vehicles (Classes 4861, 4864, 4865, and 4866), except engine re-conditioning;
- (g) Tyre retreading (Class 4863); and
- (h) Custom tailoring or dressmaking (Classes 4843 and 4844).

Similarly, the wholesaling of motor vehicles, motor cycles, etc., boats, outboard motors, and caravans is commonly carried out by establishments also engaged in the retailing of these commodities. Establishments engaged mainly in the wholesale or retail selling of these commodities are classified to the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. Wholesale sales made by these establishments are, however, excluded from the retail trade commodity statistics.

The structure of the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. in terms of the industry groups (3-digit level) and classes (4-digit level) covered in the 1973-74 Census of Retail Establishments, and the industry classes of the selected service establishments for which data were collected as part of that census, may be seen in Table 40.4.

#### SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF THE 1973-74 RETAIL CENSUS

The 1973-74 Census of Retail and Selected Service Establishments included all establishments classified to the Retail Trade Sub-division of A.S.I.C., with the exception of Bread and Milk Vendors (Classes 4831 and 4832) and Footwear Repairers (Class 4846) together with establishments classified as cafes, restaurants, licensed hotels and motels, wine saloons, licensed clubs,

and hairdressing and beauty salons. Sales by door-to-door salesmen (including independent bread and milk vendors), by independent van salesmen and occasional stall holders, and by organisations operating vending machines on the premises of other businesses, were not covered in the Census. Refreshment rooms, kiosks, and bookstalls operated by the Rail Division of the Public Transport Commission were also not covered.

Because of the exclusion of some types of activities mentioned above and of the selected service establishments classified to Motion Picture Theatres (A.S.I.C. Class 9113) and Laundry and Dry Cleaning Services (Class 9310), the scope of the 1973-74 Census was more restricted than that of the 1968-69 Census. In addition, the coverage of establishments which did not operate for the whole of the year and of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units was more restricted in the 1973-74 Census and the range of data items collected was not as great (for example, data about purchases, stocks, and capital expenditure were not collected in the 1973-74 Census). As a consequence, comparisons between the results of the two censuses are not shown in the following tables.

#### RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS IN N.S.W., 1973-74

The general structure of the retail and selected service industries in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of retail and selected service establishments in 1973-74 according to industry group or class :—

**Table 40.3. Retail and Selected Service Establishments: Summary of Operations, by Industry Group or Class, N.S.W., 1973-74**

Industry Group and Class	A.S.I.C. Code No. *	Establishments in Operation at end of Year†	Employment at end of June ‡	Wages and Salaries Paid¶	Value of Retail Sales	Turnover §
				\$ thousand		
Department, Variety, and General Stores	481	564	48,524	166,846	958,534	1,011,632
Food Stores	482	17,238	82,048	173,140	1,797,995	1,819,375
Clothing, Fabrics, and Furniture Stores	4841-4845	6,955	30,728	91,436	764,851	770,872
Household Appliance and Hardware Stores	485	3,376	16,249	55,975	380,079	441,113
Motor Vehicle Dealers and Petrol and Tyre Retailers .. .. .	486	9,931	66,814	246,422	1,952,064	2,792,755
Other Retailers .. .. .	487	7,020	28,633	68,371	567,885	581,196
Total, Retail Establishments .. ..		45,084	272,996	802,190	6,421,408	7,416,943
Restaurants and Licensed Hotels ..	9211-9212	4,284	50,974	138,266	430,847	652,214
Licensed Clubs .. .. .	9221-9223	1,550	38,461	145,905	197,306	510,136
Hairdressing and Beauty Salons ..	9321-9322	3,355	9,224	18,285	2,742	46,794
Total, Selected Service Establishments		9,189	98,659	302,456	630,895	1,209,144
Total, Retail and Selected Service Establishments .. .. .		54,273	371,655	1,104,646	7,052,303	8,626,088

\* Australian Standard Industrial Classification : Group or Class Code No.

† Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

‡ Working proprietors at the end of June, and employees on the pay-roll of the last pay-period in June (including part-time employees and those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units employing 20 or more persons). Unpaid helpers are excluded.

¶ Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units employing 20 or more persons. Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

§ Comprises retail and wholesale sales of goods and all other operating revenue.

The following table summarises the operations of retail and selected service establishments in New South Wales in 1973-74, classified by individual industry classes.

Table 40.4. Retail and Selected Service Establishments: Summary of Operations, by Industry Class, N.S.W., 1973-74

Industry Class	A.S.I.C. Code No. *	Establish- ments in Operation at end of Year *	Employment at end of June *			Wages and Salaries Paid *	Turnover *
			Males	Females	Persons		
						\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Department, Variety, and General Stores—							
Department Stores ..	4811	120	10,966	26,198	37,164	134,663	802,617
Variety and General Stores ..	4812, 4813	444	2,838	8,522	11,360	32,183	209,015
Food Stores—							
Supermarkets ..	4821	299	7,239	11,598	18,837	52,466	501,055
Grocers and Tobacconists ..	4822	6,956	8,655	13,341	21,996	32,458	554,263
Butchers ..	4823	3,068	9,068	2,008	11,076	39,854	328,604
Fruit and Vegetable Stores ..	4824	1,679	2,868	2,895	5,763	7,406	108,252
Liquor Stores ..	4825	418	1,357	687	2,044	6,470	86,246
Confectionery and Soft Drink Shops ..	4826	1,998	2,209	4,942	7,151	10,750	88,346
Fish, Chips, and Hamburger Shops ..	4827	1,862	3,822	4,856	8,678	12,135	104,604
Bread and Cake Shops ..	4828	958	1,969	4,534	6,503	11,601	48,005
Clothing, Fabrics, and Furniture Stores—							
Furniture and Floor Covering Stores ..	4841	799	3,101	1,525	4,626	19,222	205,024
Fabrics and Household Textile Stores ..	4842	985	1,037	3,185	4,222	11,198	80,230
Men's and Boys' Wear Stores ..	4843	1,272	3,461	2,203	5,664	17,843	149,795
Women's, Girls', and Infants' Wear Stores ..	4844	3,140	1,632	11,280	12,912	33,422	258,554
Footwear Stores ..	4845	759	986	2,318	3,304	9,751	77,269
Household Appliance and Hard- ware Stores—							
Household Appliance Stores ..	4851	1,004	4,274	2,366	6,640	27,518	249,591
Household Electric Appliance Repairers ..	4852	526	1,609	576	2,185	7,322	21,357
China, Glassware, and Domestic Hardware Stores ..	4853	714	1,357	1,486	2,843	7,630	58,033
Watchmakers and Jewellers ..	4854	809	1,217	1,947	3,164	9,286	66,722
Musical Instrument and Record Stores ..	4855	323	676	741	1,417	4,219	45,410
Motor Vehicle Dealers and Petrol and Tyre Retailers—							
New Motor Vehicle Dealers and Motor Vehicle Repairers (except Smash Repair) ..	4861	3,008	24,239	5,114	29,353	130,140	1,598,150
Used Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers ..	4862	863	3,854	800	4,654	21,235	357,299
Tyre and Battery Retailers and Tyre Retreaders ..	4863	564	3,433	515	3,948	18,228	139,491
Service Stations ..	4864	3,511	13,896	4,565	18,461	39,973	459,863
Smash Repair Workshops ..	4865	1,473	6,873	913	7,786	27,313	92,192
Motor Cycle Dealers ..	4866	249	1,064	254	1,318	4,592	59,881
Boat and Caravan Dealers ..	4867	263	981	313	1,294	4,941	85,879
Other Retailers—							
Pharmacies ..	4871	2,097	3,537	8,226	11,763	31,063	247,192
Photographic Equipment Stores ..	4872	152	325	195	520	1,838	16,914
Sporting Goods, Bicycle, and Toy Shops ..	4873	783	1,365	1,052	2,417	4,906	55,386
Newsagents, Stationers, and Booksellers ..	4874	1,392	3,086	4,239	7,325	17,742	170,212
Antique and Second Hand Goods Dealers ..	4875	965	896	1,008	1,904	3,624	26,201
Nurserymen and Florists ..	4876	690	738	1,362	2,100	3,933	22,301
Retailers, n.e.c. ..	4877	941	1,095	1,509	2,604	5,265	42,990
<b>Total, Retail Establishments ..</b>		<b>45,084</b>	<b>135,723</b>	<b>137,273</b>	<b>272,996</b>	<b>802,190</b>	<b>7,416,943</b>
Cafes and Restaurants ..	9211	2,118	7,691	11,381	19,072	45,519	163,573
Licensed Hotels, Motels, and Wine Saloons ..	9212	2,166	13,612	18,290	31,902	92,747	488,641
Licensed Bowling Clubs ..	9221	569	3,846	1,702	5,548	21,238	78,574
Licensed Golf Clubs ..	9222	250	2,451	1,059	3,510	13,809	40,428
Licensed Clubs, n.e.c. ..	9223	731	19,104	10,299	29,403	110,858	391,134
Men's Hairdressing ..	9321	970	1,258	166	1,424	1,486	7,793
Women's Hairdressing and Beauty Salons ..	9322	2,385	1,097	6,703	7,800	16,799	39,001
<b>Total, Selected Service Establish- ments ..</b>		<b>9,189</b>	<b>49,059</b>	<b>49,600</b>	<b>98,659</b>	<b>302,456</b>	<b>1,209,144</b>
<b>Total, Retail and Selected Service Establishments ..</b>		<b>54,273</b>	<b>184,782</b>	<b>186,873</b>	<b>371,655</b>	<b>1,104,646</b>	<b>8,626,088</b>

\* See footnotes, Table 40.3.

The next table shows, for each commodity item and other revenue item, the number of retail and selected service establishments operating in New South Wales at 30 June 1974 which sold goods or received revenue covered by the item, and the value of those sales or revenue receipts during 1973-74:—

**Table 40.5. Retail and Selected Service Establishments: Value of Retail Sales and Other Operating Revenue by Commodity Item or Type of Revenue, N.S.W., 1973-74**

Commodity Item or Type of Revenue	Number of Establishments *	Value of Retail Sales or Other Revenue †	Value Per Head of Population
		\$ thousand	\$
<b>Retail Sales—</b>			
Groceries, Other Food Items, etc.—			
Groceries .. .. .	10,640	763,353	161.1
Fresh Meat .. .. .	4,229	371,557	78.4
Confectionery, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, etc. .. .. .	16,629	180,979	38.2
Other Food‡ .. .. .	12,241	345,246	72.9
Beer, Wine, and Spirits, Cigarettes, etc.—			
Beer, Wine, and Spirits .. .. .	5,160	680,696	143.7
Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products .. .. .	20,663	209,158	44.1
Fabrics, Clothing, and Footwear—			
Clothing and Drapery ¶ .. .. .	7,547	851,976	179.8
Footwear .. .. .	2,772	127,431	26.9
Hardware §—			
Domestic Hardware, China, Glassware, Jewellery, Watches and Clocks (including Garden Equipment) .. .. .	4,164	208,718	44.1
Household Appliances—			
Radios, Radiograms, Tape Recorders, Television Sets and Accessories, Musical Instruments, Records, Sheet Music, etc. .. .. .	2,090	166,005	35.0
Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers, Washing Machines, Stoves, Household Heating Appliances, and Other Household Appliances (including Bottled Liquefied Petroleum Gas) .. .. .	1,654	189,912	40.1
Furniture and Floor Coverings—			
Furniture, Mattresses, Blinds, etc. (including Installation and Repairs to Blinds and Awnings) .. .. .	1,279	183,301	38.7
Floor Coverings, Carpets, Lino, etc. (including Laying of Floor Coverings) .. .. .	1,179	119,570	25.2
Motor Vehicles, Petrol, Boats, Caravans, etc.   —			
New Motor Vehicles, New and Used Motor Cycles, Boats, and Caravans .. .. .	1,671	854,438	180.4
Used Motor Vehicles .. .. .	1,869	433,497	91.5
New and Used Parts and Accessories, Petrol, Oils, Tyres, Batteries, etc. .. .. .	7,328	652,032	137.6
Miscellaneous—			
Cosmetics, Perfumes, Toilet Preparations, etc. .. .. .	5,630	124,045	26.2
Prescription and Patent Medicines and Therapeutic Appliances .. .. .	3,117	162,712	34.3
Books, Stationery, Newspapers, etc. .. .. .	4,172	183,878	38.8
Goods Not Elsewhere Classified ** .. .. .	8,647	243,799	51.5
<b>Total, Retail Sales .. .. .</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>7,052,303</b>	<b>1,488.6</b>
<b>Other Operating Revenue—</b>			
Repair and Service Revenue—			
Household Electrical Appliance Repairs .. .. .	1,185	25,171	5.3
Motor Vehicle Repairs, Panel Beating, Tyre Retreading .. .. .	7,605	315,139	66.5
Other Repairs .. .. .	1,553	13,846	2.9
Other Revenue—			
Hiring or Leasing Household Appliances, etc., and Other Consumer Goods .. .. .	747	16,134	3.4
Takings from Meals ††, †† .. .. .	5,476	230,429	48.6
Takings from Accommodation †† .. .. .	1,821	56,078	11.8
Takings from Hairdressing .. .. .	3,629	46,927	9.9
Other Income .. .. .	4,786	294,153	62.1
<b>Total, Other Operating Revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>997,877</b>	<b>210.6</b>

\* Number of Establishments operating at 30 June 1974. See text preceding table.

† Value of retail sales or other operating revenue (but excluding the value of any wholesale sales) of all establishments which operated during 1973-74.

‡ Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, bread, cakes and pastry, fish (fresh or cooked), chips, hamburgers, and cooked chicken, etc.

¶ Includes takings from the making and installation of curtains, and from custom tailoring and dress-making, and from alterations and repairs thereto.

§ Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware, and supplies such as tools of trade, paint, etc.

|| Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth moving equipment, etc.

\*\* Includes photographic equipment and supplies, sporting goods, bicycles, toys, antiques, disposal and second-hand goods (excluding used motor vehicles and goods traded-in on new goods), cut flowers, garden seeds, shrubs, travel goods and brief cases, etc.

†† Excludes take-away meals, and beer, wine, and spirits served with meals. These items are included in "Other Food" and "Beer, Wine, and Spirits" respectively.

‡‡ Where meals and accommodation are a combined charge a dissection was obtained.

Many establishments reported sales and/or other revenue in more than one item, so that the sum of the number of establishments for individual categories exceeds the total number of retail and selected services establishments. The value of any wholesale sales is excluded from the table.

The following table shows particulars of the retail and selected service establishments operating in areas of the State in 1973-74:—

**Table 40.6. Retail and Selected Service Establishments in Statistical Divisions, and Municipalities and Shires\*, N.S.W., 1973-74**

Statistical Division, Municipality (M.), or Shire (S.)	Establishments in Operation at end of Year†	Employment at end of Year†	Wages and Salaries Paid†	Value of Retail Sales of Goods
			\$ thousand	\$ thousand
Sydney .. .. .	30,923	235,854	738,710	4,483,478
Outer Sydney .. .. .	1,855	10,500	29,097	187,594
Hunter—				
<i>Newcastle Statistical District</i> .. .. .	4,025	26,521	72,623	506,847
<i>Balance</i> .. .. .	706	3,626	9,360	64,991
Total .. .. .	4,731	30,147	81,983	571,838
Illawarra—				
<i>Wollongong Statistical District</i> .. .. .	2,120	14,277	40,107	301,565
<i>Balance</i> .. .. .	778	4,146	10,455	77,151
Total .. .. .	2,898	18,423	50,562	378,716
North Coast .. .. .	3,417	18,375	48,508	340,110
Northern .. .. .	2,018	11,719	32,217	224,443
North-Western .. .. .	1,375	7,031	18,081	132,500
Central West .. .. .	2,000	10,893	28,789	208,071
South-Eastern .. .. .	1,691	10,016	27,226	179,642
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	1,736	9,889	26,139	183,275
Murray .. .. .	1,187	6,825	18,073	123,520
Far West .. .. .	442	1,983	5,261	39,116
Total, New South Wales .. .. .	54,273	371,655	1,104,646	7,052,303
Sydney Statistical Division—				
Auburn M. .. .. .	603	6,787	27,078	132,875
Bankstown M. .. .. .	1,440	11,240	33,943	235,582
Blacktown M. .. .. .	807	7,529	21,175	151,060
Burwood M. .. .. .	487	3,505	11,086	85,245
Canterbury M. .. .. .	1,270	8,437	25,434	195,230
Fairfield M. .. .. .	916	6,031	18,445	132,740
Holroyd M. .. .. .	693	4,679	13,285	95,184
Hornsby S. .. .. .	789	6,086	17,481	123,142
Hurstville M. .. .. .	801	4,873	13,323	99,571
Ku-ring-gai M. .. .. .	633	4,604	14,541	98,541
Leichhardt M. .. .. .	923	6,648	25,483	88,038
Liverpool M. (City) .. .. .	619	6,238	19,714	148,754
Marrickville M. .. .. .	1,297	6,151	17,539	122,877
North Sydney M. .. .. .	793	5,795	17,780	90,246
Parramatta M. (City) .. .. .	1,248	10,712	33,768	243,321
Penrith M. (City) .. .. .	633	4,819	15,341	111,945
Randwick M. .. .. .	1,117	8,424	21,173	122,686
Rockdale M. .. .. .	954	5,660	15,634	120,095
Ryde M. .. .. .	745	5,876	17,802	126,246
Sutherland S. .. .. .	1,274	9,376	26,221	194,148
Sydney M. (City) .. .. .	3,540	40,821	150,063	609,087
Warringah S. .. .. .	1,569	11,459	32,075	212,804
Waverley M. .. .. .	758	5,102	13,983	85,912
Willoughby M. .. .. .	739	6,548	22,871	156,077
Woollahra M. .. .. .	963	5,350	15,586	93,508
Rest of New South Wales—				
Albury M. (City) .. .. .	451	3,509	10,750	72,549
Coff's Harbour S. .. .. .	333	2,036	5,573	43,901
Dubbo M. (City) .. .. .	302	2,167	5,775	44,269
Gosford S. .. .. .	814	5,335	16,151	106,938
Goulburn M. (City) .. .. .	256	2,036	5,895	41,254
Lake Macquarie S. .. .. .	945	5,705	14,018	107,372
Lismore M. (City) .. .. .	373	2,132	6,146	42,950
Maitland M. (City) .. .. .	385	2,368	6,105	46,183
Newcastle M. (City) .. .. .	2,068	15,237	44,239	295,201
Orange M. (City) .. .. .	329	2,416	6,936	49,175
Shoalhaven S. .. .. .	464	2,659	6,903	52,300
Tamworth M. (City) .. .. .	394	3,052	9,233	60,999
Tweed S. .. .. .	379	2,517	7,418	47,105
Wagga Wagga M. (City) .. .. .	432	3,356	9,446	64,173
Wollongong M. (City) .. .. .	1,806	12,593	36,280	272,424
Wyong S. .. .. .	552	2,897	7,477	48,537

\* Municipalities and Shires with total value of retail sales exceeding \$80 million (Sydney Statistical Division) or \$40 million (rest of New South Wales).

† See footnotes, Table 40.3.

## TREND IN RETAIL SALES

An indication of the trend in retail sales of goods (by broad commodity groups) in New South Wales is given in the next table. The figures for 1968-69 have been taken from the Census of Retail Establishments held in respect of that year and those for 1973-74 and 1974-75 are estimates derived from the quarterly sample surveys based on the 1968-69 Census. Comparable statistics for the years between 1968-69 and 1973-74 are not available because the sample surveys conducted in respect of those years were based on the 1961-62 Census of Retail Establishments. (The composition of the commodity groups and the scope and coverage used in these two censuses differed to a considerable extent.)

Retail sales relate principally to sales to the final consumer of new and second-hand goods generally used for household and personal services. The figures shown in the next table include retail sales of goods by selected service establishments and estimates of retail sales by wholesale, manufacturing, mining, and electricity and gas establishments—but excluded are the sales of establishments with retail sales of less than a certain value, sales by motor establishments (except sales of non-motor industry goods such as cigarettes, drinks, etc.) and sales by bread and milk vendors. Also excluded are receipts from services, repairs, accommodation, entertainment, meals consumed on the premises, etc. Because of differences in the scope and coverage of the 1968-69 and 1973-74 Censuses, the figures in the next table are not directly comparable with those in Table 40.5.

Table 40.7. Retail Sales of Goods, N.S.W.

Commodity Group	Value of Retail Sales			Proportion of Total Sales		
	1968-69	1973-74	1974-75	1968-69	1973-74	1974-75
	\$ million			Per cent		
Groceries *	538.6	784.7	902.3	16.9	14.9	15.0
Butchers' Meat	244.3	417.3	418.4	7.6	7.9	7.0
Other Food †	343.1	513.1	578.9	10.7	9.7	9.6
Total Foodstuffs	1,126.1	1,715.1	1,899.6	35.2	32.5	31.6
Beer, Wine, and Spirits ‡	427.9	751.2	822.2	13.4	14.2	13.7
Clothing and Drapery	521.6	878.4	979.8	16.3	16.6	16.3
Footwear	83.9	135.4	148.4	2.6	2.6	2.5
Hardware, China, and Glassware ¶	123.5	217.7	257.9	3.9	4.1	4.3
Electrical Goods §	187.7	357.7	464.3	5.9	6.8	7.7
Furniture and Floor Coverings	159.9	298.4	323.3	5.0	5.7	5.4
Chemists' Goods	174.2	307.6	357.5	5.5	5.8	6.0
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	125.3	182.3	217.4	3.9	3.4	3.6
Other Goods	266.0	439.6	532.4	8.3	8.3	8.9
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.)	3,196.1	5,283.4	6,002.8	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Includes smallgoods and frozen poultry and vegetables.

† Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, bread (except home deliveries by vendors), cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc.

‡ Includes sales by licensed clubs, hotels, restaurants, supermarkets, etc.

¶ Excludes basic building materials and builders' hardware and supplies such as tools of trade, paint, etc. Includes watches, clocks, jewellery, silverware, garden supplies, etc.

§ Includes radios, television and accessories, domestic refrigerators, musical instruments, bottled liquefied petroleum gas, etc.

|| Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., sporting and travel goods, toys, photographic equipment and supplies, etc. Excludes grain and produce, business machines, boats, outboard motors, caravans, tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth moving equipment, etc.

### MARKETING OF FOODSTUFFS

The principal centre for the wholesale marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables in New South Wales is the Farm Produce Markets at Flemington (known as the Sydney Fruit and Vegetable Markets) operated by the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority. The Authority operates under a special Act of Parliament, passed in 1968, which empowers it to maintain, control, and manage public markets for the sale of farm produce within the County of Cumberland. (Before 1 January 1969, the Sydney Fruit and Vegetable Markets were owned and controlled by the Council of the City of Sydney.) Fruit and vegetables sold at the Markets are received by road, rail, and air (and, very occasionally, by sea) from intrastate and interstate sources. Most of the business conducted at the Markets comprises sales by growers' agents or co-operative societies to retailers; growers may sell direct to buyers in a section of the Markets known as the Producers' Market.

The markets have been operating on a new site at Flemington, in Sydney's western suburbs, since 8 September 1975. This new site, which covers an area of 40 hectares and contains 14 major buildings for the marketing of fruit, vegetables, and flowers, replaced the old site in the Haymarket area of the City of Sydney. The selling centre for hard vegetables (potatoes, onions, pumpkins, swedes, etc.) has been transferred from the Alexandria Railway Goods Yard and a nearby road delivery centre to a special section of the Flemington complex. Registered commission agents and merchants continue to sell the produce at the new site. A considerable proportion of the sales are made to secondary wholesalers.

The Meat Halls at the State Abattoir (at Homebush Bay) are the principal centre in New South Wales for the wholesale distribution of meat for human consumption. Carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof and deliver them to the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated, the chilled carcasses being delivered to the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning. Considerable quantities of meat also arrive at the Meat Halls from country and interstate abattoirs owned by local government authorities and by co-operative organisations and other private interests.

Most of the poultry sold in the State for table meat is produced under contract to processors, who slaughter and treat the birds and sell them to retailers.

The marketing of fish in New South Wales, which is controlled by the N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority, is described in the chapter "Fisheries".

Agents who sell fruit, vegetables, poultry, or other farm produce on behalf of growers must be licensed, and must operate in accordance with the Farm Produce Agents Act. The provisions of the Act are summarised in the chapter "Agriculture".

Marketing boards in respect of primary products may be formed, in terms of the (State) Marketing of Primary Products Act, upon the request of producers. Before a board is constituted for any product, a poll of the producers of the product must be taken, votes must be given by at least three-fifths of those entitled to vote, and more than half the votes



must favour its constitution. Boards, which have been established under the Act, market eggs, rice, wine grapes, lemons, citrus fruits (other than lemons), grain sorghum, barley, oats, oilseeds, sheep meats, and yellow maize. A Dried Fruits Board has been established under the (State) Dried Fruits Act, and a Banana Marketing Control Committee under the (State) Banana Industry Act, to supervise the marketing of dried fruits and bananas, respectively.

The Australian Government has established marketing boards to supervise the marketing of wheat, meat, dairy produce, eggs, canned fruits, dried fruits, apples and pears, wine, and honey. The Australian Wheat Board controls the marketing of wheat for domestic consumption as well as for export, while the other boards are concerned mainly with marketing for export.

Standards for the composition, purity, and quality of foods are prescribed in terms of the (State) Pure Food Act. The administration of the food laws within local government areas, and the supervision of conditions under which food is produced and distributed, are duties of the Board of Health and local government authorities. The N.S.W. Meat Industry Authority licenses abattoirs and slaughter houses and investigates and promotes matters relating to the improvement of hygiene in these premises. Meat for local consumption is inspected at the State Abattoir and most country abattoirs by officers of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, and at other abattoirs by meat inspectors employed by local authorities.

The composition and labelling of overseas imports of food and drugs are supervised by the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs. The quality and labelling of foodstuffs intended for export are supervised by the Australian Department of Primary Industry, which also licenses abattoirs slaughtering for export and has staff, permanently attached to each licensed abattoir, who are responsible for the inspection of all meat destined for export.

Further information about arrangements for the marketing of fruit and vegetables, butter, and other foodstuffs, and about the marketing boards, is given in the chapters "Agriculture", "Pastoral Industry", and "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping". Arrangements for the marketing of milk and bread are described below.

## BREAD

Bread for sale in New South Wales is made in approved and closely supervised bakehouses. Most bread is delivered by bakers either direct to customers' homes or to retail shops (at wholesale rates) for sale "over the counter"; only a small quantity is sold to customers at the bakeries. Bread must be kept adequately covered until handed to the customer.

Under the Bread Act, 1969–1974, the hours of baking, which were formerly fixed under the now repealed Bread Industry Act, have been made subject to fixation by industrial award. The Act provides for the baking of bread in loaves of standard weights, with the weights being prescribed by regulations.

The Bread Act contains two features introduced by an amendment of the former Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act in 1954. Under the Act, bread manufacturers and operative bakers must be licensed with the Department of Labour and Industry, and the Bread Industry Advisory Committee was continued. The Committee (comprising the Under Secretary of the Department, two representatives of employers, two representatives of employees, and two representatives of consumers) advised the Minister on measures to improve the making and distribution of bread, on sanitary conditions in bakehouses, and on standards of efficiency for the trade. The last term of appointment of the committee expired on 30 June 1973, but the re-establishment of the committee has been recommended by the Industrial Commission as a result of its inquiry into the bread industry (see below).

The Industrial Commission of New South Wales has conducted a detailed investigation into the bread industry and its report was presented to the Government in March 1976. Two of its recommendations are that the practice of allowing unlimited returns to bakers of unsold bread should be prohibited by legislation and that the Bread Industry Advisory Committee (see above) should be re-established.

A Bread Research Institute was established in 1947 by bread manufacturers in New South Wales. It became an Australian body in 1950 and has worked since 1951 in association with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. The aims of the Institute are to carry out scientific research and developmental work and to provide technical and advisory services in connection with bread manufacture. In practice, this covers cereal chemistry and the technological aspects of bread production.

Information about bread and flour prices is given in the chapter "Prices and Rents".

## MILK

Throughout New South Wales, responsibility, since 1 July 1970, for regulating and controlling the quality, supply, and distribution of milk (including cream) rests with the Dairy Industry Authority of New South Wales in terms of the Dairy Industry Authority Act, 1970–1973. All milk supplied for human consumption (including milk for use in the manufacture of "dairy products") vests in the Authority, which comprises five members who are appointed by the Governor—chairman, deputy chairman, two representing registered dairymen, and one representing milk consumers. The Authority replaced the former Milk Board which, until June 1970, controlled the supply and distribution of milk and cream in Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong, and eighteen other proclaimed distributing districts of the State, and also took over control of the sale of milk from 51 local government areas outside the Milk Board's jurisdiction. Most local government areas have now been brought under the control of the Authority. Powers exercised by the Authority include regulating the methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk, the grading of milk for sale, the inspection of dairy premises and cool stores, and determination of quantities of milk to be supplied to the Authority.

Distributing companies organised for handling milk on a large scale act as agents for the Authority in receiving milk and purchase their supplies from the Authority for distribution (through vendors) to the public. The

Authority is not obliged to accept all or any of a dairyman's milk, but, where it does, the quantity accepted is usually determined by reference to quotas allocated to each dairyman. The prices paid for milk delivered by dairy-men to agents and accepted by the Authority are fixed by the Minister on the recommendations of the Dairy Industry Prices Tribunal (see page 487).

Milk supplies for Sydney are derived mainly from country districts—the south coast district between Wollongong and Nowra, the districts traversed by the main southern railway between Liverpool and Moss Vale, the Penrith, Windsor, and Richmond districts, the districts around Muswellbrook, Singleton, Branxton, and Maitland on the northern railway line, and those in the neighbourhood of Wauchope, Taree, Dungog, and Gloucester on the north coast line. Since 1972, the supply has been supplemented from areas as far north as Casino and as far south as Bega. Only a small proportion of Sydney's milk supply is provided by dairies located in the city's peripheral areas.

An official zoning system for retail delivery of milk, which permitted only one vendor to deliver to households in each defined zone, was introduced as a war-time measure in 1942. Although officially terminated in 1947, the zoning system was continued in operation by agreement among vendors. In 1962, the Milk Board, using its power under the Milk Act, began to define trading zones and to allot them to vendors. By 30 June 1970, the metropolitan district and most of the country distributing districts had been zoned and each zone allotted to a vendor registered with the Board.

The following table shows the quantities of milk acquired for distribution by the former Milk Board and by the Dairy Industry Authority, in recent years. The figures for "Other Districts" are affected by extensions to the distributing districts under the control of the former Milk Board and by progress made by the Dairy Industry Authority in assuming control over the marketing, etc. of milk throughout the rest of the State.

**Table 40.8. Milk Acquired for Distribution by Milk Board\* and Dairy Industry Authority**

Year ended 30 June	Whole Milk								Milk Separated for Sweet Cream
	Metro-politan	New-castle	Wollon-gong	Erina †	Hunter	Blue Mount-ains-Lithgow	Other Districts ‡	Total	
	Thousand litres								
1970	315,299	29,613	22,308	10,988	9,965	7,142	30,536	425,850	32,318
1971	326,227	29,018	22,885	11,593	10,506	7,437	33,732	441,398	33,682
1972	328,269	29,504	23,922	12,243	10,892	7,747	46,456	459,032	35,305
1973	331,551	29,372	24,353	13,352	11,702	8,138	66,237	484,704	36,201
1974	325,902	29,085	23,825	14,450	11,489	8,450	82,027	495,225	37,402
1975	310,911	27,500	23,409	15,181	11,286	8,509	86,043	482,840	37,330

\* The Milk Board was replaced by the Dairy Industry Authority from 1 July 1970—preceding table.

† Gosford-Wyong area.

‡ See text preceding table.

At 30 June 1975, there were 4,834 dairymen registered by the Authority in New South Wales compared with 5,339 in the previous year. There were 2,459 vehicle vendors and 12,550 shop vendors registered in the State at 30 June 1975.

The value of milk sold by the Dairy Industry Authority to distributors in 1974-75 was \$91,812,000, and comprised payments to dairymen \$79,666,000, cost of treatment at factories \$4,631,000, cost of transport to distributing centres \$2,091,000, service allowances (associated with distribution costs) \$1,780,000, and provision for administrative expenses, etc. \$3,644,000. Information about milk prices is given in the chapter "Prices and Rents".

### REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRADE

The sale of intoxicating liquor is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act, 1912-1975. Trading hours, registration of clubs, the supply of liquor to restaurants and canteens, and the standard of accommodation in hotels are controlled in terms of the Act. Amendments to the Act in 1954 incorporated the findings of a Royal Commission on the Liquor Trade (which are summarised on page 608 of Year Book No. 55) and the result of a referendum on trading hours (see Table 3.11). Amendments in 1969 provided for the endorsement of a publican's licence as a tavern or accommodation hotel permit in certain circumstances, and amendments in 1972 provided for the issue of tourist hotel licences in respect of motels of a certain size. An amendment in 1973 provided for the granting of a permit to sell and supply liquor on premises within a university or college of advanced education, and in 1975 the provisions for granting theatre licences were extended to cover theatres providing cinematographic entertainment (other than drive-in theatres), as well as live theatres.

For purposes of administration, the State is divided into 66 licensing districts (reduced from 104 in December 1974, to conform with Petty Sessions districts). Under the amending Act of 1954, not less than three nor more than five stipendiary magistrates, appointed as licensing magistrates, constitute the Licensing Court for each district of the State. Among the Court's functions are the control of licensed premises and the determination of applications for new licences. The same bench of magistrates also constitutes the Licenses Reduction Board, first appointed in 1920 to reduce the number of publicans' (and later, wine) licences.

### LIQUOR LICENCES

The sale of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales, except by persons holding a licence, is prohibited. The kinds of liquor licences and permits issued, the authorities they confer, and current fees, are summarised in the table on the following pages.

Table 40.9. Liquor Licences and Permits

Kind of Licence or Permit	Authority conferred by Licence or Permit	Fee for Licence or Permit	
		New	Annual Renewal
Brewer's Licence .. ..	To trade as brewer and sell liquor made in quantities of not less than 9 litres of the same kind.	Metropolitan district \$100; other districts, \$50.	As for new licence.
Publican's Licence .. ..	Sale of liquor on premises (hotel) specified in licence.	As assessed by Court.	8 per cent of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year*.
Endorsed as— Tavern Permit .. ..	Sale of liquor on premises without accommodation.	Endorsement of existing Publican's Licence.	8 per cent of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Accommodation Hotel ..	Sale of liquor to guests only or with meals.	As above.	As above.
Tourist Hotel .. ..	Sale of liquor to guests in own unit or such other area set aside for exclusive use, and in a public dining room.	As assessed by Court, not exceeding \$5,000.	As above.
Club Certificate of Registration .. ..	Sale of liquor on club premises under prescribed conditions.	Not exceeding \$2 per member at date of application.	As above.
Spirit Merchant's Licence	Sale on specified premises of liquor not for consumption on the premises.	Metropolitan district, Newcastle and Wollongong, \$5,000; other districts, varying amounts up to a maximum of \$2,000.	8 per cent of cost price of liquor sold to unlicensed persons in preceding calendar year—minimum as for new licence.
Australian Wine Licence†	Sale of wine, cider, or perry made from Australian fruit, not containing more than 35 per cent proof spirit, in quantities up to 9 litres.	No new licences may be issued.	6 per cent of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year (8 per cent where Spirit Merchant's Licence also held).
Packet Licence .. ..	Sale of liquor on ships and aircraft to passengers during voyages or flights.	As assessed by Court; maximum \$100.	8 per cent of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Public Halls‡, General Licence .. ..	Supply of liquor in public hall (adequate for the accommodation of 500 persons) on days on which functions are conducted.	\$250.	As above.
Public Halls‡, Limited Licence .. ..	Supply of liquor in public hall on day or days specified in licence.	\$10 per day.	...
Theatre Licence (Other than Drive-in Theatre) ..	Supply of liquor at specified times on days when performance given.	\$100.	8 per cent of expenditure on liquor in preceding year.
Railway Refreshment Rooms— Licence .. ..	Issued by Governor for sale of liquor at refreshment rooms at railway stations.	As for publican's licence.	As for publican's licence.
Permit .. ..	Issued by Railway Commissioner for sale of Australian Wines at refreshment rooms at railway stations.	Exempt.	Exempted, but in practice fee assessed as for Australian Wine Licence.
Liquor on trains .. ..	Liquor (Amendment) Act, 1963, authorised Commissioner for Railways to supply liquor to passengers on trains at his discretion.		

\* Owner of hotel liable for two-fifths of licence fee, but if his share exceeds one-third of the rent, the Board may approve refund of the whole or part of the excess.

† Licences may permit or not permit consumption on the premises.

‡ Public Halls used for dinners, receptions, conventions, etc., by associations, or groups of persons.

Table 40.9. Liquor Licences and Permits (*continued*)

Kind of Licence or Permit	Authority conferred by Licence or Permit	Fee for Licence or Permit	
		New	Annual Renewal
Hotels—Permit to supply liquor with meals ..	Supply of liquor with meals between 10 p.m. and midnight (between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	Assessed on sliding scale relative to fee for licence or certificate.	As for new permit.
endorsed as— Late Permit .. ..	Supply of liquor with food and entertainment between 10 p.m. on any day other than Sunday, Good Friday and Christmas Day and 3 a.m. on the following day.	As above.	As above.
Restaurant Permit ..	Supply of liquor with meals between noon and midnight (between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	\$60.	8 per cent of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
endorsed as— Reception Area Permit	Supply of liquor in a reception area (distinct from dining area) between noon and midnight (between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	\$120.	As above.
Cabaret Permit ..	Supply of liquor with food and entertainment between noon and 3 a.m. (between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	\$250.	As above.
Permit to supply liquor in universities and colleges of advanced education ..	Supply and sale of liquor to prescribed persons (a) between noon and 2 p.m. and between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. other than on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day and (b) at a dinner, reception, convention, etc. or with a meal, between noon and 3 p.m. and between 5 p.m. and midnight (6 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	Exempt.	8 per cent of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Booth Licence .. ..	To holder of publican's licence or to non-proprietary association for sale of liquor on a particular day or days at sports, agricultural shows, etc.	\$10 per day.	...
Canteens at Construction Camps, etc. .. ..	Issued by Minister on recommendation of Licensing Court for sale of liquor in canteens at construction camps of work of a public nature, subject to conditions determined by the Court.		
Accommodation Hotel or Accommodation House Licence .. ..	Issue authorised by Governor, subject to conditions, for sale of liquor at accommodation hotels or accommodation houses within public reserves. Subject to the conditions, provisions relating to publicans' licences apply.		
Historic Inn .. ..	Premises currently or previously licensed may be declared by the Governor to be an "Historic Inn", on the grounds that they have national, historic, or architectural interest and should be preserved for the public benefit. Subject to conditions prescribed in the particular licence, the provisions of publicans' licences apply.		

Conditions under which the Licensing Court may approve applications for removal of publicans', Australian wine, or spirit merchants' licences from one place to another in New South Wales have been framed with a view to the equitable distribution of licences throughout the State. The Court may not make an order of removal unless satisfied that it is in the interests of the public in the neighbourhood of the proposed new site, and not detrimental to public interests in the area from which the licence is to be removed.

To be eligible for registration under the Liquor Act, a club must be a non-proprietary club and possess amenities other than facilities for the serving of liquor and, where it is situated within 24 kilometres of the General Post Office, Sydney, have a minimum membership of 200 persons. Outside that radius, a minimum of 100 members is necessary. In certain circumstances, a lower membership may be accepted at the discretion of the Court. The Act provides that persons objecting to the granting of an application for a club licence, on the grounds of financial detriment, etc., may give evidence at the hearing by the Licensing Court.

The 1969 amendment to the Liquor Act imposed maximum membership limits on clubs. New clubs, or those with a membership of less than 5,000 at 30 June 1969, are limited to 6,250; those with a membership of between 5,000 and 10,000 are limited to an increase of 25 per cent; and those with a membership of 10,000 or more are limited to 12,500, or an increase of 12½ per cent, whichever is the greater. The Licensing Court may waive these provisions in certain circumstances. In addition, the minimum age limit for membership was lowered from 21 to 18 years.

The 1969 amendment also provided that each new club, and each existing club, within three years, must be a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1961–1974, or a society registered under the Co-operation Act, 1923.

The number of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor current in the last eight years is shown in Table 40.10 below:—

Table 40.10. Liquor Licences\*

Type of Licence	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973*	1975*
Publicans' .. .. .	1,957	1,960	1,958	1,953	1,954	1,958	1,956	1,951
Club .. .. .	1,430	1,447	1,455	1,472	1,480	1,488	1,492	1,515
Spirit Merchants' .. .. .	624	664	713	745	775	807	842	922
Australian Wine .. .. .	340	335	337	337	337	336	335	336
Packet .. .. .	15	16	17	15	18	24	28	29
Railway Refreshment .. .. .	34	33	41	41	41	41	41	39
Accommodation Hotel or Accommodation House .. .. .	5	5	5	9	9	7	7	7
Public Halls .. .. .	1	2	2	3	4	4	4	5
Historic Inn .. .. .	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Tavern .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2	3	10	18
Permits to supply liquor with meals in Restaurants .. .. .	416	481	559	640	705	758	793	936
Theatres .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
Tourist Hotels .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	23	45	63
Universities and Colleges of Advanced Education .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

\* At 31 December to 1973; at 30 June for 1975.

The amounts expended by licensees in the purchase of liquor in the last ten years are summarised in the following table.

Table 40.11. Purchases of Liquor by Licensees

Year	Wholesale Value of Liquor Purchased—Type of Licence						
	Publicans*	Club	Spirit Merchants*	Australian Wine	Restaurant Permits	Other†	Total
	\$ thousand						
1966	155,928	49,015	15,280	2,500	2,457	210	225,390
1967	160,803	54,496	19,552	2,141	2,875	220	240,087
1968	170,647	62,502	25,606	1,967	4,117	269	265,109
1969	172,002	66,318	32,449	1,991	4,898	256	277,915
1970	179,576	73,059	40,897	2,225	6,119	235	302,111
1971	189,619	80,633	53,159	2,353	6,886	338	332,988
1972	196,423	82,734	61,908	2,616	7,428	909	352,019
1973	215,364	92,927	79,023	3,144	9,856	1,537	401,851
1974	230,756	104,709	100,546	3,722	11,912	1,953	453,598
1975	273,484	129,571	139,589	4,342	14,314	2,641	563,941

\* Includes Accommodation Hotel, Accommodation House, Historic Inn, and Tavern Licences.

† Comprises Railway Refreshment Room, Packet, Public Hall (since 1967), and (since 1972) Theatres and Tourist Hotels Licences. Excludes Universities and Colleges of Advanced Education

The amount expended in each calendar year, as shown above, is the basis of the fees for the renewal of various classes of licences as from 1 July of the following year. The amount of fees assessed in the last 8 years is shown in the next table:—

Table 40.12. Liquor Licences: Fees Assessed For Renewal

Licence	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
	\$ thousand							
Publicans* ..	9,651.7	10,226.2	10,328.2	10,821.5	11,386.2	11,821.5	12,954.3	15,036.8
Club ..	3,290.7	3,750.7	3,992.6	4,417.2	4,853.3	4,973.6	5,588.5	6,840.4
Spirit Merchants* ..	1,199.1	1,551.6	2,101.3	2,536.7	3,164.0	3,739.2	4,833.2	6,700.5
Australian Wine ..	110.8	92.1	93.5	102.2	105.0	120.6	146.1	192.4
Packet ..	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.0	2.2	1.8	4.2	7.8
Railway Refreshment ..	9.2	9.9	8.9	8.5	9.2	8.7	10.4	12.3
Restaurant Permit ..	212.3	263.9	321.7	417.9	467.5	551.8	678.4	872.8
Public Halls ..	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.2	5.8	2.0	4.1	5.6
Theatres ..	...	...	...	...	...	2.2	5.9	3.9
Tourist Hotels ..	...	...	...	...	...	38.2	74.8	100.4

\* Includes Accommodation Hotel, Accommodation House, Historic Inn, and Tavern Licences.

### Trading Hours for Licensed Premises

Hotel bars may not be opened for the sale of liquor on any Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or other day proclaimed by the Governor, or upon the morning of the day on which Anzac Day is observed. Until 1962, bars had to be closed during the hours of polling at general elections for the State and Australian Parliaments. The result of the referendum on Sunday trading by hotels are shown in the chapter "Constitution and Government".

The hours of liquor trading in hotels were prescribed by the Liquor Act (or the Licensing Act) as follows:— 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. from 1881 to 1916, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. from 1916 to 1946, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from 1946 to 1955, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (with a compulsory closure between 6.30 and 7.30 p.m.) from 1955 to 1963, and 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (with no compulsory closure between 6.30 and 7.30 p.m.) since 8 April 1963. Premises licensed to sell Australian wine observe the same trading hours as for hotels, but the trading time of spirit merchants is fixed at 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. The Licensing Court has authority to vary the trading hours of licensed premises where local circumstances warrant it, but this discretionary power is limited to the extent



that no hotel may trade beyond 10 p.m. (11 p.m. during the period of day-light saving—see page 35) or for a period longer than twelve hours; and no spirit merchant may trade beyond 8 p.m. (9 p.m. on any day on which retail stores in the area are permitted to open for general trading until 9 p.m.).

Liquor may be supplied with meals in hotels between 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. (midnight in the case of hotels with permits) on Monday to Saturday and, for hotels holding a permit, between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day. Licensed restaurants may supply liquor with meals between noon and midnight (between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day). Except for Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, hours during which liquor may be supplied with food and entertainment were, in 1966, extended to 3 a.m. on the following day for hotels holding Late Permits and restaurants holding Cabaret Permits. There are no restrictions on the hours that clubs may serve liquor with meals.

Restrictions on hours, in terms of the Liquor Act, do not apply to the sale of liquor to *bona fide* travellers or inmates of hotels and registered clubs, but liquor may not be sold at the bar of licensed premises except during prescribed hours.

Details of referenda on the closing hours for licensed premises are given in Table 3.11.

#### CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

The particulars in the next table were recorded by the Licenses Reduction Board, and comprise the quantity of spirits, wine, and beer purchased by holders of liquor licences for retailing to the public and the quantity sold direct to the public by wholesale wine and spirit merchants.

The figures represent, approximately, the consumption of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales exclusive of military canteens, etc. not supplied by licensees under the Licenses Reduction Board. Details of the estimated value of retail sales of beer, wine, and spirits in New South Wales are given in Table 40.7 and details of customs and excise duties collected in respect of alcoholic beverages are shown in the chapter "Overseas Trade".

Table 40.13. Alcoholic Beverages: Consumption in N.S.W.

Year	Quantity Purchased			Year	Quantity Purchased		
	Beer	Wine	Spirits*		Beer	Wine	Spirits*
	Thousand litres				Thousand litres		
1964	496,370	23,518	11,517	1970	616,185	43,105	17,292
1965	517,390	24,856	11,622	1971	641,785	44,309	16,511
1966	521,631	31,266	10,908	1972	659,528	56,323	18,562
1967	542,447	35,033	12,427	1973	706,371	59,719	19,904
1968	588,245	36,747	12,706	1974	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1969	595,560	40,828	13,961	1975	758,007	74,351	23,895

\* Total quantity, not alcoholic content.

Practically the whole of the beer and the wine consumed in the State is of Australian origin, while over half of the spirits consumed is imported.

#### *Sales of Wine and Brandy*

The next table gives details of the wine and brandy sold in recent years

by winemakers and wholesale distributors operating in New South Wales. The statistics cover sales (both local and interstate) from stocks held in wineries, depots, bulk stores, etc. operated in the State, but exclude sales to other winemakers, wholesalers, etc. for resale, overseas exports, and sales for ships' stores. The figures should not be taken as an indication of actual consumption in New South Wales, as they include sales to retailers or consumers in other States and, conversely, exclude purchases by New South Wales retailers or consumers direct from winemakers and wholesalers in other States.

Table 40.14. Wholesale Sales\* of Wine and Brandy, N.S.W.

Type	Year ended 30 June			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
Thousand litres				
Wine—				
Sherry: Dry .. .. .	2,223	2,102	2,115	2,027
Medium .. .. .	2,274	2,148	2,402	2,268
Sweet .. .. .	6,224	5,982	6,374	6,464
Dessert Wines: Port (other than white) ..	2,710	3,129	3,523	3,946
Muscats .. .. .	2,231	2,204	2,737	2,533
Other .. .. .	690	664	652	892
Table Wines: Dry White .. .. .	7,981	11,353	13,585	18,173
Dry Red .. .. .	10,220	12,821	13,347	13,262
Sweet .. .. .	1,012	1,239	1,235	1,395
Rosé .. .. .	1,420	1,869	1,813	2,814
Sparkling Wines—				
Packed in Champagne Bottles—				
White .. .. .	1,669	2,483	3,446	4,164
Red and Pink .. .. .	384	645	745	672
Packed in Other Type Bottles—				
White .. .. .	1,644	1,864	2,000	2,011
Red and Pink .. .. .	1,096	1,395	1,430	1,255
Wine Cocktails, etc. .. .. .	482	518	672	806
Vermouth .. .. .	1,559	1,494	1,621	1,967
Total Wine .. .. .	43,819	51,910	57,697	64,649
Thousand litres of alcohol				
Brandy .. .. .	1,326	1,401	1,354	1,404

\* Includes sales of wine and brandy imported from overseas. In 1974-75, these sales amounted to 1,812,000 litres of wine and 338,000 litres of alcohol of brandy.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Both Federal and State legislation applies when foodstuffs, whether pre-packaged or not, are sold by weight or measure.

The (Federal) Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act, 1960-1966, and the Regulations made under the Act provide for:—

- the units of measurement relating to length, weight, volume, etc.;
- the maintenance and verification of standards of measurement to realise these units; and
- the examination of patterns of measuring instruments for commercial use.

The administering authority is the National Standards Commission (comprising five members appointed by the responsible Minister), with headquarters in Sydney.

The Act requires the C.S.I.R.O. to maintain, or cause to be maintained, the Federal standards of measurement. Most of these standards are maintained in the National Measurement Laboratory in Sydney. The Laboratory also provides an extensive calibration service to facilitate accurate measurements in science and industry.

The New South Wales Weights and Measures Act, 1915–1975, and the Regulations made under the Act, control the sale of foodstuffs by weight or measure by:—

- (a) prescribing the units of measurement, from amongst those prescribed under the Federal legislation, which shall be used in the State;
- (b) providing that weighing and measuring instruments are inspected and verified, public weighmen are licensed, and public weighing instruments are reliable; and
- (c) providing for regular examination of the methods used to mark pre-packaged foodstuffs and of the quantities packed.

An amendment to the Act in 1975 provided, *inter alia*, for the setting of standards to be observed for opaque containers, to prevent deceptive packaging.

The Bread Act, referred to on page 1086, controls, *inter alia*, the weight of loaves of bread which may be sold in New South Wales.

The State Weights and Measures Office administers the New South Wales legislation, and also provides a verifying service for industrial standards of measurement of length, mass, and volume.

The primary objects of both the Federal and State legislation are to ensure that constant standards are observed in the sale of foodstuffs and other commodities by weight or measure, that reliable weighing and measuring instruments are used, and that both buyer and seller have the opportunity to make a fair appreciation of the quantity involved.

### PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS

The (State) Consumer Protection Act, 1969–1972, makes provision for the protection of consumers generally in New South Wales. Two bodies have been set up under the Act:—

- (a) the Consumer Affairs Council, which advises the Minister for Consumer Affairs on necessary or desirable legislative or administrative changes in the interests of consumers; and
- (b) the Consumer Affairs Bureau (operating under the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs), which receives and investigates complaints (from the public) on fraudulent or unfair trade practices affecting goods or services, advises the public on current forms of consumer protection, disseminates information collated, and encourages or undertakes consumer education.

The Act also places restraints on the advertising and description of goods and services and makes collusive tendering and collusive bidding agreements illegal.

In July 1969, the Consumer Affairs Bureau commenced operations to administer this Act and the Textile Products Labelling Act, 1954. Since its inception, the functions of the Bureau have been expanded considerably and it now administers fourteen Acts of Parliament and ancillary regulations. As well as covering the traditional areas such as textile labelling, false advertising, trade descriptions, and product safety, the legislation now administered

regulates a wide range of commercial activities including the various aspects of consumer credit through such Acts as the Hire Purchase Act and the Money-lending Act; the form of certain transactions through the Lay-by Sales Act and the Door-to-Door Sales Act; and particular marketing techniques through the Pyramid Sales Act, the Trading Stamps Act, the Referral Selling Act, and the Unsolicited Goods and Service Act.

Problems with motor vehicles have proved to be a major source of consumer complaint and the Bureau now administers the Motor Dealers Act, 1974. The main provisions of this Act are that, from 1 August 1975, all motor dealers are required to be licensed and, from 1 July 1976, to display certain particulars regarding used cars for sale. Also from 1 July 1976, all new cars and used cars priced at \$500 or more sold by dealers are required to carry a warranty.

The Bureau handled 10,846 formal complaints (i.e. written or based on a personal interview) in 1974-75, an increase of 46 per cent over the 1973-74 total of 7,422. Complaints concerning motor vehicles are the most numerous (2,604 or 24 per cent of total complaints in 1974-75), followed by those concerning servicing (1,345 or 12 per cent) and those relating to building work (1,311 or 12 per cent).

An amendment to the Consumer Protection Act in 1974 created the Products Safety Committee which commenced to operate in May 1976. This Committee reports to the Minister on questions referred to it as to whether the supply of particular consumer goods should be prohibited or restricted, because of danger to consumers. The Committee has responsibility for all consumer goods not subject to control by other Acts, such as the Poisons Act and the Pure Foods Act.

#### CONSUMER CLAIMS TRIBUNALS

The (State) Consumer Claims Tribunals Act, 1974, provides for the setting up of consumer claims tribunals to hear and determine claims by persons against traders in respect of the supply of goods or the provision of services. A tribunal is constituted by a single referee and may order the payment of money up to \$500 or work to the value of \$500 to be done, in settlement of claims. (From July 1976, the maximum payment or work ordered to be carried out will be \$1,000.) The tribunals are designed to operate with a minimum of expense, formality, and delay; legal representation is not permitted, except by agreement of the parties. The tribunals' decisions are final and costs are not allowed.

#### TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

The growing importance of tourism is now recognised by a wide cross-section of both public and private organisations. This increased importance highlighted the lack of comprehensive statistics about what could be regarded as the main requisite for tourism, namely accommodation. In order to satisfy the urgent demands of most of the organisations expressing a need for statistics on tourist accommodation establishments, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted a census of such establishments in respect of the year ended 30 June 1974, and has conducted quarterly surveys of the establishments since the September Quarter 1975. These are the first official statistics to be collected on tourist accommodation.

## CENSUS OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

There is no generally accepted definition of a "tourist accommodation establishment". For the purpose of the 1973-74 Census, tourist accommodation establishments were defined to include hotels and motels, private hotels, and guest houses, which provide short-term accommodation (i.e. for periods of less than two months) available to the general public, and which provide breakfast. Statistics were also obtained (as a supplementary collection) from caravan parks which provide short-term accommodation available to the general public. Establishments were excluded from the Census when (a) the number of guest rooms usually occupied by short-term guests was less than 40 per cent of the total number of guest rooms usually occupied, or (b) there were no takings from accommodation during 1973-74 (although there was provision for tourist accommodation).

Establishments included in the statistics are classified to a type of establishment depending on the method of operation and on the facilities available at the establishment. The establishments are classified as follows:—

- (a) *Licensed hotel*: an establishment which provides tourist accommodation and is licensed to operate a public bar.
- (b) *Licensed motel*: an establishment which provides tourist accommodation, and which provides (in general) bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms, as well as vehicle-parking for guests, and which is licensed to serve liquor with meals.
- (c) *Unlicensed motel*: an establishment which provides tourist accommodation, and which provides bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms, as well as vehicle-parking for guests, but is not licensed to serve liquor. This category includes establishments which have a licensed restaurant located at the establishment which is leased to and operated by a separate enterprise.
- (d) *Private hotel or guest house*: an establishment which provides tourist accommodation, but which does not provide both vehicle-parking for guests and facilities (i.e. bath or shower and toilet) in most guest rooms and which is not licensed to serve liquor.

Table 40.15 gives details of the capacity, takings, employment, and wages and salaries paid in respect of tourist accommodation establishments operating at 30 June 1974.

There were 170 private hotels and guest houses providing tourist accommodation in June 1974 and these establishments employed 865 persons (591 full-time) and paid \$1.8 million in wages and salaries in 1973-74. Their capacity at 30 June 1974 was 5,150 guest rooms or units and 8,358 bed spaces and their gross takings in 1973-74 were \$6.1 million (\$4.9 million from accommodation and \$1.2 million from meals).

In conjunction with the 1973-74 Census, a supplementary collection of statistics in respect of caravan parks was undertaken. The results of this collection show that, in June 1974, there were 565 caravan parks in New South Wales providing tourist accommodation. These parks had 3,474 on-site caravans, 947 cabins, flats, or units, 32,152 caravan sites with provision for connection to electric power supply, and 27,110 sites with no provision for connection to electric power. Gross takings during 1973-74 amounted to \$13.7 million (including \$10.3 million from all sites and accommodation) and employment (including working proprietors and partners) in June 1974 numbered 1,097 full-time and 439 part-time workers. Wages and salaries paid in the period amounted to \$2.4 million.

Table 40.15. Tourist Accommodation Establishments\*, N.S.W.: Summary of Operations by Type and Size of Establishment, 1973-74

Size of Establishments (Guest Rooms/Units)	Number of Establishments Operating at 30 June 1974	Employment at end of June 1974 †				Wages and Salaries Paid ‡	Capacity at 30 June 1974		Gross Takings					
		Males		Females	Number of Guest Rooms or Units		Number of Bed Spaces	Accommodation ¶	Meals ¶	Other §	Total			
		Full-time	Other	Full-time								Other		
								\$ thous.	\$ thousand					
		Licensed Hotels												
1-15	951	2,261	2,414	2,606	3,329	28,684	7,862	14,008	4,951	6,592	183,390	194,933		
16-25	204	597	393	745	852	7,574	3,868	6,614	2,934	2,477	36,337	41,748		
26-50	96	440	387	662	640	6,920	3,239	6,368	4,591	3,678	22,271	30,541		
51-100	29	373	221	339	338	5,191	1,870	3,899	4,031	12,047	18,542	27,395		
101 or more	11	925	301	724	227	9,806	2,326	4,628	10,581	7,405	9,410	27,395		
Total	1,291	4,596	3,716	5,096	5,386	58,175	19,165	35,517	27,088	22,615	263,457	313,161		
Licensed Motels														
1-15	39	52	45	78	112	511	427	1,150	923	787	378	2,088		
16-25	46	73	16	104	248	998	930	2,783	2,417	1,146	416	3,979		
26-50	86	241	99	562	741	4,598	3,143	9,083	10,128	4,705	2,117	16,949		
51-100	27	185	62	383	263	3,189	1,797	4,842	5,780	2,948	1,077	9,805		
101 or more	12	356	106	639	148	4,465	2,077	5,762	8,060	3,871	1,820	13,751		
Total	210	907	328	1,766	1,512	13,860	8,374	23,620	27,308	13,457	5,808	46,572		
Unlicensed Motels														
1-15	309	307	66	426	471	1,582	3,234	9,394	6,657	1,564	324	8,545		
16-25	181	209	54	443	591	2,969	3,608	10,067	9,612	2,050	174	11,836		
26-50	96	148	54	431	397	2,875	3,196	8,538	8,507	1,528	140	10,175		
51-100	17	...	...	...	...	1,708	1,595	4,087	4,844	...	...	...		
101 or more	3	80	13	275	74	1,595	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total	606	744	187	1,575	1,533	9,136	11,633	32,086	29,620	5,718	656	35,994		
Total, All Establishments ¶														
1-15	1,372	2,674	2,544	3,175	3,959	30,862	12,277	26,114	13,140	9,163	184,096	206,398		
16-25	467	912	474	1,346	1,725	11,696	9,107	20,531	15,265	5,837	36,927	58,029		
26-50	316	865	559	1,728	1,838	14,847	10,821	26,095	24,509	10,143	24,547	59,200		
51-100	91	638	314	962	704	9,875	5,978	13,447	14,237	6,097	13,147	33,482		
101 or more	31	1,374	432	1,601	387	15,741	6,139	13,347	21,750	11,752	11,259	44,763		
Total	2,277	6,463	4,323	8,812	8,613	83,020	44,322**	99,581	88,903	42,994	269,975	401,871		

\* Excludes caravan parks and holiday flats.

† Includes working proprietors and partners. Excludes unpaid helpers.

‡ Includes drawings by working proprietors and partners.

§ Includes takings for long-term accommodation and catered lunches.

¶ Includes takings from sales of beer, wine, and spirits (\$250,309,000 for all establishments).

¶¶ Includes private hotels and guest houses as well as licensed hotels and licensed and unlicensed motels (see text preceding table).

\*\* Includes 26,851 with private bath or shower and toilet facilities.

When a combined figure for accommodation and meals was reported, a dissection was obtained.

## SURVEYS OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

The scope of the quarterly Surveys of Tourist Accommodation Establishments is similar to that of the 1973-74 Census, except that supplementary details for caravan parks are not obtained. In the surveys, emphasis has been placed on obtaining occupancy rates for similar types of establishments and the various types of tourist accommodation establishments have been grouped as follows:—

- Licensed hotel with facilities (i.e. licensed to operate a public bar and providing bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms).
- Licensed or unlicensed motel, private hotel, or guest house with facilities (i.e. bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms).
- Licensed hotel, private hotel, or guest house without facilities (i.e. does not provide bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms).

The following table shows details of the operations of tourist accommodation establishments in New South Wales, obtained from the quarterly surveys. When establishments also provide accommodation for long-term guests, details relating to that accommodation are included in the statistics.

**Table 40.16. Tourist Accommodation Establishments\*, N.S.W.: Summary of Operations, by Type of Establishment, 1975-76**

Item or Period	Licensed Hotels with Facilities	Motels, etc. with Facilities	Hotels, etc. without Facilities	Total
Number of Establishments at 30 June 1976 .. ..	263	767	671	1,701
Employment†—				
At 30 September 1975 .. ..	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
At 31 December 1975 .. ..	7,691	7,403	7,865	22,959
At 31 March 1976‡ .. ..	7,738	7,319	5,598	20,655
At 30 June 1976 .. ..	7,532	7,136	5,326	19,994
Capacity at 30 June 1976—				
Number of Guest Rooms .. ..	7,605	19,015	9,586	36,206
Number of Bed Spaces .. ..	16,457	54,343	16,697	87,497
Accommodation Takings—	<i>\$ thousand</i>	<i>\$ thousand</i>	<i>\$ thousand</i>	<i>\$ thousand</i>
1975—September Quarter .. ..	6,452	17,428	2,574	26,453
December Quarter .. ..	6,859	17,320	2,341	26,520
1976—March Quarter‡ .. ..	7,521	19,218	1,942	28,680
June Quarter .. ..	7,109	19,213	1,827	28,150
Year, 1975-76 .. ..	27,940	73,179	8,683	109,803
Room Occupancy Rates—	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
1975—July .. ..	41.8	53.5	26.9	42.1
August .. ..	48.9	64.3	30.5	49.7
September .. ..	49.4	62.5	29.7	48.8
October .. ..	53.3	60.7	30.1	49.3
November .. ..	53.0	57.2	29.5	47.4
December .. ..	43.4	54.2	29.6	44.1
1976—January .. ..	55.5	70.6	33.1	57.2
February .. ..	52.9	55.6	26.6	47.1
March .. ..	52.5	57.0	26.1	47.5
April .. ..	53.4	62.1	28.8	51.4
May .. ..	52.8	65.0	27.0	52.3
June .. ..	46.5	54.9	24.6	44.6
Year, 1975-76 .. ..	50.2	59.8	28.7	48.4
Bed Occupancy Rates—				
1975—July .. ..	28.7	31.3	20.2	28.0
August .. ..	36.0	42.4	24.2	36.6
September .. ..	34.9	39.8	22.8	34.7
October .. ..	36.8	36.6	22.4	33.3
November .. ..	36.2	33.2	21.6	31.1
December .. ..	32.1	35.3	22.5	31.7
1976—January .. ..	45.8	54.5	26.7	47.4
February .. ..	36.3	33.2	19.4	31.1
March .. ..	35.1	33.5	19.2	31.0
April .. ..	37.9	39.7	22.1	36.0
May .. ..	36.9	43.4	20.8	37.8
June .. ..	30.3	31.9	18.1	29.0
Year, 1975-76 .. ..	35.5	38.0	21.8	34.0

\* Excludes caravans parks and holiday flats.

† Includes working proprietors and partners. Excludes unpaid helpers.

‡ Figures for the March and June Quarters 1976 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier periods, especially in the category "hotels, etc. without facilities".

## Chapter 41

# CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS

Estimates of the apparent consumption of foodstuffs per head of population in Australia are shown in the table below. Similar estimates of the consumption of foodstuffs in New South Wales are not prepared because of the lack of data on interstate trade and stocks held within the State.

The estimates for each commodity represent the quantity of the commodity consumed as such plus the quantity consumed in food products not separately listed in the table. In general, the apparent consumption of a commodity has been estimated by deducting overseas exports (including ships' stores) and non-food usage from the quantities of the commodity produced and imported, an adjustment being made for changes in the level of stocks held. The production figures relate in general to commercial production, but allowance has been made for the non-commercial production of the main commodities produced by householders for their own use (vegetables, fruit, preserves, eggs, poultry, and fish). The adjustment for stock changes relates in general to stocks held in factories or by marketing authorities, no adjustment being made, except in a few special cases, for changes in stocks held by wholesalers and retailers. No allowance has, in general, been made for wastage in distribution and storage of foodstuffs.

Although subject to these qualifications, the estimates shown in the next table are believed to represent with reasonable accuracy the quantities of foodstuffs available for consumption by ultimate individual consumers in the year to which the estimates relate:—

**Table 41.1. Consumption of Foodstuffs per Head of Population, Australia**

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Average for 3 years ended—			1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 <sup>p</sup>
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
<b>Milk and Milk Products—</b>							
Fluid Whole Milk .. ..	litre	106.4	138.7	128.7	122.8	120.0	108.9
Cream .. ..	kg	2.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
<b>Full Cream Milk Products—</b>							
Concentrated, Condensed, and Evaporated .. ..	kg	2.0	3.4	4.1	3.6	3.2	3.4
Powdered .. ..	kg	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2
Infants' and Invalids' Foods .. ..	kg	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.5	2.2
<b>Milk By-products—</b>							
Powdered Skim Milk .. ..	kg	...	0.3	1.1	4.7	3.8	4.2
Other .. ..	kg	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8
Cheese .. ..	kg	2.0	2.5	2.6	5.1	5.3	5.2
<b>Total (in terms of milk solids) ..</b>	<b>kg</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>24.9</b>
<b>Fats and Oils—</b>							
Butter .. ..	kg	14.9	11.2	12.3	8.3	7.9	7.3
Margarine: Table .. ..	kg	0.4	0.4	<i>n.a.</i>	1.6	1.8	2.2
Other .. ..	kg	1.8	2.4	2.2	4.1	4.1	3.9
<b>Total (fat content)* .. ..</b>	<b>kg</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b><i>n.a.</i></b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.3</b>

NOTE. Table 41.1 is continued on the following page.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in May 1977.



Table 41.1. Consumption of Foodstuffs per Head of Population, Australia  
(continued)

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Average for 3 years ended—			1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 <sup>p</sup>
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
<b>Meat—</b>							
Beef and Veal (bone-in weight)	kg	63·6	49·5	56·2	40·1	41·6	65·4
Mutton (bone-in weight)	kg	27·2	20·5	23·1	15·9	9·0	9·1
Lamb (bone-in weight)	kg	6·8	11·4	13·3	18·7	15·9	18·0
Pigmeats (bone-in weight)	kg	3·9	3·2	4·6	7·9	6·8	5·2
Offal	kg	3·8	4·0	5·2	5·8	4·5	5·3
Bacon and Ham (cured, bone-in weight)	kg	4·6	5·3	3·2	5·5	5·5	5·0
Canned Meat (canned weight)	kg	1·0	1·2	1·9	2·6	2·4	2·2
Total (bone-in weight equivalent)	kg	118·5 <sup>r</sup>	103·0 <sup>r</sup>	112·4 <sup>r</sup>	99·2	88·4	112·7
<b>Poultry, Fish, etc.—</b>							
Poultry (dressed weight)	kg	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	13·3	13·9	13·9
Fish —							
Fresh, Frozen, and Cured	kg	2·7 <sup>r</sup>	2·4 <sup>r</sup>	2·9 <sup>r</sup>	3·5	4·9	3·7
Canned	kg	1·9	1·4	1·2 <sup>r</sup>	1·2	1·7	1·8
Crustaceans and Molluscs	kg	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·9	1·2	0·6
<b>Eggs and Egg Products—</b>							
Egg in Shell	kg	11·7	11·5	9·6	11·7	11·7	11·7
Egg Pulp and Powder (shell egg equivalent)	kg	0·4	1·1	0·6	0·7	0·8	0·8
Total (shell egg equivalent)	kg	12·1	12·7	10·2	12·4	12·4	12·4
<b>Sugar—</b>							
As Refined Sugar	kg	32·0	31·2	27·0	20·8	18·3	16·9
In Manufactured Products	kg	16·3	23·1	23·6	30·0	31·9	32·1
Total†	kg	50·8	56·8	53·0	<i>n.a.</i>	55·3	53·7
<b>Fruit and Fruit Products—</b>							
Fruit: Citrus‡	kg	14·5	16·9	16·1	30·6	31·8	37·4
Fresh (excl. citrus)	kg	42·6	39·5	35·6	36·3	34·1	33·2
Canned	kg	3·5 <sup>r</sup>	3·4 <sup>r</sup>	6·0 <sup>r</sup>	10·5	10·3	10·2
Dried	kg	3·8	3·9	2·8	2·3	2·4	1·8
Jams, Conserves, etc.	kg	5·2	5·6	3·9	2·5	2·2	2·6
Total (fresh fruit equivalent)	kg	78·7	80·9 <sup>r</sup>	72·2 <sup>r</sup>	91·5	90·9	92·8
<b>Vegetables—</b>							
Potatoes, White	kg	47·1	56·3	51·7	48·6	46·3	52·5
Other Root and Bulb¶	kg	7·1	11·5	13·0	17·2	15·1	18·5
Tomatoes	kg	<i>n.a.</i>	19·1	15·9	17·4	18·2	10·2
Leafy and Green (including Legumes)	kg	<i>n.a.</i>	20·5	17·9	20·3	21·3	22·0**
Other§	kg	<i>n.a.</i>	21·6 <sup>r</sup>	18·6 <sup>r</sup>	15·1	15·2	15·6††
Total	kg	<i>n.a.</i>	129·0 <sup>r</sup>	117·1 <sup>r</sup>	118·6	116·1	118·8
<b>Grain Products—</b>							
Flour (including flour for bread-making)	kg	84·9	91·6	82·3	74·9	78·1	76·1
Breakfast Foods	kg	4·8	6·1	6·2	6·8	6·8	6·8
Rice (whole milled)	kg	1·8	0·4	<i>n.a.</i>	2·2	2·1	2·4
Other	kg	1·0 <sup>r</sup>	0·5 <sup>r</sup>	0·3 <sup>r</sup>	0·2	0·2	0·1
Total	kg	92·5 <sup>r</sup>	98·6 <sup>r</sup>	<i>n.a.</i>	84·2	87·2	85·4
<b>Beverages—</b>							
Tea	kg	3·1	2·9	2·7	2·1	2·0	2·0
Coffee	kg	0·3	0·5	0·6	1·3	1·4	1·2
Beer	litre	53·2	76·8	103·2	131·5	141·3	142·7
Wine	litre	2·7	5·9	5·0	9·9	11·2	12·5
Spirits	litre of alcohol	0·5	0·8	0·8	1·3	1·3	1·2

\* Includes an estimated allowance for vegetable oils and other fats.

† Includes sugar content of syrups, honey, and glucose.

‡ Includes fresh fruit equivalent of manufactured products.

¶ Includes sweet potatoes in 1971-72 and later years.

§ Excludes sweet potatoes in 1971-72 and later years.

|| Includes orange 31.3 kg.

\*\* Includes cabbages and other greens 6.3 kg, peas 8.9 kg, and beans 2.7 kg.

†† Includes cauliflower 5.1 kg and pumpkin 5.3 kg.

The estimates of consumption per head of population have been derived by dividing the total apparent consumption of a commodity by the mean population of Australia in the period concerned. The effects of changes in the composition of the population (such as, since 1945, the increasing proportion of the population who were born overseas) should be considered when comparing these statistics for a number of years; the proportion of the population born overseas rose from 9.8 per cent in 1947 to 14.3 per cent in 1954, 16.9 per cent in 1961, 18.4 per cent in 1966, and 20.2 per cent in 1971.

The level of consumption of certain foodstuffs during the early post-war years was affected by rationing. Meat was rationed from 1944 to 1948, butter from 1943 to 1950, milk from 1942 to 1948, cream from 1943 to 1946 and from 1947 to 1950, sugar from 1942 to 1947, and tea from 1942 to 1950.

The principal foodstuffs consumed in Australia are meat, milk, vegetables, fruit, flour, sugar, and eggs. Meat consumption per head of population fell by 10.8 kg (11 per cent) in 1973-74 but rose by 24.3 kg (27 per cent) in 1974-75. The rise in 1974-75 was mainly accounted for by beef and veal which recorded an increase of 23.8 kg per head.

Tea is the principal non-alcoholic beverage consumed in Australia. Consumption of tea per head of population has, however, been declining slowly, and in 1974-75 was 2.0 kg, which was 35 per cent lower than the average for the three years ended 1938-39 (3.1 kg). The consumption of coffee has increased from 0.3 kg to 1.2 kg in this period.

All tea and coffee supplies are imported. In 1974-75, tea imports into Australia were mainly from Sri Lanka (40 per cent of the total imported), Indonesia (34 per cent), and India (15 per cent); coffee came from Papua New Guinea (39 per cent), Uganda (21 per cent), Indonesia (16 per cent), and India (13 per cent).

Beer is the principle alcoholic beverage consumed in Australia, and consumption per head in 1974-75 (142.7 litres) was more than 2½-times greater than the average for the three years ended 1938-39. Consumption of wine per head (12.5 litres) was more than 4½-times as great as pre-war.

Estimates of the supply of nutrients available for Consumption in Australia are shown in the next table. These estimates have been prepared by the Australian Department of Health, and are based on the estimated consumption of foodstuffs per head shown in the previous table. In preparing the estimates, losses of nutrients due to processing have been allowed for, but no allowance has been made for losses due to the effects of storage and cooking.

Table 41.2. Estimated Supply of Nutrients Available for Consumption, Australia

Nutrient	Unit of Quantity	Average for 3 years ended—			1972-73*	1973-74	1974-75
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
		Quantity per head per day					
Protein: Animal .. ..	g	58.7	57.4	59.6	65.3	60.5	69.6
Vegetable .. ..	g	30.9	35.3	32.3	32.8	33.0	32.9
Total .. ..	g	89.6	92.7	91.9	98.1	93.5	102.5
Fat (All Sources) .. ..	g	133.5	121.7	131.7	115.1	113.0	114.9
Carbohydrate .. ..	g	377.4	424.8	416.7	402.0	423.4	429.1
Calcium .. ..	mg	642	785	817	1,003	962.7	976.0
Iron .. ..	mg	15.4	15.1	14.0	14.6	13.4	15.8
Vitamin A activity .. ..	µg	4,905†	4,630†	4,568†	1,563	1,205.6	1,356.6
Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid)	mg	86	96	89	97	89.4	105.8
Vitamin B1 (Thiamine) ..	mg	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6
Riboflavin .. ..	mg	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.8	2.9	3.2
Niacin .. ..	mg	18.7	17.6	18.6	19.6	19.0	22.0
Energy Value .. ..	kilocalorie	3,117	3,245	3,297	3,176	3,223	3,264

\* Figures for 1972-73 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

† International units.

## Chapter 42

### URBAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The State authorities primarily concerned with local planning and development (through town and country planning schemes and "interim development orders") are the New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission and local government authorities. The State authorities primarily concerned with regional planning and development are the Planning and Environment Commission, the Department of Decentralisation and Development, the Macarthur Development Board, the Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation, the Albury-Wodonga (New South Wales) Corporation, and the Urban Land Council.

#### *N.S.W. Planning and Environment Commission*

The New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission was constituted by the New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission Act, 1974, and assumed office in November 1974. Its predecessor, the State Planning Authority (whose operations are described on page 298 of Year Book No. 63), was dissolved by the Act. The Planning and Environment Commission comprises five full-time commissioners (including the chairman), appointed for a term of seven years, and two part-time commissioners (representing local government and community interests), appointed for five years.

The Act required the Commission to review (a) "the law and practice relating to town and country planning, and land use and environmental planning" and (b) the Commission's responsibilities, powers, duties, and functions, and to recommend changes considered to be necessary "for the purpose of improving, restructuring, integrating or co-ordinating the planning of the use of land". In the meantime, the Commission, as successor to the State Planning Authority, is empowered under the State Planning Authority Act, 1963 to perform functions similar to those of the Authority, which had the responsibility of promoting and co-ordinating town and country planning and securing the orderly and economic development and use of land.

The Commission has completed the review mentioned above and has presented its report to the Minister for Planning and Environment with its recommendations for change. The report provides the basis for a new environmental planning system. However, legislation to implement the new system has not yet been enacted.

The new system has three main characteristics. Firstly, plans should take account of physical, social, economic, and ecological factors; they should not concentrate on land use alone but should also deal with matters which should be co-ordinated with land use, such as transport, public works programmes, and pollution problems. Secondly, State and regional issues should be separated from local matters as far as possible; the framework and context for local planning is to be provided by State policies and regional plans (which are the responsibility of the Planning

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and Environment Commission) but the responsibility of local councils for the preparation and certification of local plans is to be increased. Thirdly, the opportunities for public involvement in the planning and development process are to be increased.

The Commission's administrative costs are met from annual contributions by the State Government and municipal and shire councils in the Cumberland and Northumberland Development Areas, the City of Wollongong, and the Municipality of Shellharbour. The State Treasury contribution for 1976 was \$2.8 million and the amount sought from councils was \$4.0 million. Councils within the areas covered by the Cumberland and Northumberland Development Funds must also contribute to those Funds an amount necessary to meet repayments in respect of loans received by the Funds. During 1975-76, councils were required to provide \$5.7 million to the Cumberland Fund but no contribution was required for the Northumberland Fund, all loans having been repaid. The Commission uses the moneys from the Cumberland Development Fund to acquire vacant land reserved for County open space and County roads, under the County of Cumberland Planning Scheme and other local planning schemes in the County, and also to acquire proclaimed historic buildings and other lands. There were no transactions recorded in the Northumberland Development Fund during 1975-76.

### **LOCAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT**

Generally, it is the responsibility of local government authorities to initiate and administer statutory planning measures in their areas. Statutory planning is concerned with development and land use controls prescribed by law through town and country planning schemes or "interim development orders" (which control land use in an area pending approval of planning schemes). The Planning and Environment Commission exercises a supervisory and advisory role in the statutory planning process.

### **REGIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT**

Regional development is concerned with (a) the restructuring of large existing urban areas (such as Sydney) into a multi-centred complex of cities offering a much closer relationship between home, work, recreation, and community facilities, and (b) the development of large new urban growth centres in other parts of the State as a means of diverting some of the growth pressures on existing large urban areas.

#### **SYDNEY REGION**

In 1968, the State Planning Authority published the Sydney Region Outline Plan, which indicates the principles, policies, and broad strategy which should guide the future urban expansion of the Region to the year 2000. (The Sydney Region covers the same area as the combined area of the Sydney and the Outer Sydney Statistical Divisions—see pages 7 and 8.) The Outline Plan envisages a considerable growth of population in the Region, which will necessitate a large increase in the use of land. Although it is not a statutory plan, it has widespread general acceptance by the Government, statutory authorities, and the Community. The Planning

and Environment Commission (as successor of the Authority) now monitors the Plan's progress. It is undertaking a review of progress made under the Plan, an evaluation of its assumptions, and a review of its proposals, with a view to making any necessary modifications.

An urban land release programme for the phased release of land to meet growth within the Sydney Region commenced in August 1969. There have been four releases to date and the land involved is being progressively developed. The land released comprises 11,194 hectares of residential land and 2,677 hectares of industrial land in the local government areas of Baulkham Hills, Blacktown, Campbelltown, Fairfield, Hornsby, Liverpool, Penrith, and Sutherland. Of the estimated 100,000 homesites in release areas, applications to sub-divide about 32,000 sites had been made up to April 1976.

One of the Outline Plan's aims is to create several relatively self-contained new towns in the Sydney Region in order to create employment opportunities and locate community facilities away from the Metropolitan centre. The Commission is developing a town centre at Mount Druitt, in Sydney's outer Western area, to provide a wide range of services required by the community. Also, it is intended that Parramatta will be developed as a major commercial centre, next in importance to the City of Sydney, and planning is proceeding for the expansion of the Gosford-Wyong area to 350,000 to 430,000 people. The Commission has delegated the responsibility for the planning and development of the Macarthur Growth Centre to the Macarthur Development Board.

#### *Macarthur Growth Centre*

An agreement was signed in March 1975 by the Australian and New South Wales Governments for the development of the Sydney South-West Sector of Campbelltown, Camden, Appin, and Holsworthy. The South-West Sector Planning and Development Board was set up following the signing of the agreement. The Board's objectives were to plan, co-ordinate, and implement the New Cities project under powers delegated to it by the New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission. The Board and the growth centre have been renamed the Macarthur Growth Centre and Macarthur Development Board. The Board's programme includes the acquisition and management of land and its subsequent development and disposal and the oversighting of local statutory planning.

The New Cities project involves the development, within 50 to 70 kilometres of Sydney, of a complex of three new cities in the Campbelltown-Camden area to accommodate up to 500,000 people. The original plan provides for Campbelltown to reach a population of 230,000 over the period 1972 to 1985, for Camden to grow in population to 100,000 during the period 1978 to 1990, and for Appin to develop into a city of 170,000 persons during the period 1984 to 2000. However, if the slowing down of

the rate of growth of Sydney's population continues, a more attainable population for the year 2000 may be about 375,000; this reduced rate of growth is not expected to affect the timing of the development of the cities of Campbelltown and Camden.

Agreement was reached between the Australian and New South Wales Governments for the Holsworthy area to be transferred from the Commonwealth to the State, so that the Board can undertake the development of a new town of 40,000 to 80,000 people. However, the transfer has not yet been effected.

In terms of the Growth Centres (Land Acquisition) Act, 1974, lands acquired for growth centre purposes by the development authorities are to be acquired on the basis of the value of the lands at the date of the announcement of the development of the growth centre (the base date), but with any necessary adjustment for general land price changes, due to factors other than the announcement of the development of the growth centre, during the period up to the date of acquisition. The Act provides that lands designated for acquisition will be non-urban lands and will not include lands already zoned for urban purposes. The base date in respect of lands in the Macarthur Growth Centre is 3 October 1972.

The Australian Government provides grants on a two for one basis with the State Government for expenditure in respect of non-urban land. In respect of all other expenditure, Commonwealth assistance is by means of interest bearing, repayable loans. In 1974-75, repayable loans amounting to \$6.7 million were received from the Commonwealth and in 1975-76 repayable loans received amounted to \$13.6 million and non-repayable grants to \$0.8 million.

Of the 370 owners of the 8,466 hectares of land designated for acquisition (excluding the Camden Park Estate, the historic property of 2,703 hectares of the Macarthur family, which is being acquired for preservation), 210 owners (4,100 hectares) have sought purchase at an estimated cost of \$27 million. Up to June 1976, settlements had been reached on 1,182 hectares (87 owners) at a cost of \$8.8 million and a further 60 hectares of non-designated lands had been purchased for \$2.9 million with growth centre funds. Additional State funds of approximately \$4 million have been spent on acquiring other non-designated lands, mainly for an open park and a special uses corridor.

A total of \$5.8 million was spent on Board development works in 1975-76. The works in progress at the end of the year were primarily to open up the Campbelltown Regional Centre, the Minto Industrial Estate, and the Minto District Commercial Centre (to match large public and private housing programmes in progress). Essential flood mitigation works were also being undertaken.

A map showing the growth centre area is included at the end of the chapter.

## OTHER REGIONS

A standard set of 10 regions outside the Sydney Region has been adopted by the State Government under the provisions of the Regional Organisation Act, 1972, for all administrative and developmental purposes in New South Wales. (This system is compatible with the system of Statistical Divisions used for general statistical purposes in New South Wales—see page 6.) Regional advisory councils, comprising representatives of government and local industrial and commercial interests advise in respect of the development of each region.

Regional planning committees have been established by the Planning and Environment Commission in the Hunter and Illawarra Regions and a Joint Steering Committee, comprising Australian, State, and Local Government representatives, has been set up to prepare a report on the development of the South-East Region, including consideration of the likely future growth patterns of the Australian Capital Territory as they may affect adjacent areas of New South Wales. Growth centres have been established in the Bathurst-Orange and Albury-Wodonga areas.

## BATHURST-ORANGE GROWTH CENTRE

In October 1972, the New South Wales Government announced its decision to create a growth centre in the Bathurst-Orange area, to be planned and developed in accordance with its policy of selective decentralisation. The growth centre area comprises the Cities of Bathurst and Orange and parts of the Shires of Abercrombie, Canobolas, Lyndhurst, Oberon, and Turon. The State Planning Authority of New South Wales was given the responsibility for commissioning consultants to prepare plans for the area, for the oversight of the project, and for liaison with local councils in relation to growth centre plans.

In August 1973, the Authority commissioned consultants to prepare plans for the development of the growth centre area. The plans envisage a population for the area of approximately 240,000 in 30 years' time, to be achieved primarily by an expansion of Bathurst, Orange, and Blayney and by the development of a new city approximately mid-way between Bathurst and Orange. It is proposed that the population be distributed as follows:

Bathurst	..	..	..	50,000	(currently 18,590)
Orange	..	..	..	60,000	(currently 25,500)
Blayney	..	..	..	10,000	(currently 2,540)
New City	..	..	..	110,000	
Villages	..	..	..	3,500	
Rural	..	..	..	6,500	

The preliminary figure of the population of the growth centre area at the Census of 30 June 1976 is 56,001 (see also page 92).

In the plans, the countryside adjacent to the existing urban centres and the New City is to be protected to preserve an essentially rural character and the agricultural activities on urban fringes are to be protected, as far as possible.



*Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation*

In July 1974, the Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation was established in accordance with the Growth Centres (Development Corporations) Act, 1974. The Corporation is directly responsible to the Minister for Decentralisation and Development and consists of a full-time chairman and deputy chairman and seven part-time members. Under the Act, development corporations are responsible for promoting, co-ordinating, managing, and securing the orderly and economic development of the growth centre for which they are constituted and their powers include the acquisition and development of land and the construction of residential, commercial, and industrial buildings.

The preparation of the first Five-Year Development Programme was completed by the Corporation in 1975-76. In the Programme, the growth centre's population is expected to grow by 15,000 in the five years to June, 1981 (from 55,000 to 70,000 persons). Up to the early 1980's most of the population growth is to take place in the existing urban areas, and of the increase of 15,000 persons, about 800 will live in Blayney, and the remainder will be fairly evenly divided between Bathurst and Orange. After this period the population growth of the New City will begin and should become predominant.

It is intended that the Development Corporation will acquire all land which is proposed for rezoning for urban development in the Cities of Bathurst and Orange (except for certain land capable of short-term development, which has been conditionally released for development by the owners) and all of the land required for the New City and the expansion of the town of Blayney. The terms of the Growth Centres (Land Acquisition) Act, 1974 (as summarised on page 1108) apply to lands acquired for growth centre purposes. The base date for the purpose of valuing these lands is 3 October 1972. Where land is brought into public ownership it is proposed that private enterprise will have the opportunity of participating in its development.

By June 1976, 3,766 hectares out of a total of 12,455 hectares of land to be bought under the Corporation's acquisition programme, had been purchased. For the first time during 1975-76, land was acquired in the New City area (about 2,000 hectares or one-quarter of the total area to be acquired). A total of 3,126 hectares of land was acquired in all areas during the year, compared with 640 hectares in 1974-75. All of the land acquired during the year was leased back to the previous owners.

In Bathurst, the Corporation is participating with the City Council in establishing a new suburb—Stewart—on the western outskirts of the City. The Corporation has also bought land in the City Council's Kelso Industrial Park, where four factories have been built for lease. In Orange, the Corporation, in conjunction with the City Council, is also undertaking industrial development (four factories are being built) and residential development.

The Corporation received repayable advances from the State Government of \$3.8 million in 1974-75 and \$4.0 million in 1975-76 and from the Australian Government of \$4.4 million in 1974-75 and \$7.0 million in 1975-76.

A Consultative Committee of 15 members was formed by the Corporation in May 1975, comprising representatives of community groups and the general public. The Committee makes recommendations to the Corporation about the development of the area.

A map of the area is included at the end of the chapter.

#### ALBURY-WODONGA GROWTH COMPLEX

On 25 January 1973, at a meeting of the Prime Minister and the Premiers of New South Wales and Victoria, it was agreed that the Australian and the two State Governments would jointly develop a new growth complex in the general area of Albury-Wodonga, on the New South Wales-Victorian border. A Ministerial Council was established to provide the machinery for co-ordination between the three governments at the ministerial level. The Council comprises the Australian Minister for Environment, Housing and Community Development, the New South Wales Minister for Decentralisation and Development, and the Victorian Minister for State Development and Decentralisation. In bringing about the accelerated growth, the capability and experience of existing local government authorities was to be used as much as possible and local government would continue to carry out its traditional role in existing cities and towns.

The Albury-Wodonga Area covers approximately 5,000 square kilometres and comprises the City of Albury and Shire of Hume, in New South Wales, and the Rural City of Wodonga, Shires of Beechworth and Chiltern and part of the Shires of Tallangatta (named Towong prior to March 1974) and Yackandandah, in Victoria (see map at end of chapter). Within the Albury-Wodonga Area, smaller areas have been designated for development and land is being acquired for growth centre purposes by development corporations (see below), in the designated areas. The terms of the (N.S.W.) Growth Centres (Land Acquisition) Act, 1974 (as summarised on page 1108) apply to land in New South Wales acquired for growth centre purposes, and the base date for valuing this land is 3 October 1972.

On 23 October 1973, the Prime Minister and the two Premiers signed the Albury-Wodonga Area Development Agreement, the main purpose of which was to establish a strong and effective organisation to be responsible for the development of the growth complex. Legislation has been passed in the Australian and the two State Parliaments approving the agreement and constituting three corporations (see below), to assume responsibility for developing the growth complex. The relevant New South Wales legislation is the Albury-Wodonga Development Act, 1974.

#### *Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation*

The Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation is a statutory authority constituted, under legislation passed by the three participating governments, for the purpose of planning and developing the growth complex. The Corporation comprises, in fact, three corporations viz., the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation, the Albury-Wodonga (New South Wales) Corporation, and the Albury-Wodonga (Victoria) Corporation. The

principal functions of the State Corporations are to acquire, hold, manage, and provide lands in the areas designated for development, together with the provision of municipal-type services and the levying of charges in new urban areas. The three Corporations have a common identity in that the Chairman and two Deputy Chairmen of the Development Corporation also sit on the boards of the two State Corporations. Staff is common to all three Corporations which, in practice, work as a single entity responsible to the Ministerial Council.

The Development Corporation consists of a chairman (nominated by the Australian Minister), two deputy chairmen (nominated by the respective State Ministers), and two part-time members representing the local communities. The part-time members are to be elected by the public after their first three-year term (for which they were appointed on the recommendation of the Ministerial Council). The administrative expenses of the Corporation are shared equally by the three governments.

A Consultative Council has been appointed to facilitate local participation in the planning of the growth complex. It consists of the Chairman of the Development Corporation and 15 other members, seven representing local government and eight representing a cross-section of community interests.

General financial arrangements are for each government to continue to provide funds for facilities and services which it ordinarily provides. In addition, the Australian Government makes special funds available to the States, for payment to the appropriate Corporation, for land acquisition, land development, municipal-type facilities (in new areas), and selected building works. A total of \$2.1 million was allocated by the Australian Government to Albury-Wodonga, in 1973-74, mainly for land acquisition. Of this amount \$1.2 million took the form of loans and the balance was non-repayable grants. In 1974-75, the Australian Government provided \$41.5 million as loans and \$0.7 million in the form of grants. Total payments from the Australian Government in 1975-76 amounted to \$35.1 million, comprising \$34.3 million loans and \$0.8 million grants. Payments in 1974-75 and 1975-76 were mainly for land acquisition, land development, studies and investigations, office and housing construction, the running costs of the Corporation, and assistance to local councils.

New residential and industrial estates are being developed mainly on the fringes of existing urban areas. However, new cities are planned for Thurgoona (to the north-east of Albury) and Baranduda (to the south-east of Wodonga). Development initially will concentrate around Thurgoona and Wodonga, with the commencement of significant development at Baranduda not expected for some years.

Originally, it was planned that the population of the area would grow to approximately 300,000 by the year 2000. However, the estimated population by that year has now been revised down to 150,000 persons. The population of the Albury-Wodonga Area at the Censuses of 30 June, 1971 and 1976 was 54,841 and 63,407 (preliminary), respectively (see also page 93).

## URBAN LAND COUNCIL

Following an agreement between the Australian and State Governments, the Urban Land Council was formed on 8 April 1975. The Council comprises representatives of the New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission, the Housing Commission of New South Wales, the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board, the Department of Lands, the New South Wales Treasury, and the Australian Government.

The Council's main objective is to make residential land available at competitive prices. It also makes land available for conservation and other purposes related to planning schemes. The Council has an advisory and co-ordinating role—it co-ordinates programmes for the acquisition, development, management, and disposal of land and has general oversight over the utilisation of funds for these programmes, made available by the Australian Government. The programmes are implemented by the Housing Commission or the Planning and Environment Commission, depending on the purpose for which the land is being acquired. The programmes are prepared by the Council, which monitors their implementation after they are approved by both the State and Australian Governments.

In 1974–75, financial assistance of \$0.8 million was provided by the Australian Government and was used for the acquisition of land in the Municipality of Shellharbour. Financial assistance of \$11.2 million was received from the Australian Government in 1975–76, mainly for the acquisition of residential land at St Marys and Campbelltown and land for conservation purposes on the eastern escarpment of the Blue Mountains. This financial assistance is in the form of loans, except for a \$27,000 grant.

## COUNTRY INDUSTRIES ASSISTANCE

The New South Wales Department of Decentralisation and Development is responsible for implementing State Government policy in the spheres of industrial development and decentralisation, under the direction of the Minister for Decentralisation and Development. The Department promotes the decentralisation of industry through its administration of the State Development and Country Industries Assistance Act, 1966–1972.

This Act vests in the Minister the powers to encourage and assist the establishment and expansion of country industries and provides for the establishment of a Country Industries Assistance Fund. For the purpose of qualifying for assistance from the Fund, decentralised (or "country") industries are industries located outside the County of Cumberland and the Cities of Newcastle and Wollongong, for the purposes of (a) the manufacture, processing, or wholesale distribution of any goods, or (b) promoting or developing facilities for tourists, or for a purpose approved by the Minister.

Assistance available to decentralised secondary industries includes long-term loans for the purchase of land, or for the purchase or erection of a factory; guarantees in respect of loans raised for the erection of premises and purchase of plant; assistance in providing housing for key personnel;

rail freight subsidies; subsidies for the training of labour; subsidies for technical and product design; 5 per cent preference over metropolitan tenderers for State Government contracts; loans, in special circumstances, for plant and machinery; and re-location and removal assistance, in special circumstances. Either independently, or jointly with local councils, the Department develops land for industry, with the aim of ensuring the continued availability of serviced sites at reasonable prices.

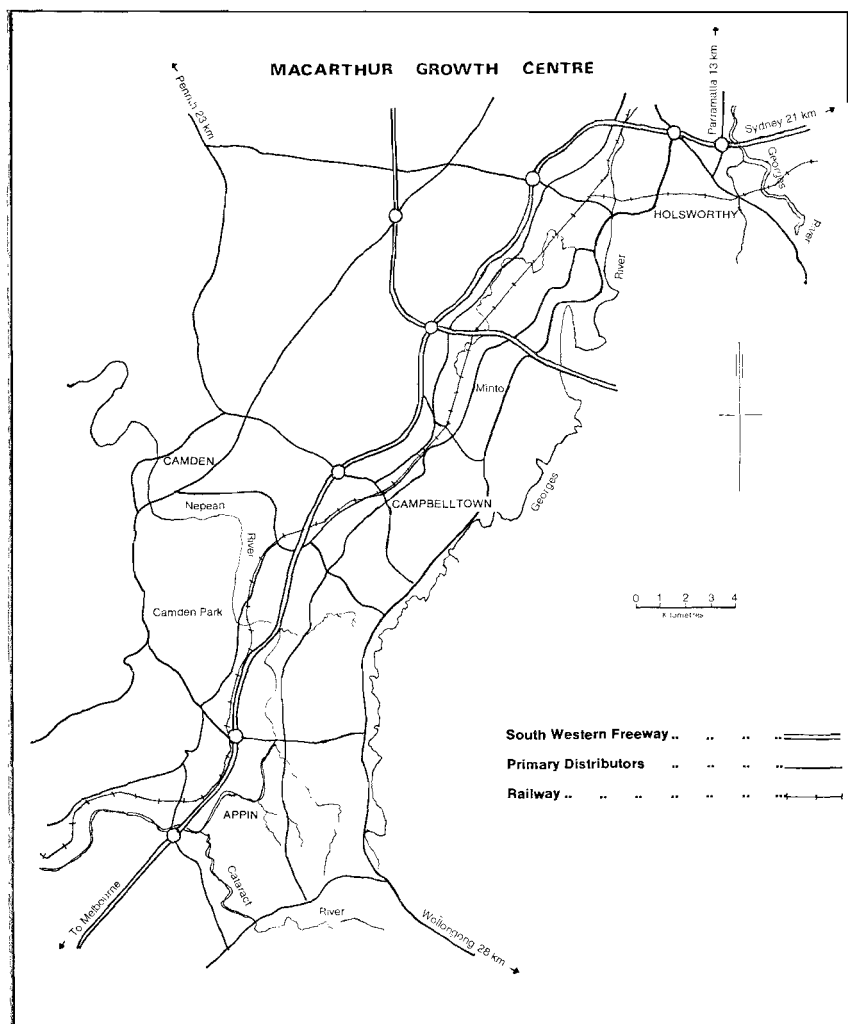
The assistance available to eligible tourist industry projects in decentralised areas includes loans to assist in acquiring land, buildings, and improvements; grants to cover part of the capital investment in projects operated by non-profit enterprises; guarantees in respect of loans for the acquisition of land, erection of buildings, or the purchase of plant; and assistance in providing housing for key personnel.

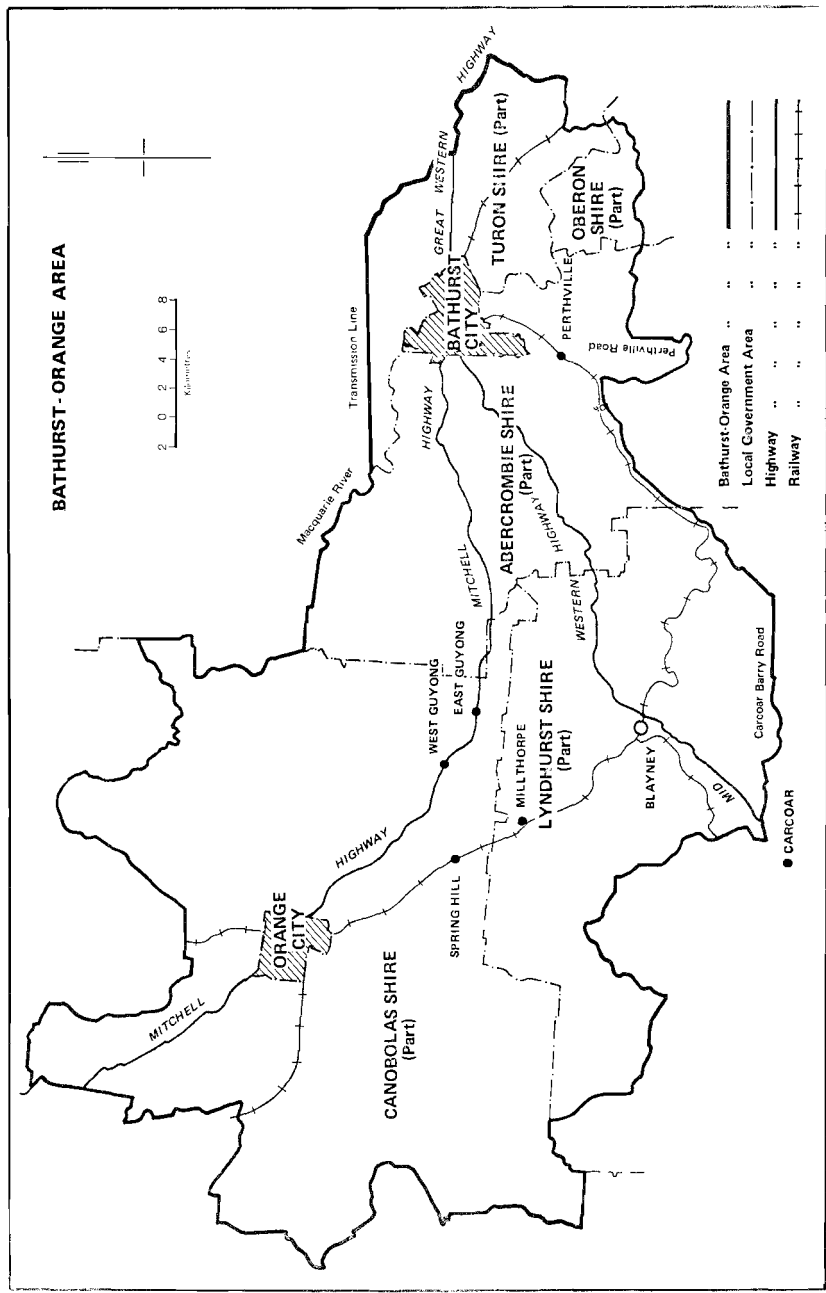
Expenditure from the Country Industries Assistance Fund in the last two years is shown below:

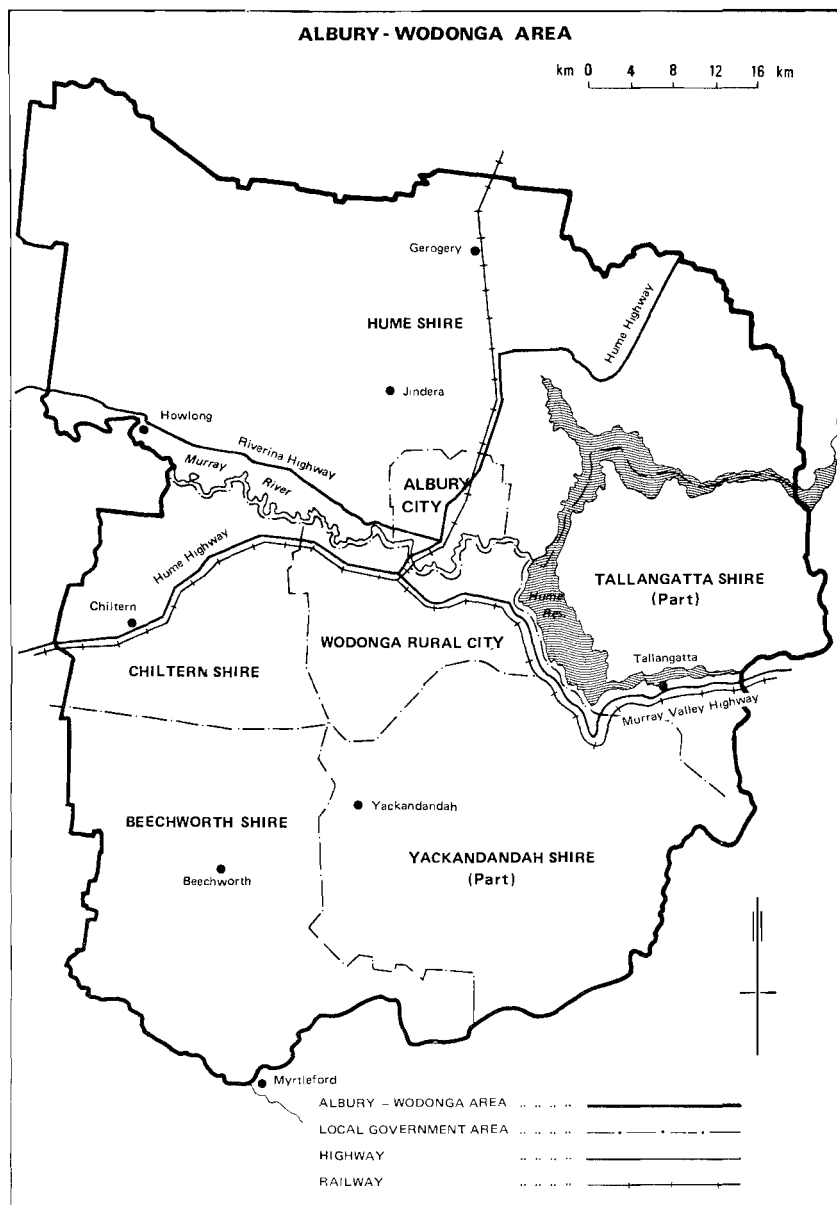
*Expenditure from Country Industries Assistance Fund*

	1974-75	1975-76
	\$ thousand	\$ thousand
Factory loans, leases and general loans .. ..	8,321	2,824
Housing loans .. ..	3,711	1,780
Industrial land purchase, etc. .. ..	218	147
Freight subsidies .. ..	510	486
Grants and other subsidies .. ..	1,096	831
5 per cent preference .. ..	...	...
Other .. ..	376	629
Total .. ..	14,233	6,697

Expenditure from the Fund in 1975-76 was affected by a subdued level of economic activity.











## APPENDIX : HISTORY

A chronological table of the principal events in the history of New South Wales from 1770 to 1919 was published on pages 1 to 8 of the Year Book for 1919. The principal events from 1920 are listed below:—

- 1920 Multiple electorates and proportional representation at State elections.
- 1921 44-hour week introduced (State)—First direct wireless press message, England to Australia.
- 1922 Rural Bank established—Reversion to 48-hour week (State).
- 1923 Agreement to extend certain Victorian railways into New South Wales.
- 1924 Migration Agreement with British Government on basis of \$68,000,000 loan—Compulsory voting at Federal elections—Australian Loan Council formed.
- 1925 Main Roads Board established—Sydney Harbour Bridge commenced—Broadcasting stations established.
- 1926 Imperial Conference defined Dominion Status—First section of City Underground Railway opened—Electrification of suburban railways commenced—44-hour week reintroduced (State)—Widows' pensions (State) instituted—Workers' compensation insurance compulsory.
- 1927 First sitting of Australian Parliament in Canberra—Commercial wireless communication established with England—Family endowment (State) instituted—System of single seats and preferential voting at State elections—44-hour week (Commonwealth awards)—Financial Agreement between Australian and State Governments.
- 1928 Australian Loan Council reformed—First aeroplane flight from United States to Australia.
- 1929 Royal Commission on Coal Industry—Compulsory voting at State elections—Compulsory military training suspended.
- 1930 Wireless telephone service to England established—Acute economic depression—Moratorium Act—Unemployment Relief Tax imposed—Sales Tax introduced—Brisbane-Kyogle railway opened.
- 1931 Government Savings Bank of N.S.W. suspended payment (22 April); subsequently amalgamated with Commonwealth Savings Bank—Premiers' Financial Agreement (reduction of expenditure)—Commonwealth Conversion Loan (internal debts \$1,106,000,000)—Legislation for reduction of interest and rents—Commonwealth Arbitration Court reduced wages by 10 per cent—Commonwealth Bank assumed control of exchange rate—State Lottery initiated.
- 1932 Sydney Harbour Bridge opened—State Cabinet dismissed by Governor—Imperial Economic Conference (Ottawa)—Clarence River bridge completed standard gauge railway to Brisbane—N.S.W. Industrial Commission constituted.

- 1933** World Economic Conference (London)—State Family Endowment Tax abolished.
- 1934** Legislative Council reconstituted as an elected chamber—New States Royal Commission—England-Australia Air Mail inaugurated.
- 1935** State industrial undertakings (brickworks, etc.) sold.
- 1936** Death of H.M. King George V—H.M. King Edward VIII abdicates; accession of H.M. King George VI.
- 1937** Aviation and Marketing Referendum (rejected)—Imperial Conference (London)—Commonwealth Court's "basic wage" adopted for State awards—Report of Royal Commission on monetary and banking systems—Co-operative home building societies sponsored.
- 1938** British Empire Games in Sydney—Empire Producers' Conference (Sydney)—Empire Air Mail Service—British Commonwealth Relations and Imperial Trade Conferences (London).
- 1939** War with Germany (3 September)—National Security Act—Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopts 44-hours as standard week—Emergency control of exchange, prices, etc.
- 1940** Australian Forces abroad—Empire Air Training Scheme—First Australian overseas diplomatic representatives—School attendance compulsory from 6th birthday (formerly 7th)—War with Italy (11 June)—Compulsory Defence Training—Volunteer Defence Corps formed—Federal industrial arbitration powers extended—National Advisory War Council—Libraries Act proclaimed.
- 1941** Federal income tax, instalment payments—Australian Government child endowment introduced—Federal pay-roll tax imposed—Australian Forces in Malaya—War with Japan (8 December)—Coal miners' pensions introduced—United States-Australia Lend-lease Agreement.
- 1942** Fall of Singapore—Japanese submarine sunk in Sydney Harbour—Coupon rationing of clothing, tea, sugar—Uniform Federal taxes replace State's income and entertainment taxes—War damage insurance—Daylight saving—Australian Government widows' pensions introduced—Subsidy for dairy industry.
- 1943** Compulsory defence service extended to South-west Pacific Zone—Prices stabilisation scheme—Federal subsidies to reduce prices and to offset increases in basic wages—Butter rationed by coupons—School attendance compulsory from 6th to 15th birthday—Compulsory third-party motor vehicle insurance.
- 1944** Referendum on extended Federal powers rejected—Meat rationed by coupons—"Pay-as-you-earn" system of Federal income taxation.
- 1945** H.R.H. Duke of Gloucester, Governor-General—Cessation of hostilities: Europe, 8 May; Pacific, 15 August—Australia ratified United Nations Charter—Re-establishment and Employment Act—Annual Holidays Act in operation—Unemployment and Sickness benefits introduced—Banking and Life Insurance Acts—United Kingdom-Dominions wool marketing agreement—Cumberland County Council (town planning).

- 1946** Australian Government Hospital Benefits—Pensions for Members of Legislative Assembly—Commonwealth-State agreements ratified; War Service Land Settlement, Housing, Hospital Benefits, Coal Industry—Wool auctions resumed—Telecommunications Agreement (British Empire)—Immigration Agreement with United Kingdom—National Security Act terminated, but Federal and State Acts continue certain controls—Additional Federal powers sought by referendum: Social Services approved; Marketing of Primary Products and Industrial Employment rejected.
- 1947** Australian Government tuberculosis benefits introduced—40-hour week State awards—Border Rivers Agreement with Queensland—Federal arbitration law amended; Conciliation Commissioners appointed—Banking (Nationalisation) Act—Australia joins International Monetary Fund and Bank—Compulsory voting for local government elections—Federal wage subsidies cease and price stabilisation subsidies curtailed—Sugar rationing abolished.
- 1948** 40-hour week, Commonwealth awards—Federal referendum: control of rents and prices rejected—Control of rents, prices, and land sales assumed by States—Further price subsidies withdrawn—Banking (Nationalisation) Act held invalid by High Court—British Commonwealth Conference (London)—Australia-New Zealand economic and trade co-operation agreement.
- 1949** Local government areas in County of Cumberland reduced from 66 to 41—New motor vehicles sales and real property sales de-controlled—British Commonwealth Constitutional and Financial Conferences—Dollar crisis—Devaluation of £A in terms of \$U.S.—General Coal Strike (June-August); extensive industrial dislocation—Rationing of gas and electricity—Banking (Nationalisation) Act declared invalid by Privy Council—Snowy River Waters Act (water conservation and hydro-electricity scheme)—Nationality and Citizenship Act.
- 1950** Capital issues de-controlled—Petrol, tea, and butter rationing ended—Child endowment extended to first child in family—Australian Government pharmaceutical benefits scheme introduced—First loan to Australia from International Bank—Communist Party Dissolution Act (Federal)—Australian units fight with U.N. Forces in Korea—Commonwealth Arbitration Court awarded \$2 special increase in male basic wage and raised female rate to 75 per cent of male rate; applied in State awards.
- 1951** Communist Party Dissolution Act invalidated by High Court—War gratuities paid—Record wool prices—Electricity zoning restricting industrial and commercial use to four days in five—Capital issues control reimposed—Double dissolution of Australian Parliament—Compulsory defence training resumed—Long service leave for all workers under State awards—Australian Government pensioners' medical scheme introduced—Federal referendum, Alteration of Constitution (Communism) rejected.
- 1952** Death of H.M. King George VI; accession of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—Japanese Peace Treaty ratified—ANZUS Treaty (U.S.A., Australia, and N.Z.) ratified—Record deficit in Balance of Payments—Severe import restrictions—Last of emergency building controls removed—Restrictions on consumption of electricity relaxed.
- 1953** Coronation of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—Royal Commission on television—Australian Government medical benefits scheme introduced—Restrictions on consumption of electricity abolished—Armistice in Korea—Commonwealth Arbitration Court abolished quarterly adjustments of basic wage; applied in State awards—Compulsory unionism introduced in N.S.W.

- 1954** Visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and Duke of Edinburgh—Federal Royal Commission on espionage—Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. severed—South East Asian Treaty Organisation formed, with Australia as a member—Referendum on liquor trading hours in N.S.W.; majority for 10 p.m. closing.
- 1955** New liquor trading hours introduced (10 p.m. closing)—First power from Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme—Australian troops stationed in Malaya—Control of tea abandoned—Quarterly adjustments of basic wage reintroduced in State awards—Production of aluminium commenced in Tasmania—N.S.W. legislation extending long service leave to all workers in N.S.W.
- 1956** Private trading banks authorised to operate savings banks—Economic measures (March): further import restrictions, increase in interest rates and supplementary budget (with increased company taxation and higher additional taxes on motor vehicles, petrol, beer, spirits, tobacco, and cigarettes)—Federal conciliation and arbitration system reorganised; Court to handle legal questions only, and Commission to settle disputes and determine awards—First regular television transmission in Australia from Sydney—Land tax reintroduced in N.S.W.—Stamp duty imposed on hire purchase agreements and maximum interest rates thereon fixed by State Parliament.
- 1957** "Bring out a Briton" migration scheme inaugurated—New trade agreement between United Kingdom and Australia—Currency restrictions on overseas travel relaxed—Federal uniform taxation legislation held valid by High Court—Agreement on commerce between Australia and Japan, giving Japan "most favoured nation" status—Report of Murray Committee on universities and university teaching institutions.
- 1958** Visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mother—First nuclear reactor (HIFAR) set in operation at Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Lucas Heights (near Sydney)—"Equal Pay" legislation covering females under State awards—Defamation Act (N.S.W.).
- 1959** Commonwealth Bank undertakes to act as "lender of last resort" to authorised dealers in short-term money market—Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. resumed—Federal legislation to amend banking control and to reorganise Commonwealth Bank to form Banking Corporation (to control Commonwealth Trading Bank, Savings Bank, and Development Bank) and Reserve Bank of Australia—Australian Arbitration Commission increased metal trades margins by 28 per cent.
- 1960** Almost all import licensing restrictions removed—Compulsory national service training abolished—New trade agreement between Australia and Canada—Economic measures (November): credit restrictions, increase in interest rates, increased sales tax on motor vehicles, non-deductibility (for income tax purposes) of interest on new company borrowings.
- 1961** Uniform divorce law for Australia in operation—Conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation completed—Conveyancing (Strata Titles) Act—Export incentives: pay-roll tax rebates and income tax concessions—Modification of November 1960 economic measures—\$156,000,000 borrowed from International Monetary Fund; \$90,000,000 stand-by credit arranged—State referendum: abolition of Legislative Council rejected—Report of Inquiry into operation of Landlord and Tenant Act—Legislation to implement basic recommendations of Wyndham Report on secondary education—Oil strike, Moonie (Qld.).

- 1962** Albury-Melbourne standard-gauge railway in use—Economic measures (February): 5 per cent rebate in personal income tax for 1961-62; sales tax on motor vehicles further reduced—\$156,000,000 loan from International Monetary Fund repaid—On-the-spot tickets for traffic and parking offences introduced—Income tax concessions: 20 per cent of cost of new manufacturing plant—Special advisory authority to recommend emergency import tariffs or quotas—Aborigines enfranchised—New N.S.W. Companies Act (uniform with other States' Acts)—Remaining import licensing restrictions removed (October)—N.S.W. population reaches 4,000,000.
- 1963** Visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh—Australia's "gold" subscription with International Monetary Fund raised to 25 per cent of total subscription—Australian Arbitration Commission awarded three weeks' annual leave in metal trades; later adopted in most Commonwealth awards—Abolition of sales tax on all foodstuffs except confectionery and soft drinks—Uniform marriage law for Australia in operation—Commonwealth Pacific Coaxial Cable (COMPAC) between Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and Canada opened.
- 1964** State public servants awarded four weeks' annual leave—First commercial production of crude oil in Australia (Moonie, Queensland)—Macquarie University (the third University in Sydney) established—Long service leave provisions incorporated in Commonwealth awards—Federal grants for buildings and equipment in public and private secondary schools—Federal grants to encourage savings for homes—Quarterly adjustments of State basic wage abolished—Quotas imposed by U.S. Government on imports of meat—Federal legislation to deal with income tax avoidance practices—Off-course (totalizator) betting scheme introduced.
- 1965** Selective compulsory national service scheme reintroduced—Report of Martin Committee on tertiary education—N.S.W. State elections (April): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Askin)—Australian combat troops despatched to South Vietnam—Report of Vernon Committee of Economic Inquiry—Stevedoring Industry Authority responsible for recruiting waterside workers—Referendum of wool growers: proposed wool reserve price scheme rejected.
- 1966** Provisional driving licences introduced—Free trade agreement (to apply to 60 per cent of trade) between Australia and New Zealand in force—Retirement of Sir Robert Menzies after 16 consecutive years as Prime Minister—Decimal currency system introduced in Australia—Legislation to permit the screening of films on Sundays—Visit of President Johnson of U.S.A. to Australia—Federal elections (November): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Holt).
- 1967** Referendum of electors in north-east N.S.W.: proposal for the establishment of a New State rejected—Resumption of work on Eastern Suburbs Railway—Federal referenda: Constitution alteration (Parliament) rejected; Constitution alteration (Aborigines) approved—Report of State Royal Commission on local government finance and valuation—Total wage concept introduced in Commonwealth awards—First report of N.S.W. Law Reform Commission—British Government devalued sterling (18 November), the rate moving from £stg. 0.399 to £stg. 0.466 to \$A1—First Higher School Certificate examination—Death of Prime Minister Holt.
- 1968** Senator the Rt. Hon. J. G. Gorton sworn in as Prime Minister—N.S.W. State elections (February): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Askin)—Right of appeal to Privy Council from decisions of High Court abolished for cases involving Australian Constitution and other Federal cases, and for cases involving Federal law—Australian Resources Development Bank established—Warringah Expressway opened—City of Sydney boundaries reduced; new municipality (South Sydney) proclaimed—Compulsory voting at local government elections rescinded—Qualifying period of residence for naturalisation of non-British migrants reduced from 5 to 3 years—Breathalyzer tests of motor drivers introduced in N.S.W. (maximum 0.08 per cent).

- 1969** Scope of N.S.W. Stamp Duty on receipts extended—Points system for motor driving offences introduced in N.S.W.—State Consumer Affairs Bureau established—Federal elections (October): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Gorton)—State referendum: Sunday trading of hotels rejected.
- 1970** Announcement of gradual introduction of the Metric system of measurement—Certain State receipts taxes declared invalid by the High Court—Sydney-Perth (via Broken Hill) standard-gauge railway line opened—New Sydney International Air Terminal opened—Arrival of first Boeing 747 (Jumbo) jet—Australian Industrial Development Corporation established—New Australian Government Health Scheme introduced—Report on the Building Industry by a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly—Visit of H.H. Pope Paul VI—Work commenced on the establishment of a major deepwater port at Botany Bay—Australian Wool Commission established to introduce a flexible reserve price system at Australian wool sales.
- 1971** N.S.W. State elections (February): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Askin)—Rt. Hon. W. McMahon sworn in as Prime Minister—Federal legislation outlaws resale price maintenance—State Act lowers minimum age of legal responsibility from 21 to 18 years—Control of Pay-roll Tax transferred from Australian to State Governments—Summer daylight saving of 1 hour introduced—National service period reduced from 2 years to 18 months—Australian Government guarantees woolgrowers a minimum price for wool (36c per lb).
- 1972** Australian Government announces measures to restrict overseas control of Australian industries—State Government selects Orange-Bathurst as the State's first regional "growth centre"—New South Wales Transport Commission formed to control all State Government-owned public transport—Regulations to prevent pollution of the State's waterways introduced—Federal elections (December): A.L.P. Ministry (Whitlam)—Selective compulsory national service discontinued—Australian dollar revalued (7.05 per cent against U.S. dollar)—Arbitration Commission to introduce equal pay for equal work for women in all Commonwealth awards (by stages to June 1975).
- 1973** Diplomatic relations established between Australia and China—Australian Public Service granted 4 weeks' annual leave—Australian Government selects Albury-Wodonga as its first regional "growth centre"—National Pipeline Authority established—Voting rights in Federal elections extended to persons aged from 18 to 20 years—N.S.W. Health Commission established—Australian Government announces abolition of university and other tertiary education college fees from 1974—Report of the Health Insurance Planning Committee (Deeble Report)—Prices Justification Tribunal established by Australian Government—Report of the Australian Schools Commission Interim Committee (Karmel Report)—Sydney Opera House officially opened by H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—N.S.W. State elections (November): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Askin)—Federal referenda: additional powers sought to control prices and incomes, rejected.
- 1974** Major flood and storm damage in eastern States—Tariff rates reduced by 25 per cent as an anti-inflationary measure—Double dissolution of Australian Parliament—Federal elections (May): Labor Party Ministry (Whitlam)—Federal referenda (Democratic Elections, Local Government Bodies, Mode of Altering the Constitution, and Simultaneous Elections) rejected—Sir John Kerr appointed Governor-General—Four weeks' annual leave (with payment of a 17.5 per cent loading) granted under all State awards—First joint sitting of House of Representatives and Senate to pass legislation (including establishment of Health Insurance Commission and Petroleum and Minerals Authority)—Australian dollar devalued by 12 per cent and direct link with U.S. dollar severed—N.S.W. Planning and Environment Commission established—Australian Government announces introduction of a tax surcharge on property income—Broadcast Listeners' and Television Viewers' Licence fees abolished—N.S.W. Government introduces petrol tax.

- 1975** Premier Sir Robert Askin retired: succeeded as Premier by Hon. T. L. Lewis—Introduction of colour television broadcasting in Australia—N.S.W. Ombudsman appointed to investigate public complaints against governmental authorities—N.S.W. Privacy Committee established—Arbitration Commission introduced wage indexation to quarterly cost-of-living increases on a trial basis—The Australian Postal Commission and the Australian Telecommunications Commission established to replace the Postmaster-General's Department—The Australian Government passed the Family Law Act, setting up the Family Court of Australia and providing a single ground ("no fault concept") for divorce—Introduction by the Australian Government of a new health benefits scheme (Medibank)—Sydney's fruit and vegetable markets at Haymarket closed and new markets opened at Flemington—New system of personal income tax (replacing income concessional deductions with tax rebates) introduced—Senate enlarged to 64 seats to give representation to the Territories (two seats each for the A.C.T. and the Northern Territory)—Governor-General terminated Hon. E. G. Whitlam's commission as Prime Minister on 11 November; Caretaker government, under Hon. J. M. Fraser as Prime Minister, appointed until general election held; Double dissolution of Australian Parliament—Federal elections (13 December): Lib.-N.C.P. Ministry (Fraser)—High Court ruled that Australian Government has sovereign rights over territorial sea and continental shelf—Australian Government introduced investment allowance scheme (40% tax-saving on new plant and equipment)—Australian Public Service staff ceilings introduced as part of government plans for economic restraint.
- 1976** Hon. Sir Eric Willis replaced Hon. T. L. Lewis as Premier—Australian Savings Bonds, Series 1 (with an interest rate of 10.5%) introduced—State Referendum on Daylight Saving: 63% of voters in favour—N.S.W. State Elections (May): Labour Ministry (Wran)—Fares on N.S.W. Government transport reduced by an average of 20%—Changes to personal income tax: tax indexation introduced; and tax rebates for children replaced by increased family allowance (formerly Child Endowment)—Commonwealth Pensions and Unemployment Benefits to be automatically adjusted each May and November according to movement of Consumer Price Index—Imposition of compulsory levy on income to meet cost of Medibank health benefits scheme—State Land Commission established—Voting at local government council elections made compulsory—State Government limits rate increases of local government councils to 12% in 1977—Australian dollar devalued by 17½% and a new flexible system adopted for subsequent exchange rate adjustments—N.S.W. death duties removed on estates passing between spouses.
- 1977** Passenger train accident claimed over 80 lives in the Sydney suburb of Granville—State Government decided to abandon major portions of planned inner-urban freeways in Sydney—Report on Newcastle State Dockyard recommended the phasing down of activities to ship repair work—Rental Bond Board established—Air traffic controllers' strike grounded all commercial aircraft in Australia for one week—"Advance Australia Fair" accepted as the National Song as a result of a referendum—New coal loader, originally planned for Botany Bay site, to be now located at Port Kembla—Australian Government established Industrial Relations Bureau—New three-tier rate scale introduced for personal income tax—Royal Commission commenced its hearing into drug trafficking in N.S.W.—Report of Inquiry (Lusher Inquiry) recommended State legalisation of gambling casinos—Report of Ranger Uranium Environmental Enquiry (Fox Report); Australian Government subsequently approves the mining and export of uranium, subject to environmental safeguards—Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation established—Sir Zelman Cowan appointed as Governor-General—Federal elections (10 December): Lib.-N.C.P. Ministry (Fraser).





## APPENDIX: RURAL STATISTICS

This Appendix presents a summary of the principal series of rural statistics for 1974-75 relating to Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions as defined for general statistical purposes (see page 6).

**Table A.1. Land Use on Rural Holdings, in Divisions, 1974-75**

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Total Area of Division *	Total Number of Holdings	Land Use on Rural Holdings			
			Total Area of Holdings	Land Used for Cropping ††	Area Under Sown Grasses and Clovers ‡	Balance of Area §
	Thousand hectares		Thousand hectares			
SYDNEY .. .. .	408	4,365	89	9	13	67
OUTER SYDNEY .. .. .	832	3,490	169	11	22	136
HUNTER—						
Newcastle Statistical District ..	297	1,833	123	8	14	101
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	2,786	4,218	1,862	98	184	1,580
Total .. .. .	3,083	6,051	1,984	106	198	1,680
ILLAWARRA—						
Wollongong Statistical District ..	113	394	34	2	10	22
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	736	1,691	228	11	79	138
Total .. .. .	849	2,085	262	13	89	161
NORTH COAST—						
Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	976	5,760	749	27	68	653
Clarence .. .. .	1,512	3,659	1,075	21	88	966
Hastings .. .. .	1,098	3,129	662	10	71	581
Total .. .. .	3,586	12,548	2,486	59	228	2,200
NORTHERN—						
Northern Tablelands .. .. .	3,273	3,769	2,700	66	704	1,929
Northern Slopes .. .. .	3,491	4,671	3,122	633	142	2,347
North Central Plain .. .. .	3,094	1,637	2,552	511	40	2,001
Total .. .. .	9,857	10,077	8,373	1,210	886	6,278
NORTH-WESTERN—						
Central Macquarie .. .. .	3,496	4,352	3,045	502	372	2,170
Macquarie-Barwon .. .. .	5,800	1,572	5,395	260	58	5,077
Upper Darling .. .. .	10,624	700	10,340	14	12	10,313
Total .. .. .	19,920	6,624	18,779	777	441	17,561
CENTRAL WEST—						
Central Tablelands .. .. .	1,802	3,761	1,194	46	438	710
Lachlan .. .. .	4,515	5,320	4,192	846	743	2,602
Total .. .. .	6,318	9,081	5,386	892	1,182	3,313
SOUTH-EASTERN—						
Lower South Coast .. .. .	945	1,230	266	6	58	203
Snowy .. .. .	1,486	1,252	973	16	203	753
Southern Tablelands .. .. .	2,782	5,068	2,343	105	911	1,327
Total .. .. .	5,214	7,550	3,582	127	1,172	2,283
MURRUMBIDGEE—						
Central Murrumbidgee .. .. .	2,696	4,537	2,291	493	852	946
Lower Murrumbidgee .. .. .	3,656	2,337	3,333	230	134	2,969
Total .. .. .	6,352	6,874	5,624	723	986	3,915
MURRAY—						
Upper Murray .. .. .	1,613	2,261	1,229	194	435	600
Central Murray .. .. .	2,628	2,575	2,475	236	280	1,959
Murray-Darling .. .. .	4,759	895	4,614	27	10	4,576
Total .. .. .	9,001	5,731	8,318	457	725	7,135
FAR WEST .. .. .	14,714	486	13,826	1	3	13,823
NEW SOUTH WALES	80,133	74,962	68,880	4,385	5,944	58,550

\* At 30 June 1975. Excludes 9,867 hectares, comprising Lord Howe Island and harbours and rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries.

† Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season are counted for each crop.

‡ Includes areas of lucerne, grass, and pastures where harvested or cut. See page 813.

§ See footnote ‡, Table 27.6.

§ This is a balancing item.

**Table A.2. Treatment of Crops\* and Pastures with Artificial Fertilisers†, in Divisions, 1974-75**

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Area treated with Artificial Fertilizers		Superphosphate Used‡		Other Artificial Fertilisers Used	
	Crop	Pastures	Crops	Pastures	Crops	Pastures
	Hectares		Tonnes			
SYDNEY .. .. .	4,379	9,455	1,347	2,304	2,912	601
OUTER SYDNEY .. .. .	5,333	15,408	1,634	2,763	3,332	853
HUNTER—						
Newcastle Statistical District .. .. .	2,872	13,545	981	2,846	1,318	202
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	23,506	206,778	3,254	30,596	1,547	1,356
Total .. .. .	26,378	220,323	4,235	33,442	2,865	1,558
ILLAWARRA—						
Wollongong Statistical District .. .. .	419	10,047	71	1,908	73	404
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	1,940	51,697	605	11,313	1,241	2,080
Total .. .. .	2,359	61,744	676	13,221	1,314	2,484
NORTH COAST—						
Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	14,568	48,257	1,505	8,066	8,313	1,487
Clarence .. .. .	12,228	73,596	1,768	12,992	9,200	994
Hastings .. .. .	4,070	69,164	1,129	14,343	1,198	1,495
Total .. .. .	30,866	191,017	4,402	35,401	18,711	3,976
NORTHERN—						
Northern Tablelands .. .. .	29,821	655,427	3,845	86,988	1,667	1,431
Northern Slopes .. .. .	171,910	135,212	11,639	13,913	6,377	674
North Central Plain .. .. .	80,330	3,745	4,585	245	4,712	97
Total .. .. .	282,061	794,384	20,069	101,146	12,756	2,202
NORTH-WESTERN—						
Central Macquarie .. .. .	292,377	143,930	29,826	17,390	5,946	357
Macquarie-Barwon .. .. .	29,028	94	1,752	16	1,044	...
Upper Darling .. .. .	10,002	387	597	32	249	11
Total .. .. .	331,407	144,411	32,175	17,438	7,239	368
CENTRAL WEST—						
Central Tablelands .. .. .	23,577	284,725	4,036	40,669	1,191	544
Lachlan .. .. .	636,264	202,861	69,878	24,656	3,786	185
Total .. .. .	659,841	487,586	73,914	65,325	4,977	729
SOUTH-EASTERN—						
Lower South Coast .. .. .	1,923	46,117	427	7,185	82	268
Snowy .. .. .	10,384	150,777	1,554	15,523	48	245
Southern Tablelands .. .. .	71,777	558,170	10,905	74,888	750	1,378
Total .. .. .	84,084	755,064	12,886	97,596	880	1,891
MURRUMBIDGEE—						
Central Murrumbidgee .. .. .	370,630	377,100	45,081	42,151	1,566	258
Lower Murrumbidgee .. .. .	160,371	37,159	17,729	6,503	11,526	148
Total .. .. .	531,001	414,259	62,810	48,654	13,092	406
MURRAY—						
Upper Murray .. .. .	137,262	192,603	15,875	20,415	285	404
Central Murray .. .. .	158,642	69,496	16,726	11,781	6,962	260
Murray-Darling .. .. .	15,632	501	2,162	103	1,507	5
Total .. .. .	311,536	262,600	34,763	32,299	8,754	669
FAR WEST .. .. .	273	2,133	139	210	27	...
NEW SOUTH WALES .. .. .	2,269,518	3,358,384	249,050	449,799	76,859	15,737

\* Includes lucerne.

† Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

‡ Includes "double" and "treble" strength superphosphate converted to single strength equivalent.

Table A.3. Wheat: Area and Production, in Divisions, 1974-75

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Area Sown with Wheat				Production of Wheat for Grain	Average Yield of Wheat for Grain per Hectare
	For Grain	For Hay	For Green Fodder	Total		
	Hectares				Tonnes	
SYDNEY .. .. .	151	10	29	190	96	0.64
OUTER SYDNEY .. .. .	53	...	...	53	...	...
HUNTER—						
Newcastle Statistical District ..	71	36	4	111	84	1.18
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	32,013	78	291	32,382	51,751	1.62
Total .. .. .	32,084	114	295	32,493	51,835	1.62
ILLAWARRA—						
Wollongong Statistical District ..	40	...	...	40	43	1.08
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	2	...	...	2	4	2.00
Total .. .. .	42	...	...	42	47	1.12
NORTH COAST—						
Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	526	2	47	575	733	1.39
Clarence .. .. .	51	...	24	75	31	0.61
Hastings .. .. .	101	5	10	116	108	1.07
Total .. .. .	678	7	81	766	872	1.29
NORTHERN—						
Northern Tablelands .. .. .	7,091	56	267	7,414	11,185	1.58
Northern Slopes .. .. .	335,267	1,093	9,556	345,916	482,460	1.44
North Central Plain .. .. .	371,494	463	6,030	377,987	519,348	1.40
Total .. .. .	713,852	1,612	15,853	731,317	1,012,993	1.42
NORTH-WESTERN—						
Central Macquarie .. .. .	314,884	2,686	3,457	321,027	440,325	1.40
Macquarie-Barwon .. .. .	208,758	847	1,581	211,186	294,170	1.41
Upper Darling .. .. .	9,716	...	...	9,716	12,584	1.30
Total .. .. .	533,358	3,533	5,038	541,929	747,079	1.40
CENTRAL WEST—						
Central Tablelands .. .. .	4,283	14	96	4,393	4,549	1.06
Lachlan .. .. .	633,411	3,427	1,950	638,788	934,078	1.47
Total .. .. .	637,694	3,441	2,046	643,181	938,627	1.47
SOUTH-EASTERN—						
Lower South Coast .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Snowy .. .. .	552	...	...	552	777	1.41
Southern Tablelands .. .. .	43,103	288	356	43,747	65,904	1.53
Total .. .. .	43,655	288	356	44,299	66,681	1.53
MURRUMBIDGEE—						
Central Murrumbidgee .. .. .	320,363	4,246	849	325,458	479,735	1.50
Lower Murrumbidgee .. .. .	131,608	148	170	131,926	196,650	1.49
Total .. .. .	451,971	4,394	1,019	457,384	676,385	1.50
MURRAY—						
Upper Murray .. .. .	95,396	776	390	96,562	121,257	1.27
Central Murray .. .. .	118,919	1,153	175	120,247	166,636	1.40
Murray-Darling .. .. .	18,039	10	...	18,049	25,754	1.43
Total .. .. .	232,354	1,939	565	234,858	313,647	1.35
FAR WEST .. .. .	444	...	...	444	396	0.89
NEW SOUTH WALES ..	2,646,336	15,338	25,282	2,686,956	3,808,658	1.44

Table A.4. Sheep at 31 March 1975, and Sheep Shorn

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Sheep					
	Sheep One Year and Over				Lambs and Hoggets (Under 1 Year)	Total Sheep
	Rams	Ewes	Wethers	Total		
SYDNEY .. .. .	236	4,154	1,186	5,576	2,055	7,631
OUTER SYDNEY .. .. .	198	5,898	12,656	18,752	3,315	22,067
HUNTER—						
Newcastle Statistical District ..	24	369	328	721	185	906
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	9,083	321,408	180,873	511,364	130,523	641,887
Total .. .. .	9,107	321,777	181,201	512,085	130,708	642,793
ILLAWARRA—						
Wollongong Statistical District ..	6	88	12	106	35	141
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	725	26,395	10,924	38,044	11,953	49,997
Total .. .. .	731	26,483	10,936	38,150	11,988	50,138
NORTH COAST—						
Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	81	1,080	111	1,272	555	1,827
Clarence .. .. .	193	7,669	1,440	9,302	2,791	12,093
Hastings .. .. .	26	188	16	230	90	320
Total .. .. .	300	8,937	1,567	10,804	3,436	14,240
NORTHERN—						
Northern Tablelands .. .. .	46,628	1,965,497	1,250,476	3,262,601	911,015	4,173,616
Northern Slopes .. .. .	23,478	1,072,762	674,257	1,770,497	468,791	2,239,288
North Central Plain .. .. .	24,381	974,927	185,520	1,184,828	517,417	1,702,245
Total .. .. .	94,487	4,013,186	2,110,253	6,217,926	1,897,223	8,115,149
NORTH-WESTERN—						
Central Macquarie .. .. .	45,993	2,288,219	764,585	3,098,797	1,032,351	4,131,148
Macquarie-Barwon .. .. .	70,031	2,492,547	545,368	3,107,946	1,308,662	4,416,608
Upper Darling .. .. .	32,661	1,565,179	723,716	2,321,556	693,526	3,015,082
Total .. .. .	148,685	6,345,945	2,033,669	8,528,299	3,034,539	11,562,838
CENTRAL WEST—						
Central Tablelands .. .. .	27,679	1,373,566	633,028	2,034,273	568,240	2,602,513
Lachlan .. .. .	66,908	3,617,736	1,407,794	5,092,438	1,664,749	6,757,187
Total .. .. .	94,587	4,991,302	2,040,822	7,126,711	2,232,989	9,359,700
SOUTH-EASTERN—						
Lower South Coast .. .. .	435	15,855	10,041	26,331	6,745	33,076
Snowy .. .. .	20,471	891,312	499,606	1,411,389	412,952	1,824,341
Southern Tablelands .. .. .	70,509	3,268,613	2,035,713	5,374,835	1,452,389	6,827,224
Total .. .. .	91,415	4,175,780	2,545,360	6,812,555	1,872,086	8,684,641
MURRUMBIDGEE—						
Central Murrumbidgee .. .. .	59,232	3,019,456	1,080,967	4,159,655	1,293,544	5,453,199
Lower Murrumbidgee .. .. .	41,564	1,404,086	255,960	1,701,610	554,414	2,256,024
Total .. .. .	100,796	4,423,542	1,336,927	5,861,265	1,847,958	7,709,223
MURRAY—						
Upper Murray .. .. .	31,541	1,374,410	456,159	1,862,110	650,865	2,512,975
Central Murray .. .. .	46,983	1,407,631	278,608	1,733,222	648,037	2,381,259
Murray-Darling .. .. .	16,117	707,365	139,433	862,915	320,180	1,183,095
Total .. .. .	94,641	3,489,406	874,200	4,458,247	1,619,082	6,077,329
FAR WEST .. .. .	33,928	1,559,962	430,665	2,024,555	712,705	2,737,260
NEW SOUTH WALES ..	669,111	29,366,372	11,579,442	41,614,925	13,368,084	54,983,009

\* Quantity as in grease.

† Average for all sheep, including lambs. Includes crutchings.

## Wool Produced, and Lambing, 1974-75 Season, in Divisions

Shearing					Lambing		
Sheep and Lambs Shorn	Wool Produced*			Average Clip Greasy †	Ewes Mated	Lambs Marked	Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
	From Sheep and Lambs Shorn	Crutchings	Total Shorn and Crutched				
	Thousand kg			kg			Per cent
7,153	23	4	28	3.85	2,399	1,927	80.32
20,314	84	1	85	4.17	4,051	3,307	81.63
579	2	...	2	3.80	286	199	69.58
628,189	2,428	57	2,486	3.95	226,027	170,380	75.38
628,768	2,431	57	2,488	3.95	226,313	170,579	75.37
12	...	...	...	...	29	32	110.34
44,397	171	4	174	3.92	17,449	15,755	90.29
44,409	171	4	174	3.92	17,478	15,787	90.32
1,294	3	...	3	2.51	746	565	75.73
8,737	35	...	35	3.97	5,665	5,262	92.88
53	...	...	...	3.90	118	108	91.52
10,084	38	...	38	3.79	6,529	5,935	90.90
3,650,827	15,011	391	15,403	4.21	1,396,603	1,192,598	85.37
2,075,873	7,929	202	8,132	3.91	752,825	568,989	75.58
1,579,772	6,394	213	6,607	4.18	718,571	551,373	76.73
7,306,472	29,335	806	30,141	4.12	2,867,999	2,312,960	80.64
3,902,943	15,328	438	15,766	4.03	1,721,796	1,381,848	80.25
4,196,420	18,607	709	19,316	4.60	1,844,989	1,433,071	77.67
2,888,051	13,135	326	13,462	4.66	1,099,130	704,535	64.09
10,987,414	47,070	1,473	48,543	4.41	4,665,915	3,519,454	75.42
2,379,710	9,949	232	10,181	4.27	1,028,112	929,478	90.40
6,603,892	27,398	813	28,211	4.27	2,697,992	2,103,805	77.97
8,983,602	37,347	1,045	38,391	4.27	3,726,104	3,033,283	81.40
33,162	128	3	131	3.93	9,126	6,808	74.60
1,730,179	7,648	190	7,837	4.52	640,160	509,694	79.61
6,657,430	28,770	790	29,560	4.44	2,222,743	1,753,466	78.88
8,420,771	36,546	982	37,528	4.45	2,872,029	2,269,968	79.03
5,722,577	23,400	627	24,027	4.19	2,305,212	1,795,077	77.87
2,286,977	9,936	330	10,266	4.48	1,089,285	789,474	72.47
8,009,554	33,336	956	34,293	4.28	3,394,497	2,584,551	76.13
2,794,863	11,008	314	11,322	4.05	1,028,159	798,950	77.70
2,523,654	10,462	314	10,775	4.26	1,113,934	893,030	80.16
1,221,020	5,459	176	5,635	4.61	522,632	381,007	72.90
6,539,537	26,928	804	27,733	4.24	2,664,725	2,072,987	77.79
2,639,772	12,476	354	12,829	4.86	1,106,892	735,713	66.46
53,597,850	225,785	6,486	232,271	4.33	21,554,931	16,726,451	77.59

Table A.5. Cattle, by Type,

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Bulls (1 year and over) Used (or intended) for Service			Cows and Heifers Used (or intended) for Production of Milk or Cream for Sale	
	Dairy Breeds	Beef Breeds	Total	Cows	Heifers (1 year and over)
<b>SYDNEY</b> .. .. .	413	708	1,121	19,534	4,225
<b>OUTER SYDNEY</b> .. .. .	322	1,148	1,470	12,489	4,642
<b>HUNTER—</b>					
Newcastle Statistical District ..	306	799	1,105	13,078	3,569
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	1,430	11,224	12,654	69,112	22,920
Total .. .. .	1,736	12,023	13,759	82,190	26,489
<b>ILLAWARRA—</b>					
Wollongong Statistical District ..	306	202	508	15,134	5,235
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	729	2,007	2,736	27,496	9,759
Total .. .. .	1,035	2,209	3,244	42,630	14,994
<b>NORTH COAST—</b>					
Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	1,485	8,013	9,498	69,432	15,534
Clarence .. .. .	723	5,735	6,458	22,774	6,059
Hastings .. .. .	1,075	4,094	5,169	54,661	12,987
Total .. .. .	3,283	17,842	21,125	146,867	34,580
<b>NORTHERN—</b>					
Northern Tablelands .. .. .	241	13,986	14,227	2,950	866
Northern Slopes .. .. .	285	13,127	13,412	3,603	1,116
North Central Plain .. .. .	67	6,097	6,164	613	133
Total .. .. .	593	33,210	33,803	7,166	2,115
<b>NORTH-WESTERN—</b>					
Central Macquarie .. .. .	267	7,966	8,233	3,303	876
Macquarie-Barwon .. .. .	115	5,645	5,760	118	12
Upper Darling .. .. .	55	1,599	1,654	...	...
Total .. .. .	437	15,210	15,647	3,421	888
<b>CENTRAL WEST—</b>					
Central Tablelands .. .. .	274	7,004	7,278	3,166	1,064
Lachlan .. .. .	356	7,822	8,178	2,359	917
Total .. .. .	630	14,826	15,456	5,525	1,981
<b>SOUTH-EASTERN—</b>					
Lower South Coast .. .. .	593	1,734	2,327	28,698	6,284
Snowy .. .. .	61	3,658	3,719	97	45
Southern Tablelands .. .. .	467	11,161	11,628	3,222	1,142
Total .. .. .	1,121	16,553	17,674	32,017	7,471
<b>MURRUMBIDGEE—</b>					
Central Murrumbidgee .. .. .	430	9,555	9,985	4,036	1,267
Lower Murrumbidgee .. .. .	150	3,189	3,339	1,753	470
Total .. .. .	580	12,744	13,324	5,789	1,737
<b>MURRAY—</b>					
Upper Murray .. .. .	234	6,838	7,072	2,628	653
Central Murray .. .. .	611	5,347	5,958	26,454	6,535
Murray-Darling .. .. .	19	550	569	337	31
Total .. .. .	864	12,735	13,599	29,419	7,219
<b>FAR WEST</b> .. .. .	23	1,571	1,594	...	...
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES</b> ..	11,037	140,779	151,816	387,047	106,341

\* Includes house cows.

† Includes dairy and beef bull calves used or intended to be used for service.

at 31 March 1975, in Divisions

Cows and Heifers Used (or intended) for Production of Milk or Cream for Sale		Other Cattle (mainly for Meat Production)				Total Cattle
Heifer Calves (under 1 year)	Total	Cows and Heifers (1 year and over)*	Calves (under 1 year)†	Bullocks, Steers, etc.	Total	
3,587	27,346	18,482	10,142	4,867	33,491	61,958
3,366	20,497	29,273	16,044	6,606	51,923	73,890
2,399	19,046	24,611	12,306	8,394	45,311	65,462
14,427	106,459	324,846	188,305	119,499	632,650	751,763
16,826	125,505	349,457	200,611	127,893	677,961	817,225
3,330	23,699	5,873	3,143	1,429	10,445	34,652
7,285	44,540	51,833	29,896	19,141	100,870	148,146
10,615	68,239	57,706	33,039	20,570	111,315	182,798
11,223	96,189	261,750	125,257	80,656	467,663	573,350
4,502	33,335	187,313	89,816	63,181	340,310	380,103
9,315	76,963	127,865	64,348	46,905	239,118	321,250
25,040	206,487	576,928	279,421	190,742	1,047,091	1,274,703
558	4,374	441,284	252,559	97,613	791,456	810,057
764	5,483	379,013	226,015	94,587	699,615	718,510
130	876	193,934	116,887	50,369	361,190	368,230
1,452	10,733	1,014,231	595,461	242,569	1,852,261	1,896,797
920	5,099	279,908	175,469	79,651	535,028	548,360
20	150	210,415	120,740	65,673	396,828	402,738
...	...	62,831	31,008	18,496	112,335	113,989
940	5,249	553,154	327,217	163,820	1,044,191	1,065,087
842	5,072	235,794	143,567	63,561	442,922	455,272
675	3,951	268,482	169,899	72,678	511,059	523,188
1,517	9,023	504,276	313,466	136,239	953,981	978,460
5,098	40,080	57,188	33,049	15,349	105,586	147,993
53	195	103,986	56,265	13,417	173,668	177,582
755	5,119	317,350	187,573	67,830	572,753	589,500
5,906	45,394	478,524	276,887	96,596	852,007	915,075
1,145	6,448	283,705	168,390	57,315	509,410	525,843
436	2,659	114,447	66,076	25,839	206,362	212,360
1,581	9,107	398,152	234,466	83,154	715,772	738,203
585	3,866	200,123	119,324	53,448	372,895	383,833
6,985	39,974	173,573	115,765	55,254	344,592	390,524
47	415	22,352	12,991	7,459	42,802	43,786
7,617	44,255	396,048	248,080	116,161	760,289	818,143
...	...	62,806	29,892	18,443	111,141	112,735
78,447	571,835	4,439,037	2,564,726	1,207,660	8,211,423	8,935,074



Table A.6. Rural Holdings Classified by

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Type of Activity							
	Sheep and Cereal Grain	Sheep	Cereal Grain	Meat Cattle*	Milk Cattle†	Vine- yards	Fruit	Vege- tables: Potatoes
SYDNEY .. ..	...	2	...	79	133	40	262	6
OUTER SYDNEY .. ..	...	7	1	160	153	2	480	4
HUNTER—								
Newcastle Statistical District .. ..	...	1	...	147	209	28	33	28
Balance of Hunter .. ..	32	142	75	1,442	908	35	15	2
Total .. ..	32	143	75	1,589	1,117	63	48	30
ILLAWARRA—								
Wollongong Statistical District .. ..	...	1	...	44	168	...	7	...
Balance of Illawarra .. ..	...	28	...	372	337	...	17	36
Total .. ..	...	29	...	416	505	...	24	36
NORTH COAST—								
Richmond-Tweed .. ..	...	1	6	1,871	1,189	...	570	2
Clarence .. ..	...	1	10	1,043	436	...	524	33
Hastings .. ..	...	1	3	873	963	...	51	5
Total .. ..	...	3	19	3,787	2,588	...	1,145	40
NORTHERN —								
Northern Tablelands .. ..	37	1,172	17	1,119	38	...	85	25
Northern Slopes .. ..	385	413	971	719	38	1	8	3
North Central Plain .. ..	255	122	605	229	1	...	1	...
Total .. ..	677	1,707	1,593	2,067	77	1	94	28
NORTH-WESTERN—								
Central Macquarie .. ..	849	636	476	460	19	8	24	4
Macquarie-Barwon .. ..	380	618	138	166	2	...	4	...
Upper Darling .. ..	12	590	2	27	...	...	7	...
Total .. ..	1,241	1,844	616	653	21	8	35	4
CENTRAL WEST—								
Central Tablelands .. ..	16	1,033	4	755	25	1	282	47
Lachlan .. ..	2,156	522	726	283	16	6	19	...
Total .. ..	2,172	1,555	730	1,038	41	7	301	47
SOUTH-EASTERN—								
Lower South Coast .. ..	...	16	3	382	301	...	...	1
Snowy .. ..	4	782	...	139	...	...	...	1
Southern Tablelands .. ..	271	2,088	23	600	28	1	178	41
Total .. ..	275	2,886	26	1,121	329	1	178	43
MURRUMBIDGEE—								
Central Murrumbidgee .. ..	1,616	591	265	545	47	...	62	6
Lower Murrumbidgee .. ..	318	200	612	70	13	285	409	12
Total .. ..	1,934	791	877	615	60	285	471	18
MURRAY—								
Upper Murray .. ..	453	329	64	480	43	3	13	1
Central Murray .. ..	490	201	582	310	237	74	31	26
Murray-Darling .. ..	24	218	15	19	5	356	137	...
Total .. ..	967	748	661	809	285	433	181	27
FAR WEST .. ..	1	395	...	19	...	...	8	1
NEW SOUTH WALES ..	7,299	10,110	4,598	12,353	5,309	840	3,227	284

\* Herds comprising beef-breed bulls and bull calves used (or intended) for service and/or other cattle (cows, heifers, calves, steers, etc.) mainly for meat production.

† Herds comprising dairy-breed bulls and bull calves used (or intended) for service and/or cows, heifers, and heifer calves used (or intended) for the production of milk or cream for sale.

## Type of Activity, in Divisions, 1973-74

Type of Activity										
Vegetables: Other†	Poultry	Pigs	Sugar	Tobacco	Other (One Main Purpose)	Multi- Purpose	Total Holdings Classi- fied by Type	Sub- Com- mercial	Unused	Total Rural Holdings
513	377	74	...	...	222	13	1,721	1,335	1,322	4,378
151	172	37	...	...	58	19	1,244	1,160	990	3,394
98	82	19	...	...	18	25	688	719	375	1,782
35	27	19	...	...	6	149	2,887	842	439	4,168
133	109	38	...	...	24	174	3,575	1,561	814	5,950
...	2	9	...	...	2	2	235	97	52	384
16	6	11	...	...	10	17	850	459	322	1,631
16	8	20	...	...	12	19	1,085	556	374	2,015
107	8	110	293	2	20	60	4,239	944	593	5,776
59	4	32	203	...	7	39	2,391	824	418	3,633
33	4	12	...	...	6	10	1,961	756	359	3,076
199	16	154	496	2	33	109	8,591	2,524	1,370	12,485
29	3	24	...	17	1	182	2,749	659	273	3,681
17	145	84	...	47	41	730	3,602	633	353	4,588
3	1	18	...	1	88	165	1,489	94	83	1,666
49	149	126	...	65	130	1,077	7,840	1,386	709	9,935
46	21	96	...	...	23	782	3,444	527	320	4,291
1	1	13	...	...	7	156	1,486	63	71	1,620
...	...	...	...	...	6	6	650	32	35	717
47	22	109	...	...	36	944	5,580	622	426	6,628
76	4	31	...	...	4	217	2,495	758	424	3,677
34	15	148	...	...	7	913	4,845	399	211	5,455
110	19	179	...	...	11	1,130	7,340	1,157	635	9,132
16	...	14	...	...	...	12	745	290	172	1,207
1	...	4	...	...	1	38	970	146	125	1,241
8	18	45	...	...	5	254	3,560	856	512	4,928
25	18	63	...	...	6	304	5,275	1,292	809	7,376
17	14	55	...	...	13	725	3,956	454	223	4,633
85	5	16	...	...	4	87	2,116	197	104	2,417
102	19	71	...	...	17	812	6,072	651	327	7,050
8	15	23	...	4	3	423	1,862	316	123	2,301
19	1	18	...	...	1	335	2,325	163	113	2,601
29	1	1	...	...	1	13	819	72	40	931
56	17	42	...	4	5	771	5,006	551	276	5,833
7	2	2	...	...	...	2	437	24	38	499
1,408	928	915	496	71	554	5,374	53,766	12,819	8,090	74,675

† Holdings where more than half of the gross receipts of the holding were derived from the production of vegetables of any kind (including potatoes), but where potatoes alone did not account for more than half the gross receipts.

APPENDIX: METRIC UNITS AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Quantity	Imperial unit	Metric unit	Conversion Factors	
			Imperial to Metric units	Metric to Imperial units
Length	inch (in) foot (ft) yard (yd) furlong (fur) mile	millimetre (mm) or centimetre (cm) centimetre (cm) or metre (m) metre (m) kilometre (km) international nautical mile (n mile) (1 n mile = 1,852 m)	1 in = 25.4 mm 1 ft = 30.5 cm 1 yd = 0.914 m 1 fur = 201 m 1 mile = 1.61 km	1 cm = 0.394 in 1 m = 3.28 ft 1 km = 1.09 yd 1 km = 4.97 fur 1 km = 0.621 mile
Mass	ounce (oz) pound (lb) stone ton	gram (g) kilogram (kg) tonne (t)	1 oz = 28.3 g 1 lb = 454 g 1 stone = 6.35 kg 1 t = 1.02 t	1 g = 0.0353 oz 1 kg = 2.20 lb 1 kg = 0.157 stone 1 t = 0.984 ton
Area	square inch (sq in) square foot (sq ft) square yard (sq yd) perch (p) rood (rd) acre (ac) square mile	square centimetre (sq cm) square centimetre (sq cm) or square metre (sq m) square metre (sq m) hectare (ha) square kilometre (sq km)	1 sq in = 6.45 sq cm 1 sq ft = 929 sq cm 1 sq yd = 0.836 sq m 1 p = 25.3 sq m 1 rd = 0.101 ha 1 ac = 0.405 ha 1 square mile = 2.59 sq km	1 sq cm = 0.155 sq in 1 sq m = 10.8 sq ft 1 sq m = 1.20 sq yd 1 sq m = 0.0395 p 1 ha = 9.88 rd 1 ha = 2.47 ac 1 sq km = 0.386 square mile
Volume	cubic inch (cu in) cubic foot (cu ft) cubic yard (cu yd) bushel (bus)	cubic centimetre (cu cm) cubic metre (cu m) cubic metre (cu m) cubic metre (cu m)	1 cu in = 16.4 cu cm 1 cu ft = 0.0283 cu m 1 cu yd = 0.765 cu m 1 bus = 0.0364 cu m	1 cu cm = 0.0610 cu in 1 cu m = 35.3 cu ft 1 cu m = 1.31 cu yd 1 cu m = 27.5 bus
Volume (fluids)	fluid ounce (fl oz) pint (pt) gallon (gal) acre foot	millilitre (ml) millilitre (ml) or litre (l) litre (l) or cubic metre (cu m) cubic metre (cu m) or megalitre (Ml)	1 fl oz = 28.4 ml 1 pt = 568 ml 1 gal = 4.55 litres 1 acre foot = 1,230 cu m = 1.23 Ml	1 ml = 0.0352 fl oz 1 litre = 1.76 pt 1 cu m = 220 gal 1 Ml = 0.811 acre foot
Force	pound-force (lbf) ton-force (tonf)	newton (N) kilonewton (kN)	1 lbf = 4.45 N 1 tonf = 9.96 kN	1 N = 0.225 lbf 1 kN = 0.100 tonf

## APPENDIX: METRIC UNITS AND CONVERSION FACTORS—continued

Quantity	Imperial unit	Metric unit	Conversion Factors	
			Imperial to Metric units	Metric to Imperial units
Pressure <i>For meteorology</i>	pound per square inch (psi)	kilopascal (kPa)	1 psi = 6.89 kPa	1 kPa = 0.145 psi
	atmosphere (atm)	kilopascal (kPa) or megapascal (MPa)	1 atm = 101 kPa	1 MPa = 9.87 atm
	ton per square inch (ton/sq in)	megapascal (MPa)	1 ton/sq in = 15.4 MPa	1 MPa = 0.0647 ton/sq in
	inch of mercury (inHg)	millibar (mb) (1 mb = 100 Pa)	1 inHg = 33.9 mb	1 mb = 0.0295 inHg
Speed <i>For navigation</i>	mile per hour (mph)	kilometre per hour (km/h)	1 mph = 1.61 km/h	1 km/h = 0.621 mph
	degree Fahrenheit (°F)	knot (kn) (1 kn = 1.85 km/h)		
Temperature		degree Celsius (°C)	$^{\circ}\text{C} = \frac{5}{9} (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)$	$^{\circ}\text{F} = \frac{9}{5} ^{\circ}\text{C} + 32$
Density	pound per cubic inch (lb/cu in)	gram per cubic centimetre (g/cu cm)	1 lb/cu in = 27.7 g/cu cm	1 g/cu cm = 0.0361 lb/cu in
	ton per cubic yard (ton/cu yd)	= tonne per cubic metre (t/cu m)	1 lb/cu in = 27.7 t/cu m	1 t/cu m = 0.0361 lb/cu in
Energy <i>For electrical energy</i>	British thermal unit (Btu)	tonne per cubic metre (t/cu m)	1 ton/cu yd = 1.35 t/cu m	1 t/cu m = 0.752 ton/cu yd
	therm	kilojoule (kJ)	1 Btu = 1.06 kJ	1 kJ = 0.948 Btu
		megajoule (MJ)	1 therm = 106 MJ	1 MJ = $9.48 \times 10^{-4}$ therm
Power	horsepower (hp)	kilowatt hour (kWh)	1 kWh = 3.60 MJ	
Time		kilowatt (kW)	1 hp = 0.746 kW	1 kW = 1.34 hp
		second (s)		
Frequency		minute (min) (1 min = 60 s)		
		hour (h) (1 h = 3,600 s)		
Angular velocity	cycle per second (c/s)	hertz (Hz)	1 c/s = 1 Hz	1 Hz = 1 c/s
	revolution per minute (rpm)	radian per second (rad/s)	1 rpm = 0.105 rad/s	1 rad/s = 9.55 rpm



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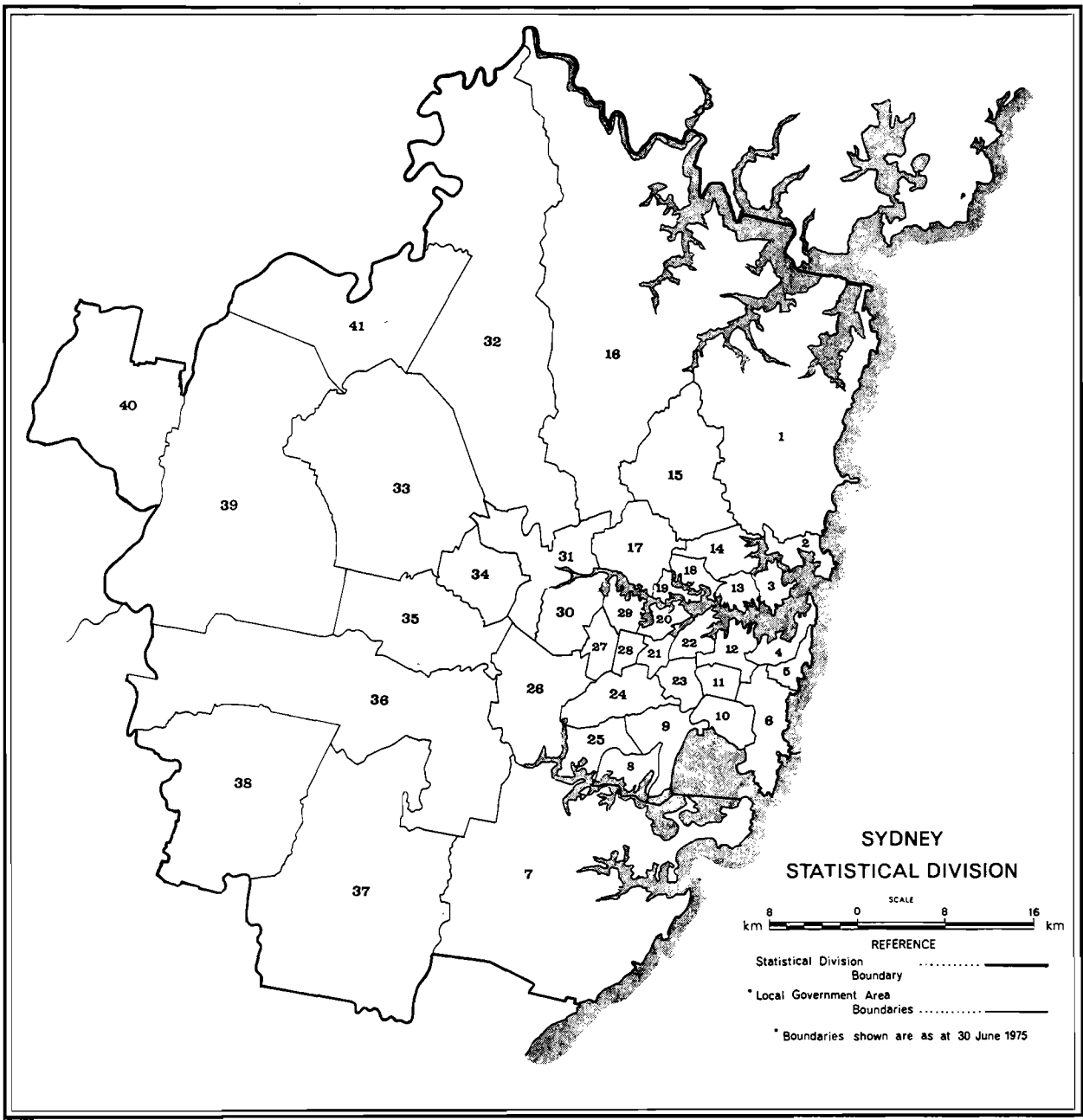
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## STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Scale 1:100,000  
0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles

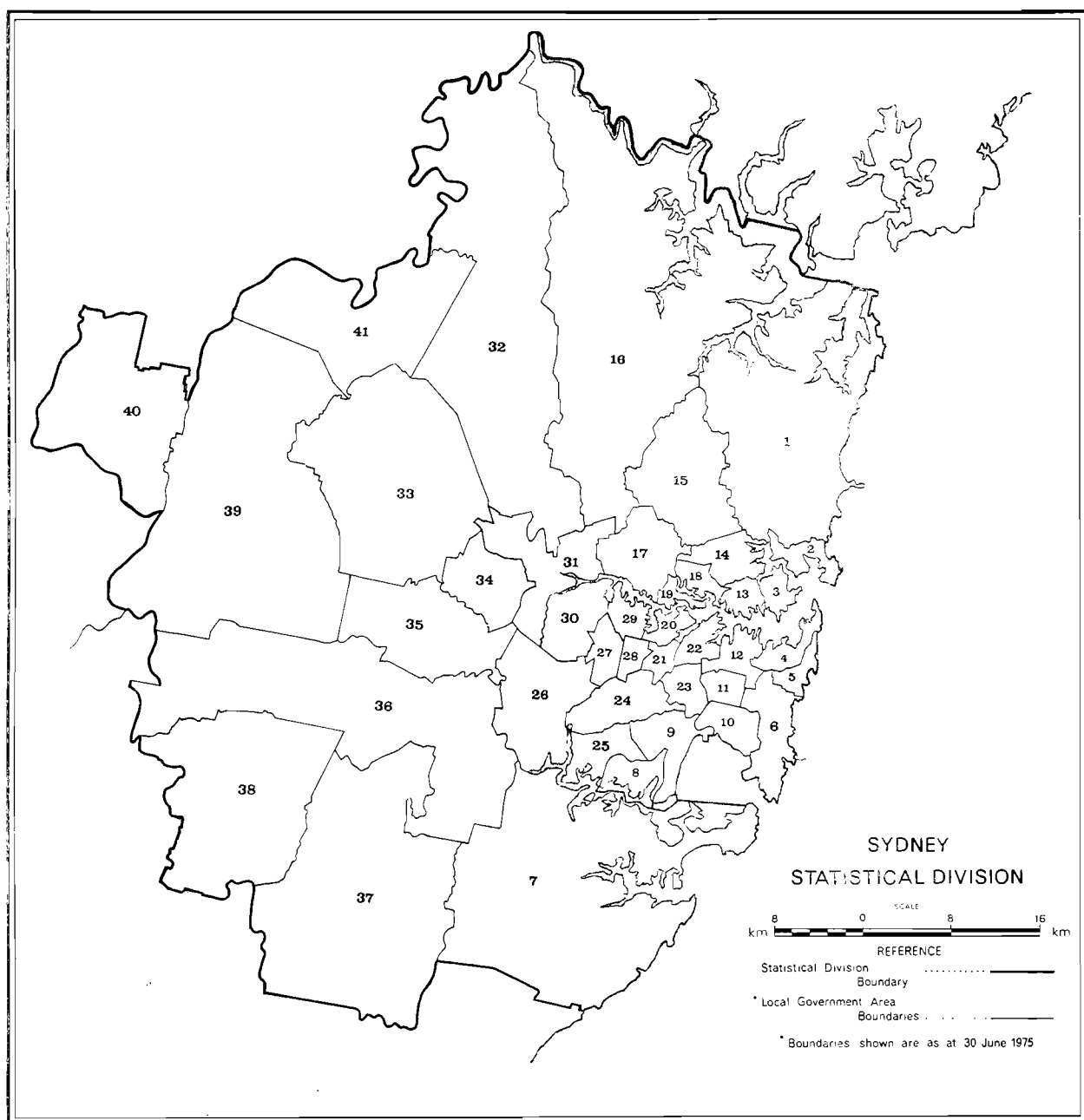
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